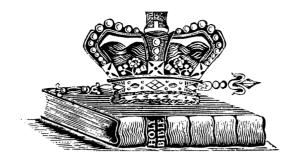
JOHN BULL.



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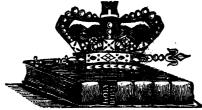
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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, Jan. 3.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament, for Borough of Morpeth—The Hon. Edward George Granville Howard, in the m of the Hon. Frederick Howard, decreased.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. FRICKER, Kingston-upon

zoom of the Hon. Frederick Howard, deceased.

J. FRICKER, Kingston-upon-Thannes, Surray, dealer.

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Totness.—J. HUMPHREY, Weedon Beck, Northampton, maholder: Atts. Wimburn and Co. Chancer-lane, london; and Gery, Daventy.

In noticing the poerry of Miss A. C. FitzWygram, in the Coart Magazine, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton.—d'Criticism here becomes praise." There is a depth, combined with a delicacy of feeling, in this juvenile poetess, which gives a charm to her simplest thoughts, and invests them with a grace that reminds us of that "Linked sweetness long drawn out, Untwisting all the chains that tie "The hidden soul of harmony."—They are conceived in so pure a taste, and with such feminine grace, that they are sure to win without ever wooing admirers. Siz Jonan Barricron's Hisrory or The Union.—Among the numerous curious documents given in fac-simile in this important work, which is now attracting so much attention, will be found, The Celebrated Round Robin Agreement, entered into in 1789, by the Members of both the firsh Honess of Parliment; A letter from Counsellor Henry Sheares to Sir Jonah Barrington, a few hours before this execution for high treason, in 1798; A letter from the Right Hon. Henry Grattan to Sir Jonah Barrington; Resolutions in the hand-writing of the Earl of Mrs. Ayre, respecting the Address to the Throne from the Irish Compans, in 1798; A letter from Mrs. Right Hon. Henry Grattan to Sir Jonah Barrington; Resolutions in the hand-writing of the Earl of Mrs. Towe to Lord Belvidere, relative to Lord Castlereagh's Proposals. This interesting work is also illustrated with portraits of all the leading men of the time in Ireland;—forming a complete Irish Gallery.

Fraser's Magazine for the

Upon our established principle of word alteram partem.

Upon our established principle of "and alteram partem," we give the following:—

Sia—An arficle having appeared in your last paper, calculated to mislead the public as to these officers, I trust a regard for truth will induce you to give insertion to the following facts. Your write commences by saying "Who would have thought that the place of an Official Assignee was worth 2008; and upwards?"—A cased reader would infer from this, that either by saying or feest girth was this covers a space of "fittle more than four teem thought that the place of an individual instance, for that the average of the sixteen was about 2200." You may perhaps be surprised to learn, that the say appear of the Parlimentary Report from whence your servicing write derives his information, shews him that the period is not "little more than four teen," but it seemes him that the period is not "little more than four teen," but in such calculations as these trip and the services of the sixtle was removed to the title more."—By the service is so with a little more. "I have been a sourch of the title more."—By the service was well-life, which is believed to calculations as these trip and have seen that the office expenses of the severage expenditure of the wholey, so that dude here. He would have found that the average remuneration to the other, he would have found that the average remuneration to the other, he would have found that the average remuneration to the other, he would have found that the average remuneration to the other, he would have found that the average remuneration to the other of the six persuned, exclaim "who would have thought that the place of an Official Assignee was worth only 2701, per annum." It is worthy of remark, that the Return immediately following that which, because the highest, it has been thought fit to select, gives another of 6561, 18, 661, 30 that taking the expenditure as before averaged, here is a positive loss to the Assignee of 2451, 10s. 6d. for his seventeen months' labours! Here indeed it might be e

With reference to the subject alluded to in our paper of the 15th ult., as to the enormous allowances made to the Official Assignees, and the immense balances which appear to have been so improperly permitted to remain in their hands, we now publish a short conspectus of a part of the return moved for by Lord Sandon in the House of Commons, by which it will at one glance appear how much each Assignee has been allowed to keep out of the bankrupt estates he has been appointed to, how much each has been suffered to keep not paid into the bank, and how much, during the same period of time as the other two columns embrace, has been divided by them all. Every mercantile man knows that five per cent. is a very large remuneration to any one for collecting debts, and that so much is never or rarely given, except in cases of a multitude of very small Every mercantile man knows that five per cent. is a very large remuneration to any one for collecting debts, and that so much is never or rarely given, except in cases of a multitude of very small debts, and where those are very difficult of recovery. The Assignees, however, with a good fortune peculiarly their own, and owing to a liberality peculiar, we suppose, to those who have thought proper to let them have it, appear (we speak from the aggregate amount of their dividends and allowances) to have pocketed nearly 101, per cent. It is true, though, that they are to be paid a per centage on their receipts and dividends, and, if the amount of that per centage he not regulated by any order of the Court (which we think it is), the discretion of the Commissioners in each particular case must, we admit, be the guide for the Assignees' allowances. We do hope that the return in question may be the cause of some regulation, if one do not exist already, which may provent such excessive liberality towards them on future occasions. With respect to the balances in their hands on the 10th of July last, we know not what can be said. It is universally admitted that they should be kept as low as possible: if they never as low as possible on that day, we leave our readers to deternaine, especially when the order of the Court has said that no more than 991. 192. 114d. shall be retained by them at all. This sum we think unnecessarily large; and when it is considered that in practice the actual construction of this order than the property of the hard behaved well, we cannot help foresering that the bankrupt if he had behaved well, we cannot help foresering that the bankrupt if he had behaved well, we cannot help foresering that the manufactuality and unwarmatably large. The Fee Fund and the Compensation France of them in a flourishmously warm make them available to the creditors, they should at all events be paid in to contribute to these endorses, they should at all events be paid in to contribute to these endorses of them in de

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THE CHURCH MENACED.

TO JOHN BULL

TO JOHN RULL.

Sta—I trust you will give me credit for truth when I say that nothing the conviction of my pen or your valuable time. My particular object in addressi you is to call attention to the dangerous attacks everywhere maki against that social and religious system which has the advantage antiquity, the wisdom of our forefathers, and the approbation sgamet that social and religious system which has the advantage antiquity, the wisdom of our forefathers, and the approbation the best men in our own times, to recommend it. That which though a humble individual, deem of sufficient important to authorise my these obtracting my opinion upon you, is, my convition that exertion must now be made of the most active and available. able kind to stem those deliberate and well-aimed assaults whi now are, and will be still more, fiercely made against our Chur now are, and will be still more, fiercely made against our Chur Establishment. There is scarcely a parish in which some hostilit and that of an active kind, has not become apparent. What is the tenor of the speeches and writings of Dissenters? Is it not the foring of associations which are to be organised throughout the count whose object is to overwhelm Parliament with their remonstrance and petitions on the subject of what they call grievances.

I need not allude to the many other and unequivocal signs of predicted attacks on the Church of England.

How then should Churchmen act in a threatened crisis like the proof 1st his religion. The religion of their ancestors a thing of predictions and the country of their ancestors at himself and the contract of the country of their ancestors at himself and the country of the country

sent? Is their religion, the religion of their ancestors, a thing of nour or of little moment? Are they Churchmen by chance, and not by pri esteem rudely taken from them? Are they to be bearded by me who, if they had that Christian principle which they assume as a di guise for the motives of their actions, would, instead of attacking Establishment like the Church, "learn to be quiet and mind the own business, not meddling with those who are given to change. forgetting that, in all probability, had no Church existed, no region, not even a dissenting one, would have arisen from the chaose atheism and superstition.

atheism and superstition.

Do Dissenters forget, in their clamour against the Church, that the very Church is the Parent of their religion, though Dissent may its unnatural offspring? May we not suppose that the founders at the several sects now in hostile array against our Protestant at Episcopalian Establishment, were at least as pious and at least a good as their more clamorous followers; and whence did they derive their goodness and piety but in the instruction of that very Church from which, on sincere perhaps, though mistaken grounds, they dafterwards dissent. Would these men have wished to pull the Church the around? If there are faults in the Church—and in what institution with w

man has to do must not some few be expected—are not those who be Divine appointment are placed in authority there, both competer Divine appointment are placed in authority there, both competes and willing as far as possible to remedy them? Should a sucred it stitution be reformed, as it is called, by men either altogether host to the Establishment, or by others professing no religion at a Surely such should be commanded to "touch not, taste not, hand not." Forbid it, Heaven, that a work of divine appointment, institution more perfect than the known imperfection of our nature alone would have warranted us to expect, consplictated by the wise alone would have warranted us to expect, consolidated by the pie and prayers of our fathers, strengthened by the subsequent death its martyrs, confirmed by the approbation and followship of successive generations, should be rudely handled by the popular demandance of the property of th gogues and licentiates of an apostate age.

As to the remedy and defence of the Church in its

As to the remay and defence of the Course in its circuity position, I will venture only to recommend a humble reliance up the assistance of Providence, a united and strenuous exertion on the part of its members. Let us not lose by supineness what was given exertion alone. Happily, at present, the bulk of the community are members of the Church. They have but to stir themselves, and keep what God has given them in their own hands. Let wise head them with death of the property of the course of the cours keep what God has given them in their own hands. Let wiser head than mine decide the mode and method of action, whether header and the their content of the content of the

nuch. I therefore remain, your obedient servant,
December 31, 1833.

A LAYMAN.

In the "Chichester" department of Thursday's Brighton Gazette appears the following:—

"A memorial signed by the Ministers and Deacons of the Independent Histogram and Unitarian congregations, on behalf of their respective heavers, has been transmitted from Chichester to Lord Gier, stating that while the memorialists consider that the moral interests of society would be greatly benefited by the dissolution of their connexion between Church and State, they more particularly by to call his Lordship's attention to the injustice of their having to contribute to the support of a ministry which they on principle disapprove; requesting to be therefore released from exactions for this object, to have permission also to marry at their own chapts, to bury in parochial burying grounds, without a fee being paid to the clergyman of other attendants, their own ministers being permitted to officiate that the Universities and public Seminaries should be open for the education of all parties, without subscription to articles being required of students; and that there should be a general legislative provision for ensuring an exact registration of births and deaths throughout the kingdom, without regord to any sectarian distinctions."

Upon which the Editor of the Brighton Gazette makes the following remarks:—

Upon which the Editor of the Brighton Gazette makes the following remarks:—
"We trust that the paragraph which appears under the head of Chichester, is, so far as regards the "Wesleyan" Ministers and Deacons, incorrect; for if it be not or unless the acts of the Wesleyans at Chichester be disavowed by their brethen elsewhere, we shall feel called upon to retract very considerably from the praise which we have bestowed in several late numbers of our page, and it is the control of the chickets of Dissenters. Hitherto they have been favourably distinguished from the more grasping and worldly of those who dissent from the Church; and certainly, the admirable sentiment of the Chickets of the Conference, which we this day publish, are at utter variance with the conduct of the Chichester Wesleyans. Probably, after all, they have been entrapped by more designing people, into the commission of an act which it will give us much pleasure to find explained or disclaimed."

Nover Surgical Operation.—Amputation of the thigh of a constant.

Much pleasure to find explained or disclaimed."

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue in excellent health at Brighton.

A reference to another part of our paper will exhibit the strangement for the Drawing-rooms at St. James's during the ensuing season.

In the Globe of yesterday, we find an article giving implicit eredit to our middle-aged friend CUPID PALMERSTON, for his extraordinary tact and skill in averting the dangers of war, which—poor thing!—he had no means to carry on.

It is very painful to detract from the merit of that great statesman—but we must do justice, and as we found that in the extracts from the Augsburg Gazette, quoted in the Gazette de France of the 30th of December (portions of which have appeared in the Ministerial journals), that all mention of the following passage was carefully suppressed, we beg to supply the deficiency, to shew the actual grounds for the pacific disposition of Ministers:—

Frontiers of Prussia, Dec. 17.

following passage was carefully suppressed, we beg to supply the deficiency, to shew the actual grounds for the pacific disposition of Ministers:—

Frontiers of Prussia, Dec. 17.

The news of the despatch of British ships of war to the Mediterranean has caused great surprise at Berlin. It is impossible to conceive what could have dictated this measure to the British Ministry, at the moment the political horizon had began to clear, and hopes were entertained of an approximation between the great Cabinets. The English Ministerial Journals would have us believe this was occasioned by the Russo-Turkish Treaty. This armament would only squander the treasure of Great Britain, and would be either too much or too little to force the mulkifocation of the said Treaty. In the latter case, it would appear that the English Ministers entertained a wretched opinion of Russia, and of the character of the Porte, to imagine that the mere demonstration of cruising without a more powerful English fleet before the Dardanelles would be sufficient to attain their object. In the former case, they would seem to overlook the ultimate prospect of a general war, and to forget that a terrible responsibility would overhewm those who had provoked it.

Besides, whatever may be the opinion of the English Ministry respecting Russia, it must be remembered that it is to the heroic constancy of that Power that we owe our deliverance from the yoke under which provides a supplied to a threat. If we would look further, it is impossible to foresee to what such an attempt might lead. Judging by the actual situation of Europe, considering the compacts entered into by the three great Powers of the North, who would follow the would too readily yield to a threat. If we would look further, it is impossible to foresee to what such an attempt might lead. Judging by the actual situation of Europe, considering the compacts entered into by the three great Powers of the North, who would follow the would too frame and England, who coalesced in the conflicts betwee

As to Spain and Portugal, affairs appear at what some writers would call a "stand-still." As to the main points, nothing whatever has occurred to shake our conviction that in a few months DON MIGUEL will be quietly established on his throne in Portugal, and DON CARLOS on his, in SPAIN.

Lord Palmerston has—thank GoD!—got a rap over his knuckles which will check his liberalism, and, we firmly believe, and to the system which was here as constants, and put an end to the system which we have so constantly, and we trust, consistently, opposed.

put an end to the system which we have so constantly, and we trust, consistently, opposed.

We have read with sincere regret one or two of the observations made by the Standard upon our article of last Sunday, upon the character of Lord Brougham. The first and principal one, is that, which expresses a belief in our "ill disposition towards the Standard, very imperfectly veiled by words of courtesy." How very little does the Standard, or he who so ably hoisted and sustains it, know our real feelings towards that paper. From its first "planting" to the present moment, publicly and privately bare we rejoiced in the sight of its triumphant wavings, and congratulated our countrymen upon the establishment of such a rallying point. Still less does its able conductor know of us, if he suppose that we have "any patrons." No human being existing has the power to direct or control one syllable which appears in our columns. Upon the score of thorough, entire, and perfect independence, we boldly and fearlessly put ourselves upon a par with the Standard itself; and as for an unkindly feeling, or what it calls "a back-blow," against that admirable paper, we deny the imputation. In the present instance, we admit that we regretted the leaning towards a man so long distinguished as the imputation. In the present instance, we admit that we regretted the leaning towards a man so long distinguished as the observed to exist in a remarkable degree. We have said so, not with any back-blow, but openly, and most decidedly with anything in the world rather than an ill feeling.

Next to this observation, we regret that, made upon the domestic calamity which has occurred in Lord Brougham's family.

BROUGHAM at a period when he has lost a brother—(a matter, at worst, of inadvertency)—we do think it ought to have been a little more cautious in wounding the feelings of our King, by so carnestly vituperating the illustrious individual, who stood in precisely the same relation to H:s MAJESTY, and who is DEAS

To whatever reductions the army may be forced to submit we are kappy to know that our good King has personally demanded the maintenance of the high and efficient office of MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE! What will the Duke of RICHMOND think of this?

Duke of RICHMOND think of this?

NOTHING is more comical than the mode in which liberal politicians conduct themselves upon every occasion suitable or unsuitable. In the account of the death of the Hon. GEORGE LAMB (which we most sincerely lament), which appears in Friday's Globe, and is quoted in the Times of yesterday, we find the following paragraph:

"Mr. Lamb's death, of course, causes a vacancy in the representation of Dungarron, which, from the proper influence of property, may be considered to a great extent, under the patronage of the Duke of Devorshine. The repeal party were defeated there at the last election, and will probably not have the hardhood to try it again. Mr. Ponsonny, who, in conjunction with the Irish Solicitor-General, contested the University of Dubin against the Conservative candidates, is likely to come forward for the vacancy in Dungarron."

Those who ever doubted the sincerity and consistency of the Whigs upon the question of Parliamentary Reform, may satisfy themselves of the real value of both, by referring to this paragraph, written by a Ministerial pen, and published in a Ministerial paper. We are here told that Dungarron, from the proper influence of property, may be considered to a great extent under the patronage of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE—so! it is proper that Whig Pers should possess the Parliamentary influence which their property may be supposed to give them, and return Whig Members to the Reformed House of Commons. It is a monstrous inquity in the Duke of New-CASTLE, or the Duke of Northuberland to exert his influence to return a Conservative; but it is quite right that the Duke of DEVONSHIRE should exert precisely the same means to return a Whig.

Amonger the successors to the late Mr. George Lamb

AMONGST the successors to the late Mr. GEORGE LAMB (for there appears no delicacy in naming them), we have heard Mr. BONHAM CARTER named: but we discredit the rumour, Mr. Bonham Carter named: but we discredit the rumour, because we suspect that the difficulty which would interpose between the accession to office and the re-election of Mr. Carter (or any other Ministerialist), would induce the Government to select a gentleman for the office, not now in the House of Commons, so that no risk of losing a vote might be run. It is for this reason we should suggest the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Ponsonry, for whom, the Globe tells us, the "proper influence" of the Duke of Devonshire in the town of Dungarvon designs the representation of that independent borough;—besides, Mr. Ponsonry is another of the Tribe of Fortune—why should it not be so?

We are so deanly in arrear as to literary notices that fell.

WE are so deeply in arrear as to literary notices, that, following the example of our betters, we feel it absolutely necessary to clear off at the beginning of the new year—and therefore we proceed to review summarily the first rank of books which rest upon our table.

Of the periodicals, the merits this month are infinitely greater than those of the last; Buckwood is able and powerful, but we still persist in thinking the articles too few and too long—we want relief—Noctes, or something of the sort: it is not in magazines that men look for elaborated essays of fifty pages; a review of Mr. Sotheby's—we regret to say, the late Mr. Sotheby's—Homer, occupies twenty-six pages, and the seventh part of a Dissertation on Mr. Burke, twenty more.

and the seconte part of a Dissertation on Mr. Berke, twenty more.

The relief, in the present number, is great in the article which immediately follows, and consists of a set of memoranda from St. Helena, during the imprisonment of Bonarante there; they are written avowedly by a lady, and are extremely agreeable. The following bit we must extract, because—without effort or purpose—it so directly gives the lie to the falsehoods which the myrmidons of the exiled tyrant admitted it to be their policy to keep before the English public as to the miseries the man experienced. The lady is invited to

directly gives the lie to the falschools which the myrmidons of the exiled tyrant admitted it to be their policy to keep before the English public as to the miscries the man experienced. The lady is invited to Longwood, and dinner is announced:—

"Mandame Bertraand them whispered to me, 'You are to sit in the Empress's sent. It has been so ordered.' I accordingly was led to it by the Grand Maréchal Bertraand. The inistant Bonaparate was sented, a servant came behind him and presented him with a glass of wine, which he drank off before he began to eat. This, it seems, was his invariable custom. The dimer was served on superby gold and silver plate, and beautiful china. The meat was served on the side-tables by several smort servants in magnificant liveress of green and gold. There was a wast variety of dishers and vegetables, cooked in the most deficient manner. Bonaparat atte of a number of dishers eith great appetite; he several times offered things to me—an honour I was told by Las Canas, he never condescended to do even to Queens. Natoleon talked a great deal to me; his conversation was chiefly questions respecting India, and the manners and dress of the natives there, and I must not forget to inform my fenule friends that he admired my dress, which consisted of a silver worked mustin in stripes. He asked me how much I gave a yard for it in India. He also admired, or pretended to admire, my bracelets, which were of beautiful pearls. Be that asit may, Ibelieved it all, and began to feel thermally conceited and such atmy ease.

"Your English gentlemeny,' said he, 'sit an intolerable time at dimore—and afterwards drink for hours together, when the hadies have left therm. As for me I never allow more than trently minutes for dimore, and five minutes additional for General Bertrand, who is very fond of bone-bons."

"Saying this he slarted up, and we all followed him into the drawing-room, when each of the Generals taking achapeau-brass under his arm, formed a circle room be departine from Septable. I admired the

Diary of a Physician—these, and an article of twenty-eight pages on the Hindu Drama, and a shorter paper of Hints to the Aristocracy; form the contents of the number; that they are all able, no one will doubt—but we repeat that, in order to make the work generally desirable. able, the subjects should be more general—the articles more nume and shorter.

rous—and shorter.

Having now given vent to our feelings, which we express only because we are quite sure that the encreased popularity of Blackwood would produce encreased wisdom and comfort to the people, we proceed to notice the British Magazine, published this month with a supplement. We have so often expressed our opinion of this work supplement. He have so direct expresses on spinion of this work that a repetition of our praise of its ability, and admiration of its principles, would be superfluous—we can only say, that the high character it has obtained is fully maintained in the present month.

The United Service Journal ably attacks the innovations on the Army, and the exorbitancy of the civil part of the War Office. It is full of able, and instructive, and amusing articles; but we must say, in its slashing satire of the prize-fighters, it scarcely does justice to two individuals, whose respectability in their line nobody has ques-

in its stasning sate of the pize-ingities, its actively uses justice to we individuals, whose respectability in their line nobody has questioned—Jackbox, the veteran master of his art, and Gulley, the Member for Pontefract. The mass of military and naval information which this number contains, is really quite surprising.

The Metropolitan also boasts a goodly array of talent; and the New Monthly flourishes exceedingly; in variety of articles it beats most of its contemporaries; and whatever our respect for Mr. Bulwers's talents in a more elevated sphere may be, we must say his retirement from the editorship of this periodical has been a wonderful relief. The Court Magazine contains a portrait of Mrs. Noaron herself. It is beautiful and intellectual—but neither half so beautiful nor half so intellectual as the lady herself. Really this magazine is a gem.—the manner in which it is produced—its illustrations—its literature—all claim the attention and patronage of the public. We cannot, however, say we think the lady in the walking-dress "nice"—we would bet Mrs. Noaron a thousand pounds that she would not undertake to walk from Storey's-gate to Grossenor-square in spink gown, and hat with a plume of white feathers, and a green in a pink gown, and hat with a plume of white feathers, and a green silk cloak with three rows of furbelows on it, like the thing her smal-footed friend in the white gaiters wears in the print; and as for the grid who is destined to sit at home, we only ask whether in the pastinge—and past it is, thank Heaven—of gigotism, anything ever was seen so desperately broad across the shoulders as she is. We are quite sure that Mrs. Norrox has nothing to do with these absurdities, but the country folks and griffins fancy she has; and if she does not take care, we shall have all the adventurous young ladies of the prowhich Lady—what was her name's—Babylonian fashion, of which Grammont speaks, would have been moderation.

Fraser is particularly attractive. A clever article on Toryism; a most agreeable discussion on Thames fishing, by the Author of Gleanings from Nature; a Portrait of Captain Ross—who, if cold, has evidently been smoking; and a variety of other jenx d'esprit enliven its pages. In short, as we stated at starting, the Magazines have roused

pages. In short, his we stated it starting, the Magazines have roused themselves into an energy not usual.

Of the more important periodicals, we have to announce the com-pletion of Mr. Vallyy's edition of Shakspeare, in 15 volumes, which we

pretton of Mr. Vally's edition of Stakspears, in 15 volumes, which we have no heistation in pronouncing, for execution and cheapness, to be unparalleled in the annals of publication.

Mr. Cyrus Renounc's very beautiful book is meeting with the success it descrees—it is a classical work, and evinces a deep knowledge of the subject on which it treats. We certainly had so knowings of the singlet on which it treats. We creating had been until we referred to its index, of the multiplicity of existing wins. It seems to us that, as a Cookery book is always appropriately illustrated with plates, Mr. Redding's work should be illustrated by

Lady Blessington's Book of Beauty shines brightest amongst the Annuals: perhaps it is, after all, an trish annual—we mean, that it is not intended to be further continued; the engravings are beautiful, and the subjects are beautiful; in short, the Book of Beauty is well

named, for its in truth a beautiful book.

Two stories, under the title of *Lore and Pride*, have been published by the "Author of *Sayings and Doings*," of which the latter is much the better. We notice them only to notice a report which has been maliciously spread, that some of the characters of these fictions. neen maliciously spread, that some of the characters of these fictions are intended for literary portraits of living individuals. We have the best authority for stating, and the best ground for knowing, that this is not the fact, and therefore most confidently contradict the injurious statement which has been made in some of the daily newspapers. In looking at Sharpe's Peerage for the present year, we have been particularly struck by the beauty and delicacy with which the arms are engraved—if wood-cuts, which we take them to be, can be called engravings (seeing that they are exactly the reverse)—they are as fine and as clear as connerplates: and, in connexion with this subject,

cognitivings (seeing that they are exactly the reverse)—they are as and and as clear as copperplates; and, in connexion with this subject, or rather in opposition to it, we have to notice the announcement of the second part of Mr. Bunke's History of the Commoners. The first is a splendid specimen of indefatigable research and of beautiful typography. From the care with which the first part (including cight or ten thousand name) has been exceed to be no doubt eight or ten thousand names) has been executed, we have no doubt that the forthcoming portion of the work will be most acceptable to

We cannot conclude these few remarks without offering our thanks to the author of Peter Simple, a book which, although in is counts to the author of Peter Simple, a book which, although in he present state affording only a collection of portions at which we have before heartily laughed, forms as a whole a work of a new and almost unparalleled character. It has been objected to the novel-writers of the present day that they have not the wit or humour of Smollett or Fielding, and we have as often vindicated them on the score of talent, because it is evident to those who have read those authors, and who know the present state of exciter that if any man Next to this observation, we regate ont, make upon a domestic calamity which has occurred in Lord Brougham's family.

Without at the moment recollecting whence the lines are specified by the Standard, and without immediately recognizing the individual to whom they are attributed, we must say, that circumstances of a technical character had agreater influence over the propose of the difference of the article in question had been composed with all last week, when, from the circumstance of our beginning the year with an entirely new type, it became necessary either to insert it on Sunday, or break it up and re-compose it; this might, and would, perhaps, appear a secondary excuse for not turther delaying the article until a period at which Lord Brougham with the standard with a menticy new type, it became necessary either to insert it on Sunday, or break it up and re-compose it; this might, and would, perhaps, appear a secondary excuse for not turther delaying the article until a period at which Lord Brougham with the standard the reflections which it casts upon the memory of our late feets of his late deprivation; but we confess that we scarcely imagined that Lord Brougham with the standard the reflections which it casts upon the memory of our late gracious Soverries.

We do not presume to rinked feets of his late Marker's memory, but we must say that, while the Standard so entered the professional gain and the scale and th

publication in the M onblication in the *Morning Pust*, of what are said to be his opinions, and speaks very indignantly of the *Post*. We may safely leave our contemporary to fight his own battle; but when we find the Count as he does, of the great efficiency of the Queen's army, we may remark that it is not quite in accordance with his former many remark that it is not quite in accordance with his former statements. He is verylangry that his despatch, giving an account of the route at ALCAGER DO SAL, should have been published, and insuastes that the Times came by it dishonestly. We do not wonder at his being displeased, when we find that it concludes as follows:—

"It is useless making any comments on what has passed; had common courage and common management been displayed, not with standing their cavalry, the enemy would have been beaten. I forgot asy that our cavalry, instead of charging theirs, after Captain Birr had thrown them into confusion, stood still, and then fied with the infantry, never even attempting to cover their retreat."

The letter of Captain Birr, too, gives the following graphic picture of the Other's troops:—

of the QUEEN'S troops :-

of the queen's a worps.—

If Here the scene was beyond description; the whole country was strewed with arms and accountements, which the Volunteers threw away in their flight, and the enemy's cavalry closing on them, hewed them down in all directions."

them down in an antercons.

After this it is somewhat too much to find Captain Napien telling as that "he never saw an army better organised than the Quern's."

The Counteither never saw any other army, or else he ought to be more accurate in his recollections. Short memories are sometimes

BANK OF ENGLAND.---An account of the liabilities and assets of BANK OF ENGLAND.—An account of the habitues and assets of the Bank of England, on the average of the quarter, ending the 31st of December, 1833:—LLABLITIES: Circulation, £18,216,000; Deposits, £13,101,000; Total, £31,317,000. Assers: Securities, £23,576,000; Bullion, £9,948,000; Total, £33,524,000.—Bank of England, Jan. 1, 1834.

Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 3d of November have arrived. The farmers on the north frontier having sustained con-siderable losses from the continual inroads of banditti, which for some siderable losses from the continual inroads of banditti, which for some time past had been scouring the Bechuana country, and the whole of the borders of the Orange River; the Government had sent a party against them, who had pursued them into the districts where they smally congregated, and it was hoped that they would soon be entirely exterminated. A great deal of the stolen cattle had been recaptured. The crops in every part of the Colony are stated to be in recaptured. The crops in every part of the Colony are stated to be in avery promising condition. A report made of the export of colonial produce during the months of July, August, and September, 1833, shows that the value of articles forwarded to Great Britain amounted to 23,2151.; to St. Helena, 1,641.; to the Mauritius, 3,2591.; to the East Indies, 7901.; to South America, 6,0171.; to New South Wales, 1,8121.; to the Island of Ascension, 1421.; amounting in the whole to 36,8891.; hesides which, goods not of colonial produce were exported to Great Britain of the value of 4,4031.; to St. Helena, 3701.; to the Mauritius, 4541.; to South America. to the Mauritius, 4541.; to South America, 1,1091.; to New South Wales, 1591.; and to the Island of Ascension, 331.; making a total of 6,6281.; so that the whole of the exports of the Cape for three months show a total of 43,4171., or at the rate of about 173,0001. per annum

By the Jamaica Budget for 1832, it appears that the expenditure for that year amounted to upwards of 122,0001., the particulars of which are as follow:---Military expenditure, 15,7181.3s.4d.; civil expendi-by this document that there are certificates in circulation amounting to 339,1901.; certificates bearing interest, 45,7801. 9s. 5d.; and loan certificates, 136,617.13.-51, making in all 602,5061.12s. 10d. in paper in the hands of the public, with an available fund or balance of 30,608, 0s. 1d.; the sun paid for interest alone being nearly 27,0001. and the debt due by the island little short of 843,000l.

HUNTING .--- The King's Hounds meet on Monday, at Iver Heath; HUNTING...-The King's Hounds meet on Monday, at Iver Heath; and Friday, at the Rose and Crown, Onkingham. The Herefordshire Hounds meet on Tuesday at Bacho Hill; and Friday, at Westhide Village. The Shropshire Hounds meet on Monday at Wytheford Wood; Tuesday, at Acton Burnell; Wednesday, at Rowton Castle; Friday, at Sundorne Castle; Saturday at Ercoll Mill. Mr. Wicksted's Hounds meet on Tuesday at Cloverley; Thursday, at Checkley Village; Saturday, at Broughton. The Allbrighton Hounds meet on Tuesday at Moseley Court; Thursday, at Orslow; Saturday at Badger. Mr. Meynell's Hounds meet on Monday at Chartley; at Badger. Mr. Meynell's Hounds meet on Monday at Chartley; Thursday, at Foston; Saturday, at Bythbury. The East Sussex Hounds meet on Monday at Abbott's Wood. The East Kent Hounds meet on Monday at Newing Green; Wednesday, at Arcise Mill; Friday, at Rosingham-street.

ENGLISHMEN are said to hang and drown themselves chiefly in November: this is attributable to the influence of the season. The tides are influenced by the moon; the mercury is influenced by the atmosphere, and so on. It seems that Friday must have been peculiar in its influences over rising Barristers and sitting Magistrates. Two very extraordinary cases occurred on that day, at the same period of time, in two of our Courts of Justice, and the similiarity of the circumstances of those cases, of the courses pursued by the two advocates, and the rebukes administered by the two judges, cannot fail to impress us with the idea that some predominating power must prevail on the 3d day of January, affecting lawyers and legal proceedings.

The first case is reported from the Old Bailey—and we are glad of the opportunity of giving it here, as the result completely and satisfactorily vindicates, from an imputation endeavenued to be cast upon, the character of that able and talented geatlems who appeared as prosecutor, and whose name is so favourably known both professionally and in the literary work! ... ENGLISHMEN are said to hang and drown themselves chiefly

Our SALLEY, Friday, Jan. 3.—Jeremiah Barrett was indicted for feloniously heating and entering the dwelling-house of Captain Robert Melville Grindley, on the lst inst, and with stealing therein a fold watch chain, and seals, two 5l. Bank of England notes, a pocket-book, and chain, and seals, two 5l. Bank of England notes, a pocket-book, and arriety of articles to a large amount in value, his property. The circumstances of this extensive robbery have been so fully comming the companion of the public in the police report of Times of the 2d inst, hat their rot tertion upon the present inquiry is unnecessary. With respect to the facts, it is sufficient to state that they were most clearly and out in the captain of the indictment which imputed to the prisoner the frence of breaking and entering the premises of the prosecutor.

Mr. STAMERIS, who defended the prisoner, elicited from the prosecutor in the contracted habits of drunkenness, which induced the prosecutor must reluctantly to discharge him from his service, about eight noths one. The Learned Counsel was then proceeding with a line of cross-samination, with a view to raise an imputation that the pro-

secutor had carried on an illicit intercourse with a female servant of the name of Kelly during the indisposition of his wife, but Mr. Justice Annesson interrupted the cross-examination, observing that it was directed to matters which were quite irrelevant to the present inquiry, to say nothing of the impropriety of raising such an inference as was attempted.

Mr. STAMMERS said that, pursuing his instructions, he felt it was important to the interests of his client that the inquiry should be pursued.

important to the interests of his chent that the inquiry should be pursued.

Mr. Justice Alderson said it was usual for counsel to use some discretion upon his instructions, and of course, if the line of cross-examination which had been commenced was persisted in, it must be at the peril of the party insisting upon it.

The cross-examination of Capt. Grindley by Mr. Stammers, upon the point we have already stated, then proceeded, but Capt. Grindley was unshaken in his most positive and indignant denial of the calumnious insinuation against his character.

The case for the prosecution having closed here,
Mr. Stammers addressed some observations to the Court which did not reach us. It was understood that the Learned Counsel submitted to the Court that the evidence did not make out the charge of breaking and entering.

Mr. Stammers addressed some observations to the Court which did not reach us. It was understood that the Learned Counsel submitted to the Court that the evidence did not make out the charge of breaking and entering.

The Court admitted such to be the case, and observed that the Jury would be directed accordingly.

Mr. Justice Alderson animadverted in strong terms upon the course of cross-examination of the prosecutor which had been persisted in by the counsel for the prisoner. It was, his Lordship observed, most reprehensible in counsel to pursue so irrevelant an inquiry at the suggestion or instruction of any individual. It was monstrous that a person placed in the witness-box should be exposed to so gross an insult as had been affered to Captain Grindley.

Mr. Stammers said, that if his Lordship was in his situation at the bar, he would, with similar instructions, have pursued the cross-examination as he (Mr. Stammers) had felt it his duty to do.

Mr. Justice Alderson said, indeed, Sir, I should have done no such thing. It was never my practice, when at the bar, to insult any witness. The result of the cross-examination shows me that it could not, in the least degree, bear upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and the questions which have been put to Captain Grindley were an unseemly insult to that gentleman, for nothing could be a greater insult to a gentleman of the high character and reputation of Captain Grindley than the insinuation that he had slept with one of his female servants during the illness of his wife. The course, I repeat, is one which I should have been incapable of pursuing when at the bar, and which I will not suffer as long as I have the honour of a seat upon the beach.

Mr. STAMMERS—I must still, my Lord, adhere to my former impression, that my duty compelled me to press that inquiry, and I must repeat that I am sure that your Lordship, with such instructions as I have received, would have done the same.

Mr. Justice Alderson (in a most emphatic and energetic tone)—
Mr. Stammers,

The Jury, without hesitation, found the prisoner guilty of stealing in the dwelling-house property above the value of 51.

So much for Mr. STAMMERS and the Old Bailey—now for the first of the state of Clerkenwell, whence comes the following report of an affair which occurred in that Court simultaneously with that just

Clerkenwell, whence comes the following report of an attain which occurred in that Court simultaneously with that just quoted:—

In the trial of a case of assault, during which a young man was indicted for assaulting married woman, by striking herasevere blow on the eye, considerable altereation ensued between the Chairman and Mr. Dumbar, who was counsel for the defence. In the course of Mr. Dumbar's cross-examination of the prosecutrix the Chairman interrupted him, and condemned him for endeavouring by his questions to insinuate that a criminal intercourse had taken place between the prosecutrix, who was a married woman, and the defendant at the bar. Mr. Denna said that all he wanted was to elicit truth, adding that he had nobject that mode of cross-examination which his instructions in the case justified.

The Chaiman said that no instructions justified such vite insimuations as had been attempted in the cross-examination.

Another witness, a young man, was then called to prove the assault which was committed on the prosecutrix, and which he distinctly swore to have witnessed. In the course of his cross-examination Mr. Dumbar put some questions with the view to impeach the credibility of his testimony, upon hearing which the Chairman rose, and, addressing Mr. Dumbar, said that during the whole of his experience he never heard a more shadorous or more improper cross-examination in my Court. He (Mr. Dumbar) had in the first instance insimulated that the prosecutrix had had an illicit intercourse with his click, for which there were not the slightest grounds; and now he was tried for some offence at the Old Bailey, which instruction was equally without foundation.

Mr. Dexpan denied, in strong language, that he had resorted to the strong language,

which there were not the slightest grounds; and now he wanted to impute to the winness under examination that he was tried for some offence at the Old Builey, which insinuation was equally without foundation.

Mr. Denna denied, in strong language, that he had resorted to slander in his cross-examination of the parties; the epithet applied to him he flung back to from whence it came, and would not be intimidated from presning his duty as an advocate for the defendant, not-withstanding what had been said; he defied any man to say that he had ever conducted himself in any way derogatory to the character of a gentleman, and that person who said otherwise he should not hesitate in saying was a lar. He had acted upon this occasion agreembly to the instructions put into his hands by a professional man.

The Chairman said that he member of the bar had a right to cast out insimations as Mr. Dunbar had done during his cross-examination of the prosecution. He would venture to say that so mender at the bar would have adopted such a line of cross-examination as that to which he had alluded.

Mr. Dennan said that, upon comparison, he was not at all afraid but his character would stand the lest with that of the Learned Chairman. He again said that he had conducted the defence agreembly to his written instructions.

The Chairman said that the conduct Mr. Dunbar pursued upon this occasion was not at all to be wondered at, after the specimen he had given the day before.

Mr. Dunbar sold that doy on allude to? The Chairman said that he had been informed that he (Mr. Dunbar) had followed a prosecutor out of Court the day before, and besought him to recommend a man whom he had defended, to the merciful consideration of the Court.

Mr. Dunbar and the signestioned on the point, I am convinced that he will acknowledge that I made any application of the kind to the prosecutor; in fact, the prosecutor came to me himself upon the subject, and if he is questioned on the point, I am convinced that he will acknowledge that I made no applica

to throw out insinuations, such as had been in the course of this trial for assault.

Mr. Dunbar defended his conduct by reiterating that he had adopted that mode of cross-examination agreeably to his instructions. The Chairman perceiving a person standing near Mr. Dunbar, asked him if he had furnished the Learned Counsel with his instructions?

The person to whom the question was put answered in the affirmative.

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The person to whom the question was put answered in the affirmative.

Crairman—Are you an attorney?

The reply was, that he was not at all connected with the lane; but that he had drawn up the brief agreeably to the instructions he had received from the defendant.

The Crairman remarked upon this admission, and said that Mr. Dunbar would recollect that he had stated that he received his brief from a professional man, and it now turned out that the person from whom he had his instructions was in no way connected with the favor.

Mr. Dunbar said that Counsel practising in that Court were freuenly employed by persons who termed themselves law-agents; it was done every day, and he imagined that the person from whom he had his instructions was one of that class of men.

After some further remarks the case of assault proceeded, and the defendant was found guilty; and, in passing sentence, the Chairman was indicated that the mode of defence which he had set up. fre-it

MAN said his offence was aggranace o, had set up.

It must be confessed that these are two curious scenes to have been enacted in one and the same day, by Mr. STAMMERS and Mr. DUNBAR—enough, as Mr. FOWELL BUXTON would say, to have stopped one learned gentleman's Stammering, and to have induced the other to have Done-BARRING for the

POLICE.

POLICE.

We have elsewhere to-day taken occasion to remark upon the proceedings in two of our Courts of Justice. We feel it also our duty to put before our readers the following report of an examination at the Mansion-House, for the purpose not only of exposing the insolent and outrageous conduct of the people implicated, but to justify the few remarks which we think it right to make upon the system of permitting dozens of great hulking fellows to usurp the stations behind the counters of haberdashers and linen-drapers, which ought to be occupied by women—unable, as they are, to get their bread by harder labour. The report says:

Four young men, who serve in the shop of Mr. John Simpson, haberdasher, of Bishopsgate-street, were sumnoned before the Lord Mayor under the following rather remarkable circumstances:

A Mr. Timorn's tated, that as he and his clerk were passing through Bishopsgate-street they saw several children's dresses ticketed in Mr. Simpson's shop at 5s. 11d. each. Witness sent his clerk in to purchase one, but the latter returned and said that the shopmen refused to let him have the dress for less than? s.d. Witness then went in himself and asked for the dress at the ticketed price, but the shopman he addressed said, "I suppose you are some—Jew," used other language of an offensive nature, and, assisted by others of the servants of the establishment, tried to push him out of the shop. He said that if they hid hands on him he would retulinte violently. One of them immediately struck him, he returned the blow, and was at once surrounded by nine or ten of the shopmen, who got him down, and bent him when down. A mob then crowded round the door, cried "Shanne," and said if witness had committed a robbery he ought not to be treated in such a manner. Some persons at length entered the shop from the street and interfered to extricate him, but the lost his hat, and three half-crowns out of his waistoent pocket, in the scuffle.

Mr. Sinrson begged to be allowed, as one of the proprietors, to say a word. H

A porter at the success the saw one of the shopmen strike the complanation, who will blow.

The complainant requested that the Lord Mayor would direct Mr. The complainant requested that the Lord Mayor would direct Mr. Simpson to let him (complainant) see the other shopmen, as he might identify some of them as participators.

Mr. Sinrsox said that he would from courtesy permit Mr. Timothy what! a man is to be

to see them.

The Lord Mayon—From courtesy! What! a man is to be knocked down in your shop by your servants, and you will be so courteous us to allow him to identify his assailants. Would you not assist him from justice?

him from justice?

The complainant—There is very little disposition to oblige in that

knocked down in your shop by your servants, and you will be so courteous as to allow him to identify his assulants. Would you not assist him from justice?

The complainant—There is very little disposition to oblige in that way.

The Loap Mayon then directed Leadbitter, the Marshalman, to accompany Mr. Timothy to the shop in order to take a view of the shopmen.

The Marshalman, on his return, said that when the complainant entered the shop, one of the shopmen said to him, "You d—d rascal, get out of the shop."

Mr. Starson requested that this Lordship would postpone the case for a day, in order that opportunity might be given of refutation, and his Lordship consented to adjourn it.

The defendants appeared next day, accompanied by two others, and the complainant said he did not at all wish to detain any of whose identity he or his witnesses were not fully convinced. Two were, in accordance with this suggestion, discharged.

The complainant and defendants were attended by attorneys.

Mr. Tivorry having repeated his evidence, and undergone a cross-examination, which did not in the slightest degree cause him to vary it, ELLIS, his clerk, was called, and stated that the shopmen had surrounded the complainant and beaten him down.

Two persons, who were passing at the time, deposed to nearly the same effect.

Mr. Tivorny stated that Mr. Simpson appeared in the shop after the violence had been committed, and caused him to be conveyed to the watchbouse. The constable, however, upon hearing the charge, refused to detain the witness in custody.

The Solicitor to the defendants said that he could prove that the complainant was the first aggressor, and called a young man, who was also shopman to Mr. Simpson.

This witness stated that Mr. Timothy wanted a Foolah dress instead of a Shelly dress, and offered only 5s. 11d., the price of the latter, which was inferior. The complainant, upon heng refused, used the most violent hlow.

The solicitor to the defendants said that he could prove that the complainant, who immediately re

torneys. The defendants were then ordered to find bail, which was accordingly done.
The examination brought together a very numerous assemblage

The examination brought together a very numerous assemblage. The trick of ticketing a valuable article in a window at a price infanitely lower than is demanded for the same quality of article at the counter, is so stale, that no-body who is weak enough to be duped by the offer of bargains should ever give up the right of taking the iden it tical thing so marked and so exposed; but we are going neither to allude to the cheatery nor impertinence of the manilliners of the metropolis, but to the indelicacy of the system as relates to the intercourse between them and the females who are purchasers at the shops—the effeminacy of their pursuits is not more degrading to the dressed-up fellow;

who sell, than is the indecency of purchasing on the part of female customers;—articles are sold at the counters which rought only to be sold so women by women; for what must a civilized stranger think of us, when he sees men decked out in the vulgar extreme of the fashion, descenting in all the confidence of familiar conversation on the merits of stay-laces, the advantages of tuckers and tippets, and the peculiar utility of flamel petticoats of a particular texture.

We are quite of the Lord Mayor's opinion. Let all these useless epicenes be sent to our army—or, perhaps, to the meritorious occupation of stone-breaking on the roads, where it would add very much to the picturesqueness of their appearance if they were to wear the Foolah dresses which they profess to sell at five shillings and eleven-peace. We trust, in the present case, a Jury will constitutionally vindicate the prosecutor against the shameful outrage of which he so justly complains.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The following hand-bill has been generally circulated

The following hand-bill has been generally circulated throughout this parish:—

Chaist Church, Surrey, Dec. 29, 1833.—The Churchwardens having expended all the meney in their hands applicable to the general purposes of the Church, are under the unpleasant necessity of acquainting the inhabitants, that, from and after Wednesday next, the lat day of January, 1834, they will not be able to continue any payments for sacramental bread or wine, cleansing the Church, chiming the bells, winding the clock, warming and lighting the church, chiming the bells, winding the clock, warming and lighting the church, cruming or blowing the organ, nor any payments to the parish-clerk, sexton, vestry-keeper, or pew-openers, or any other incidental expence relating to the duties of the church, or the office of Churchwardens. They will nevertheless attend to open the church at the times appointed for Divine Service.

JAMES ELAND HOBSON, WILLIAM JOSHUA TILLEY, Churchwardens. This extraordinary announcement has been enclosed to us in the following letter from a parishioner:—

Mr. Eding and the control of the control of the control of the parish way will at this time use years of our Church, but particularly toose of this parish, why papear at this trying inneture to be unaccountably passive. The population of the parish amounts to 14,000, and there is charch-room for no more than 700, of which number 150 are free cittings. This is indeed a deplorable fact; but stilly our will perceive from the enclosed notice, read in the Church last Sunday, what a state of things exists. And the feelings occasioned thereby to every sincere Churchman, are in no small degree enhanced, when it is considered that the Church was erected by the munificent provision of the last John Massall... The parish, therefore, cannot be said at any time to have laboured under-inconvenience from having been called upon to erect or repair the sacrous defines. And although an organist is provided for by the last Winter of the parity sum to be paid for the tuning or blowi

PEMICAN.

THE KING'S LEVEES.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 1, 1834.

Notice is hereby given, that His Majzery will hold a Levee at St.

James's Palace on Friday, the 21st of February next, at two o'clock; and on every succeeding Wednesday until further orders.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE KING'S LEVEES, AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen who propose to attend His Majerry's Levees at St. James's Palace are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names thereon written, one to be left with the King's Page in Attendance in the Presence Chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to His And those Gentlemen who are to be presented are hereby MAJESTY. And those Gentlemen who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the Gentleman who is to present them (not the Lord in Waiting), should be sent into the Lord Chamberlain's Office before twelve o'clock on the Wednesday previous to the Levee on the 21st of February, and on the Monday previous to each succeeding Levee, in order that they may be submitted for the Kirac's approbation; it being His MAJESTY'S command that no presentation shall hereafter be made at the Levees but in conformity with the above regulations; and further, that no person shall be admitted, on any pretence whatever, who has not been so presented.

It is particularly requested that Gentlemen who are to be presented at the Levees will have their names distinctly written upon the eard to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, in order that there may be no

mistake in announcing them to the King.

The State apartments will not be open for the reception of company coming to Court until half past one o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOMS.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 1.

Notice is hereby given, that the Drawing Room to be held at St. James's Palace on Monday, the 24th of February next, being for the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, the Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars.

Office of the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen,

Queen's House, St. James's, Jan. 1.
Notice is hereby given, that the Queen will hold Drawing Rooms

Nonce is hereby given, that the Queen will hold Drawing Rooms at St. James's Palace on the following days:—
February, Monday, 24th, being for the celebration of Her MaJESTY's birthday.
March, Thursday, 17th.
April, Thursday, 17th.
May, Thursday, 15th.
May, Wednesday, 28th, being for the celebration of the King's
birthday.
June, Thursday, 19th.

A deep gloom has been cast over several noble families at the A deep groom has been cast over several none ramines at the present season of festivity by the premature death of the young and lovely Lady Ocilvie, of Inverquharity. Her Ladyship was the youngest doughter of the late Lord Herney Molyneux Howard, only brother to the present Duke of Nespoux, and sister to the Countiess of Carnardon, Viscountees Andovers, and Mis. Wentworthe Buller. She was united to Sir John Ochlylein 1831.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Hon. George LAMB which melaucholy event took place on Thursday, at his official residence in Whitehall-yard. Mr. Lamb was in his forty-ninth year. In 1809 he was united to Mademoiselle Rosalie Caroline St. Jules, by whom, who survives him, he has not left any family. He was Member for Dungarvon, for which he sat in five Parliaments, having

heen first returned in 1826. On the change of Government he was selected by Viscount Melhounne to be Parliamentary Under-Secre-tary for the Home Department, it being, we believe, official etiquette that the Principal Secretaries of State shall appoint to the Under Secretaryships. The memorable contest of the Hon. George Lams with Mr. (now Sir John) Hobbouse in 1819 for the representation of Westminster, must still be fresh in the recollection of many of our readers. It is understood that his successor in the Home Office will be almost immediately approinted: the salary is 2,000l. per annu

We regret to announce the death of Captain HOPPNER, of the Royal Navy, after a severe illness of three months, which he bore with exemplary patience and Christian fortitude. This excellent officer and worthy man commenced his career on board his Majesty's ship Endymin, which he had scarcely joined when she was ordered to Corunna to assist in embarking the troops after Sir J. Moone's disastrous retreat. During the rest of the war he was constantly on active service, either on the enemy's coast in the Channel, or in North America, where his excellent conduct on all occasions acquired for America, where his excellent conduct on all occasions acquired for him the love of his shipmates and the approbation of his superiors. Captain Hoppmen's name has been frequently before the public. He was employed in all the recent expeditions fitted out by Government to explore the Polar Seas, in the last of which he commanded his Majesty's ship Fary, which it unfortunately became necessary to abandon among the ice. His health, which had suffered considerably on these occasions, was still futher impaired by an excursion to the south of Europe immediately on his return from his last Polar expesouth or Europe immediately on his return from his act to last a visit appear of dition. After considerable and repeated sufferings, during the last five years, he terminated his mortal career on the 22d ult., in the 39th year of his age, carrying with him to the grave the esteem and regret of all who were personally acquainted with him.

An amusing incident occurred during the Duke of Wellington's recent visit to Dover. It is one of the regulations of the New Pier that the Promenade shall not be introded upon by livery servants. The Duke walking out unattended, at an early hour, in a plain Windsor uniform, proceeded to this select spot, when the man stationed at the entrance explained the order for rejecting all persons in livery. The Duke smiled and walked away. His Grace was shortly afterwards joined by the Earl of Gullford, &c., when the man being informed of his error, attempted to apologise, upon which his Grace interrupted him, saying, "Never mind, my good man, you are not the only one liable to mistakes."—This is *ery amusing; that it cannot be true deprives it of none of its fun: there is no nev nat it cannot be true deprives it of none of its fun; there is no new pier at Dover; livery servants and all other people may walk upon both piers as they please, and there is no man stationed at the entrance of either. "Never mind," say we to the ingenious author of the anecdote, "my good man, you are not the only one liable to mistakes."

amecdote, "my good man, you are not the only one hable to mistakes."

Letters from St. Petersburgh, contained in the German papers, speak of the rapid progress of the Russian navy, which is very striking in the continued important armaments. The writer, as an eyewitness, gives an extremely favourable account of the new arrangements. He snys that "all the sailors are well practised in the use of the gmns; the upper tier of large ships consists of fine brass guus (12-pounders) with percussion-locks, and on the lower tier brass 48-pounders, in which the percussion-cap is struck with a hammer.

During the last year, new and admirable continued ships were hunched During the last year, new and admirably equipped ships were hunched almost every moment. Equally favourable are the accounts of the fine harbours and arsenals on the Black Sea." When everything is idered, this must be admitted to be very agreeable intelligence for this country.

The private accounts from the West Indies state that though no positive acts of violence had occurred among the slaves, they had shewn, on many estates, a fixed determination not to work beyond the first of next August, at which period they declare their freedom is to

On Thursday last, at Devonport, the friends of Mr. T. WOOLLCOME entertained that gentleman at Elliotr's Hotel. The unpleasant circumstances which have arisen between Mr. WOOLLCOMBE and Sir CITCUMStances which have arisen between Mr. WOOLLCOMBE and Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON have been already before the public, and it is a great pity but that they could now be buried in oblivion. Mr. WOOLLCOMBE, in concluding his remarks upon the occasion of his health being drank amid enthuisatic cheering, spoke in the following manly and judicious manner.—" If there was one thing wanting to render the future recollection of that day replete with happiness, it would be that from hence might be dated the restoration of that harmony and good-will which he wished to see prevail; and he most certainly trusted that from that hour might be dated the end of all those feeds and animosities which for some time past had agituted the town." Mr. WOOLLCOMBE, then thanked the company for the honour they had done him, and sat down amidst renewed cheering.

The encouraging prospect held out by that part of the able Charge of the Bishop of Exeter to the Clergy of his diocese, in which he expresses a conviction that the supporters of the Church are not only strong and zealous, but that they are daily and hourly increasing, is fully justified in the following instances of the defeat of infidelity and blasphemy:---

tally justified in the following instances of the defeat of infidelity and blasphemy:—

"Carlille, the infidel, has been defeated in a singular manner at Bath, where he has been endeavouring to retail his horrible and demorabising doctrines. This circumstance was brought about by the reading of an infiamous publication addressed by that would be philosopher to the female sex, which is declared by the Bath Hernid to be of so abominable a nature that all the formles were ordered to withdraw. On its conclusion, a burst of unmitigated disquest broke from the indignant anditory, and Carlille was glad to effect his escape as precipitately as possible, assisted by a party of ruffians, who appeared to have attended as his guard. The publication in question was publicly burnt, amid the most vehement applause."

"MR. Carlille Was folled in two attempts to obtain even a room to lecture in at this place. His first application was to Mrs. Hale, at the Swan, who could not be induced, on any terms, to supply accommodation for female (Mrs. Dowsy), turned a deaf ear to all his solicitations and those of his friends. He eventually was obliged to leave, not only unheard, but followed by the contempt and detectation of all those respectable persons, of every class, whose better judgment and sense of decency he came to insult with disgusting and demoralising doctrines. A subscription, we believe, is set on foot to present these praiseworthy women with some token of public approbation for their firm and determined conduct on this occasion."—It all Herald,

EMPLOYMENT OF LORD BROUGHAM'S LEISURE HOURS.-It would appear that the business of Chancery and the other duties of the Great Seal are not enough for the "great capacity" of the Chancellon, but he must satisfy its cravings by "furnishing" lectures to Mechanics' Institutes. At least the following is the statement of the Manchester Chronicle:—"The Lond Chancellon, with the view of furthering the interests of the Mechanics' Institution in this town, has undertaken to furnish a court of letters. taken to furnish a course of lectures on political economy, to be delivered to the Members. It is not yet known when this valuable contribution will be transmitted; but, of course, no time will be lost after their receipt in communicating these lectures to the public. It is arranged that they shall be delivered by honorary Members of the Institution."

LORDS LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—Durin the last 122 years there

have been thirty-eight Lords Lieutenant of this country, but for these (Earl Temple, Marquis of Buckingham, Marquis Welles and the Marquis of Anglesey) have been twice in office. sverage duration of each Covernment has been three year. the Duke of DEVENSHIBE ruled eight years, and L The Dukes of PORTLAND and BERRO WILLIAM only ten weeks. vere each but six months, having come in and gone out of office

A WHIG PUBLIC DINNER. The friends of LLOYD VAUGHAN A while Fuelic Dinner.—In e menos of LLOYD vateran wars kins, Esq., M.P., dined together, the Hon. Gentleman in the chair, as the Swan lun, Brecon, on Thursday week. The entertainment was sumptious, circulars were issued, and active measures adopted give eclat to the festival :-and sixteen persons sat down to dinner. do honour to the Honourable Gentleman.

It is whispered that the usual Ministerial Circular of the CHANCE OR of the Exchequer will be issued from Downing-street about the 10th or 12th inst. It is believed that it will, as usual, notify the meeting of Parliament on the 4th of next month, and beg the "early" attem ance of the Members to whom it is addressed, as matters of important "must be brought under the consideration of the House at the co encement of the Session."

Application is to be made in the next Session for an Act to build Approximation is to be made in the next session for an Act to onlide bridge from Palace-yard, Lambeth, to the opposite shore. The opposition made when the Bill was before Parliament on the last occasion is not expected to be repeated. The removal of old property along the intended line of road, and the improvement of a low neighbourhood in that part of Lambeth parish, is considered a public than the part of the parish benefit.

By the death of Mr. BRIGSTOCK, the late Member for the easter division of Somerset, another vacancy in Parliament occurs. There can be little doubt of the manner in which it will be filled up Violence and intimidation alone prevented the return of Mr. Mila violence and mamination mone prevented the return of Mr. Millia at the last election; and the general esteem in which that gentleman! character and qualifications are held in the county will most probable preclude another contest. At all events there can be no question the result, should a second candidate appear.

The newly enlightened constituency of Devizes rejected Admired Sir P. Durham at the last election on the ground of his being a Torm What do they now think of him, and his liberal donation of 1001. the poor, as compared with that of their Whig Representative? Salisbury Herald.

Speculation and conjecture as to the intentions of Ministers, Speculation and conjecture as to the intentions of Ministers, seg-the Nottingham Journal, become every week more active, and the speeches of those who may be supposed to be in the Cubinet secretar are now watched with an anxiety commensurate with the important of the subjects introduced. Mr. P. Thomson and Lord John Russian have been accompanying the circulation of the social glass will elaborate speeches on the course of conduct which Ministers into elaborate speeches on the course of conduct which Ministers intent to pursue. It is difficult to gather from these and other accredit to pursue. It is diment to gainer from messe and other increases oracles of the Government, what is the precise nature of the meditate changes. All of them seem resolved to please the fancy of the peop with some new thing, although their methods of effecting their objections. with some new thing, although their methods of effecting their objectives are vastly diversified. We presume, however, that when the mast spirit of the Cabinet has matured his plans, the members of the Ministry will give them their unanimous support, and "when they a agree," as Puff says, "their unanimity is indeed wonderful!" one thing we may be certain, that some great and sweeping measurements. with regard to the Church is resolved upon.

FATAL DUEL AT HAMNURGH.—A meeting took place two or that days ago between Baron Biel and Major Von Wachenheisen, which the latter was shot through the heart. The quarrel, we believe which the latter was shot through the heart. The quarrel, we believed originated in a racing transaction, the Major being the challenges. The Major was formerly in the Swedish service, and, from his size was so palpable a mark for even a moderate shot that he was strong advised, not only by his own friends, but by his antagonist's second not to go out; on the other hand, the Buron is a much smaller magnetic statement. and a good marksman. The result is precisely what was anticip**ate**Both parties are well known in this country, having made extensive purchases of race-horses.

It is stated, in the Halifax, Baltimore, and New York papers, that he Messrs. Rothischilds and Bartings had resolved to establish (Bank, with a capital of two millions, in Canada, but in which of the two provinces was not known. It was runoured that Sir Peregant Matteand proposes to resign the Government of Nova Scotia in course of the present month.

Some further appropriation of the large balances in the hands of the East India Company is made known by an advertisement in the papers, which announces the repayment in full of the 4 per cent. stock of the Carnatic loan, which amounts altogether to 1,604,5441. The will only remain then unliquidated the 3 per cent. stock of the transaction, amounting to 1,981,6031., but that, it is supposed, will be redeemed also within a very short period. The balances out of which these extensive payments are made appear to arise chiefly from the converting into money of the assets of the Company, and to the discontinuance of their commercial operations, which retains at home the capital heretofore employed in the trade to China and the Indiana presidencies.

HINTS TO SPORTSMEN.-1. Always load your gun when on the cock, by which you lose no time in bringing your piece to your shoulder, a great advantage; and if you possess common caution, you roll no risk of blowing your head off while ramming down your charge. 2. When a covey gets up, always fire bang into the middle of it. It is all nonsense about singling out a particular bird; take my word, it is easier to miss one bird than to miss a dozen.—3. When you are very desirous of game, instead of shot, fire your ramrod. By this play, you will spit three brace at one shot. I have known it done.—4. When you scramble through a hedge, by all meuns let your gun be at the full cock. Caution should be the characteristic of a good sportsman; if you shoot your friend, you will be cautious for life.—5. When you enter into a field, hollon and bawl as loud as you can. It will save you much trouble, for you will see at once whether there are any birds you much trouble, for you will see at once whether there are any DITM there.—6. Always train your dog to chop his bird from each corest. With a good brace of dogs, so trained, and a double-barrelled gun, I would bug more game than any other man in England.—7. Choose your dogs of the highest possible courage. By this precaution you can gratify yourself by thrashing your dog, whenever you miss, without fear of spoiling him.—8. The instant a pheasant rises blaze away at him. My reason for this innovation is, that if you miss, you whave time to pitch your hat at him.

In 1750, coaches were called "flying ones," that left the Full Moon in 1700, conches were called "flying ones," that left the Full Moom. at Bath, on the Monday morning, and reached London on the Wednesday evening; in 1784, mail conches were established, and since then the same journey is regularly performed in 10 and 11 hours, in stead of 60 hours! and this acceleration is to be still further accelerated. by rail-roads and steamers!

Doing too much Good.—A surgical friend of ours was called in some years ago, to attend a woman who was suffering from an attack.

of paralysis, which had affected her tongue so much, that she was unable to articulate. Among other remedies he employed of that electricity. At his next visit, when the electrical shock was to be electricity. At his next visit, when as idee electrical success whis repeated, the husband took him saide, and begged of him not to its settong. "So strong—it produced no ill effects, I hope?" no—it did her a deat of good—but don't give it so strong again."

CORN LAWS .- Mr. POULETT THOMSON'S discourse has not been lost CORN LAWS.—Mr. POULETT THOMSON'S discourse has not been lost on the antegonists of the agricultural interest. His advice to "strain every effort to cause some change" is likely to be followed to the letter by the misled chamourers for "cheap bread." The radical papers are already sounding to the onset. One of them says, "these gouldemen (the owners and agriculturists) may rely upon it that the Manchester people will take the advice tendered them by Mr. POULETT THOMSON, and agitate this subject till agitation shall be no longer necessary. Like Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary bunger necessary. Like Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform the repeal of the Corn Laws is only a question of time. It is for the landowners to consider whether it were not advisable, while it is yet in their power, to make terms—before an uncompromising and stern majority take the matter into its own hands. The question, and stern majority take the matter into its own hands. The question, in brief, is, whether the high and mighty of the land shall be let down a step or two in the world, with safety, if not with ease, or be prostrated by unrelenting hands." As a contemporary observes, this is pretty well for a beginning. Mr. Poulett Thomson's hint is "fructifying" to his heart's content, and it would seem as if Ministers need entertain no fears that, despite their jugling and bungling, they may yet recal their old mob adherents for awhile, by a bold and uncompromising sacrifice of the agricultural interest.—Bury Herald.

uncompromising sacrifice of the agricultural interest.—Bury Heratal.

Henry Palmer, the individual, who was convicted at the Middlesex Sessions, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining ten bills of exchange for 500l. each from J. Dugdale Astley, Esq., and sentenced to be transported for fourteen years, was on Tucsday night released from prison, by order of the Secretary of State. The Law Officers of the Crown were of opinion that as John Minter Hart, the principal in the transaction, had been acquitted, the conviction of Palmer, as an accomplice, could not be supported.

A TAX UPON WIND.—A traveller recently returned from Africa relates that his Majesty the King of Congo replenishes his Exchequer by a tax upon wind. Whenever this sable King is in want of money (which, by the bye, is pretty often) he generally selects a very windy day for walking abroad, and takes care to place his cap so lightly on his head that the slightest puff is sure to displace it. When this takes place he immediately levies a tax on the inhabitants of that quarter of his dominions from which the wind blew.

A DENSE POPULATION .- A man complained at the police-office of having been robbed at a house in the rear of 130, Duane-street; and Mr. Huntingpon, a police-officer, was sent down to the house to Mr. Horttnenon, a police-officer, was sent down to the house to inquire into the matter. The woman who opened the door denied all knowledge of the affair on the part of herself and family, but said that there was another family in the house, who were perhaps the delinquents he was in search of. The representative of the second family then presented himself and made a like asseveration of innocence, but referred the officer to a third family who resided in the house. A person on the part of the third threw the onus on a fourth, the fourth on a fifth, the fifth on a sixth, and so on until it turned out that there were twenty-four families, consisting on an average of six persons each, making in all 144 persons, living in the same house, which is not more than twenty-five feet front and two stories high. They are all people of colour .- New York Paper.

 Λ " task master" for Horsham gaol is advertised for, who is required to perform the following services:—First he is to direct the labour of the prisoners; secondly, to keep the accounts of the manufactory; thirdly, to instruct the prisoners in reading and writing; fourthly, to act as clerk in the chapel; fifthly, to act as turnkey, when wanted! and for all this he is to receive 52 guineas per annum, find his own board, and live in the prison.

On Monday week a man, wrapped up in a large cloak, with his hat drawn close over his face, was walking up and down on the pier at Calais, evidently in a state of great agitation, looking anxiously from time to time to the sea, which was obscured by a dense fog. He marmered to himself in broken sentences, They must die!—It is impossible for them to live any longer!—No signal from the sea! impossible for them to live any longer!—No signal from the sea!—
What can I do!—How shall I dispose of their bodies!—Well! they
shall live till to-morrow." An old sailor who happened also to be
upon the look-out, overheard these outpourings of a troubled mind,
and at length with the frankness of his class, asked the soliloquist
whose death it was he contemplated. "Parbleu!" replied the
troubled spirit, "my 1,200 turkeys that I have ready to send to
England for Christmas day, and which will all be spoiled if I kill them
before the wind changes, and suffers the packet to go over."

Message of the Parkeys of my Lives of the specific of the state of the packet to go over."

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The speech of Mr. President Jackson has been received. It contains little to interest the people of this country; for, singularly enough, they are only once alluded to in relation to the erection of a light-house on some one of the Bahaman islands. The President is extremely dolorous throughout the whole of his oration. He accuses the United States Bank of bribery and corruption, of causing panies, of influencing the press, and thwarting the measures of the Government. He charges the masters of steam-boats with willin paging in the press. charges the masters of steam-boats with wilful neglect in navigating these vessels, and drowning the citizens. He complains that the Vice-President and other officers of the government are improperly elected. He complains that Portugal has not paid her installments; and he accuses Louis Prilippe and the French Government of dishonouring his drafts. and he accuses Louis Philippe and the French Government of dis-honouring his drafts, and committing an act of bankruptcy. It appears that the French had stipulated to pay a certain sum of money (how many dollars is not stated,) on the 2d February, 1833; and although he, General Jackson, to prove his liberality, and show his regard for the new Government of France, did not draw upon them for the cash until the 23d day of March, yet even then, when the draft was presented, it "was not paid." This is a shocking affair, and the President fels very uncomfortable in consequence. But he French have sinned in other respects. He complains that they have not forwas presented, it: "use not paid." This is a shocking affair, and the President reference but the French have sinned in other respects. He complains that they have not forwarded to him certain lists of burnt ships and other plunder, which they had solemuly pledged themselves to do on a given day, and which he cannot understand their reasons for not doing, seeing that it is not an affair of money. Upon the whole, the speech is a melancholy one. The President vidently and included the speech is a melancholy one. The President responsibility, and in the teeth of a resolution of the representatives, and he is compelled to publish six mortal columns in the newspapers in defence of that transaction. The bank have also their defence in reply ready; in fact, it was published on the 10th ult. Not a word is said shout the Alabana question, or the great work of nullification. The lands are presented as the seesion of Congress, now commenced, will be an unusually stormy one. The conduct of the President towards the Bank has created a violent ensaction among mercantile men, and indeed all classes of persons in America, as will appear from the following extract of a private latter, dated New York, Dec. 9, 1833:—

1. "By the packets now sailing the President's Message and other im-

h "By the packets now sailing the President's Message and other im-

portant public documents are going out. The high-minded measures pursued by the President against the Bank of the United States is producing sad confusion in the moniced operations of the country, and we fear will occasion a depreciation of property which will be productive of serious loss to many. Bills on London have failen 5 per cent, premium. Upland cotton is declining; good qualities can be bought to-day at 13 a 13%. Flour is declining, now at 5% dollars. Flax-seed 15 dollars. Freights continue low, as very little produce is shipping to England from hence."

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—When Lord ERSKINE was Chancellor, he was pleased to determine judicially, that "in cases of lunacy the notion that the moon has an influence, is erroneous." 12. Ves. 452. The other decisions of that Noble and Learned Lord (Noble and Learned by courtesy, as his present successor would tell
us) being equally valuable, the volume and a half in which
they are recorded are never on their account disturbed.
The present LORD CHANCELLOR (Noble and Learned by

The present LORD CHANCELLOR (Noble and Learned by courtesy) has not yet travelled to the moon, but he seems in a fair way. One of the most valuable pieces of information he has yet given us is recorded in 2. Russell and Myhe, 54, where, speaking of a question as to the power of the Crown in a particular case, he says, it "is a question which has never yet arisen, and which, when it does arise, will be found never to have been determined in the negatice!"

"His don'tread the Morning Post," should have been added by the reporter, as a note to the Noble and Learned Lord's mare's-nest.—Yours,

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—As you have noticed in your last number an article which appeared in the Gloucester Journal of the 21st of December, about a Meeting of the Clergy in the Chapter Library of that city, you will confer an obligation on the gentlemen then and there present, who

Meeting of the Ciergy in the compress London to the early you want of the desirous not to appear as busy meddlers in the affairs of State (should your generally well-filled columns allow you to render them that not of justice), if you will assure your numerous renders that the statement alluded to is by no means a correct one. It is something more than an exaggeration to assert, that "great lairn was however the property of the Reversal Speakers respecting the measures exexpressed by the Reverend Speakers respecting the measures expected to be proposed by His Majesty's Government," &c. Excepting the exposition of the purport of the Meeting, and the reading of the Resolutions, with suggested alterations in them, there was little that could properly be denominated "speaking;" and so far from any mention having been made about expected measures of His Majesty's Government, every allusion of a political nature was fully avoided.

It is, however, true, that the Amendment offered did not even find a person to second it; and for this sole reason, that it had a tendency to promote the very thing which it was the aim of the Meeting to avoid. Whatever difference of opinion may exist among those who were assembled, the general feeling was, that this difference should not interfere with their deliberations on a subject of infinitely higher importance. Should His Majesty's Ministers really not contemplate an alteration in the essential doctrines and internal polity of the Church of England (and we would willingly believe they have been misrepresented as to the extent of their views), a declaration on the part of the Clergy of their determination, under all circumstances, to adhere to her doctrines and discipline, would, it is hoped, come in aid of any well-intentioned measures of the Government and the Legislature.

ONE OF THE CLERGY PRESENT.

Gloucester, Jan. 3, 1834.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Legislature.

Gloucester, Jan. 3, 1834.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERAENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Rev. WILLIAM Woon, B.D., the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the metropolitam church of Canterbury, void by the death of the Rev. C. Morris. The Archbishop of York has been pleased to institute the Rev. J. Gaeen to the Rectory of South Ottrington, in the North Riding, on the presentation of T. Darnbrough, Esq.

The Rev. J. Parry, A.M., Minister of the new Church on Bethnalgreen, has been appointed by the Fellows of Brasenose college, Oxford, to the Rev. Dr. Parsons.

The Hov. J. Parry, A.M., Minister of the new Church on Bethnalgreen, has been appointed by the Fellows of Brasenose college, Oxford, to the Rev. Dr. Parsons.

The Hov. J. Herefordshire. Patron, Wm. Vale, Esq.

The Lord Rev. Dr. Parsons.

The Hov. J. Herefordshire. Patron, Wm. Vale, Esq.

The Lord Chapel, Herefordshire. Patron, Wm. Vale, Esq.

The Lord Chapel Herefordshire. Patron, Wm. Vale, Esq.

The Lord College of the Church Temporalities Bill, the income of Clonfert will be transferred to the Church Temporalities Bill, the income of Clonfert will be transferred to the church fund. Two of the ten condemned sees are now appressed.

The Rev. Joseph Tayton, B.D. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, upon the presentation of H. J. Adeane, Esq.

The Countess of Strathmore has appointed the Rev. Tron. Dr.von, late of Downing college, Cambridge, and perpetual Curate of the New Church, South Shields, one of her Ladyship's Chaplains.

The Eishop of Loxnox has recently revived the ancient use of Rural Deans in his Diocese, and has appointed to that office the following

Rutlandshire.
The Rev. John Pritchett, in the 74th year of his age.
The Rev. W. M. Walker, Minister at the New Cemetery, Rusholme-road,
Manchester.

Manchester.

Aged 75, the Rev. H. Davies, Rector of Stoke Edith and Westhide, Herts.

Al Totterton-house, aged 61, the Rev. J. B. Bright, Vicar of Lydbury North Salop.

Salop.

INIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 3.—On Thesday last the Rev. G. Pearson, of St. John's college, and rector of Castle Camps, in this county, was elected Cristian Advocate, on the resignation of the Rev. J. A. Jeremie, Fellow of Trinity college.

The following is the subject for the Hulsean prize for the present

year:—" How far the political circumstances of the Jewish nation were favourable to the introduction and diffusion of the Christian Religion."

year:—'How har the pointest creamstances of the Sewish inition were favorable to the introduction and diffusion of the Christian Religion."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bishor of Exerta and Ma. Commiss.—A paragraph has been going the round of the papers, that Dr. Phillprofts has revived an old law of Edward the Tetad, against a Mr. Commins, because he refused to submit to a private exmination by the Bishop, previous to his being instituted to a living presented to him by the Dean and Chapter. In some instances some severe strictures have been made upon the Bishop's conduct, particularly by the friends of the Church, who say, the doing such a thing at this moment is calculated to do the Church great injury. We shall not discuss the matter, but confine ourselves to what we are informed are the facts of the case, viz.—That Mr. Commins never succeeded in getting ordained in England at all, but went to Dublin to take the necessary orders; that upon his very case some law or regulation was made, to prevent such ordinations in future! The question therefore is, whether the Bishop has not exercised a sound discretion in this instance?—Devonshire Advertiser.

The new church at West Markham (now called Markham Clinton), near Retford, was consecrated on Friday by his Grace the Archbishop of Yoak. This church is a beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture, on the model of a celebrated temple in Grecce, and built, together with a handsone house, in the early English style, for the incument, at the sole expense of his Grace the Duke of Newcastar. Encomiums on either the man, or the early English style, for the incument, at the sole expense of his Grace the Duke of Newcastar. Encomiums on either the man, or the cation, would, in this case, be superfluous. This church will stand a proud monument to both when the spleen of malice and the bickerings of party allke have passed away. On this occasion it will stand a proud monument to both when the spleen of malice and the bickerings of party allke have passed away. On this occasion it wi

Encomiums on either the man, or the action, would, in this case, be superfluous. This church will stand a prond monument to both whom the spleen of malice and the bickerings of party alfke have passed away. On this occasion it will amply suffice to say, that it is another way in which the Duke of Newcastle." does not the parish, containing 1,000 souls, with which and soup for Christmas.—Hereford Journal.

A District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been recently formed, under the sanction of the Bishop of Lixoux, at Barton-upon-Humber.

The Venerable Archdeacon Conderry, at his tithe-audit, on Tuesday last, returned ten per cent. to the tithe-renters.—Sidopian Jour. The Bishop of Sr. Asara has, within the last few weeks, furnished from the control of the process of the standard from the control of the same of the sanction of the same of the

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

PROMOTIONS AND RXCHANGES.

11th Regt. Light Dragonom—Lient. W. Rechard to be Captain by purche view Hundley, ret.; Cornet A. Welker to be Lightenned to be Captain by purches, Plannell, Gent. to be Cornet by purches, view Will by Jury. view Rochard; R. M. 18th Light Dragonom—Lient. E. Tenison to be Captain by purche, view Shift, Jury 18th Light Dragonom—Lient. E. Tenison to be Captain by purch, view Tenison; Gent. Caded H. R. Doherty, from Royal Military Coll. to be Carnet by purche, view Hendarson. 12th Foot—Capt. J. R. Young to be Major by purch. view Robertson, prom.; Lower Land, W. Scholmer, Francisch Procedure, V. Scholmer, V. Scho

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Gentleman Cadete P. H. Mondy to he Secon Lieutenant, vice Tyle, prom.; G. K. Turner to be ditto, vice Dalton, prom. W. Henderson to he ditto, vice Fores, prom.; A. S. Diasson to be ditto, vice forest with the ditto, vice Forest prom.; A. S. Diasson to led ditto, vice Forest control explanon, prom.; C. D. Torset to be ditto, vice Project prom.; C. D. Torset W. J. Smythe to be ditto, vice Heidland, prom.; D. W. Fayakee to be ditte, vice Heidland, p

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

Throughout the week there has been but little fluctuation in the Consol Murket, and the quotation for the Account closed this afternoon at 901 i, the market having been firmer to-day than for many days past. Long Annutities have been on the advance, having risen to 1713-16. Exchequer Bills have been rather on the advance, 46 to 47 being the price; and Bank Stock closed at 212 to 213.

In Foreign Stock Dutch Bonds appear on the advance, the 5 per Cents. being at 95i, and the 24 per Cents. at 30i. Russian Stock is very steady, at 1034 104, and Belgian Bonds are 951 96i. Little has been doing in Spanish Stock, which is 231 4, and Brazilian is 674. The Portuguese Bonds are steady at 563 4 for the Regency Bonds, and 574 for the old.

Bank Stock, 212 213 India Stock, Shut Ditto for Account, 2484 India Bonds, 23 25 pm. Excheque Bills, 46 47 pm. Consols for Account, 904

part Cell. Reduced, 1976, 24
3/6 per Ct. Reduced, 1976, 24
Bank Long Annuities, 1736, 3-16

The French Papers of Wednesday contain various accounts from Spain indicative of the unsettled state of the country as respects insurgency and guerilla warfare. It appears that fresh insurrections are starting up almost every day, and in places that heretofore were considered attached to the Queen's cause. The troops of Castagnon, Valdez, and Pastor, seem quite worn down with the useless pursuit of enemies, who constantly elude them in front, and form and harass them in the rear, cutting off their supplies and stragglers.—Advices from Madrid to the 24th December concur in representing the insurrectionary movements as so general and so frequent that un army of 300,000 men would scarcely suffice to defend the vulnerable points, and restrain the devotion to Don Carlos of the population.

The True Sun of last night has the following:—"A remour has reached us from a querter, which does not admit of our distrusting it, that the Ministry, in a fit of consciousness of their own pitiable weakness and unpopularity, and in their absolute despair of carrying on the Government during the second session of Parliament as they disserted and blundered on with it during the first, have opened a negociation with certain prominent leaders of the Liberal, nay, of the absolutely Radical party, with the view of inducing them to take office under Lord Grey. Three popular individuals have been distinctly mentioned to us, as parties to whom overtures have been distinctly mentioned to us, as parties to whom overtures have been distinctly mentioned to us, as parties to whom overtures have been distinctly mentioned to us, as parties to whom overtures have been distinctly mentioned to us, as parties to whom overtures have been distinctly mentioned to us, as parties to whom overtures have been distinctly mentioned to us, as parties to whom overtures have been dis

t, which is four years' imprisonment, and kept to hard labour, rewious to transportation.

TWO SPORTSMEN.—SHOOLHRED and RENWICK heg to announce their newly-invented PATENT ELASTIC BELTS. Gentlemen to be announce their newly-invented PATENT ELASTIC BELTS. Gentlemen to be back, and particularly those who follow field sports, should not be without one. They should great support to the loins, a limit of free respiration, and will keep lead they should great support to the loins, a limit of free respiration, and will keep odo—thus rendering them a valuable desideratum. To be had of the Patenters M, Jermyn-street, St. James.

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The regiment to-morrow will form for inspection, Each man to be characterized by reflection."

The regiment to-morrow will form for inspection, Each man to be characterized by reflection."

That all to his seeming was perfectly right, And shone on paride in resplendence so bright, That all to his seeming was perfectly right, And proved so—for Pat had the order obeyed, By boots that surpassing reflection displayed, Wo mental, indeed, but attractively grand, And Servach man and Brillionth BLACKING, prepared by RIOS Exception and Brillionth BLACKING, prepared by Ekingdom. Liquid in bottles, a Weren's Mart gained, No. 30, the Strand.

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William Theyts, of Sulhamstead House, Berks.

On the 29th ult., at the house of her son, William Collins, Esq., R.A., Baywater, after a lingering illness Mrs. Collins, aged 37.—On the 30th ult., at la residence, Gross Research and the solid states of the solid states. Gross Research and the solid states are discovered from the solid states. Gross Research and the solid states are discovered from the solid states of Sewardstone, Essex, of Middhurst—On the 29th ult., at late W. Horton, Esq., of Middhurst—On the 29th ult., at leaf we have the solid states of the late Eustace Lewes, Esq., aged 73—On the 30th ult., States are discovered from the 30th ult., at Hortsham, Sussex, Mr. Frederick Gottlieb Walt, at Bouloges sur-Mer, Thomas Boultbee, Esq., of Middhurst—On the Solid, Esq. and Solid states of the 28th ult., at Hortsham, Sussex, Mr. Frederick Gottlieb Vall, at Bouloges Sur-Mer, Thomas Boultbee, Esq., of Tooley Park, Leicestershir, as and 67-08 and 18th ult., at Hortsham, Sussex, Mr. Frederick Gottlieb Vall, at Esq. at Gross Park, Leicestershir, as and Gross and the solid states of the sol

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JOHN



BULL.

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Vol. XIV.—No. 683.

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MARCHA LECTURES ON MEDICINE in the Wards of the Hospital, by Dr. Wardfrak Lond MORBID ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY, by Mr. Stanloy. MATTOMA and PHYSIOLOGY, by Mr. Stanloy. MATTOMA WAS MIRE AND MATTOMA WAS MATTOMA WAS MATTOMA WAS MIRE AND MATTOMA WAS MIRE AND Dr. Hue.

CRASSONAL CLINICAL LECTURES on SURGERY, by Mr. Earle.

CRASSONAL CLINICAL LECTURES on SURGERY, by Mr. Earle.

CRASSONAL CLINICAL LECTURES ON SURGERY, by Dr. Hue.

MEDICAL JURISHRUPENE, D. Dr. Boupell and Dr. G. Burrows.

BOTANY, with HERBORIZING EXCURSIONS, by Dr. F. I. Farre
Tropperuses, with further particulars, may be obtained by applying to Mr.

2016. Cuntor of the Museum, at the Anatomical Theatre.

TO PEDESTHANS, SPORTSMEN, &cc.—PATENT PEDIO
METERS for the Waistont Porket, at PAYNES, Watch and Clockker, 163, New Bond-street, poposite Clifford-street; and at Le Boy et Fils, Hor
ment Rus, 13, Palais Royale, Paris.

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HE	LO	NDON	COA	\ L	CO	M P	AN	γ,
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NEXT WERD RSDAY WEEK,
(The 22d inst.)
(The 22d inst.)
(RSDS, (his only Office in London,) is duly empowered to cell the shad to pay in MONEY, ALL, THE PRIZES that may be sold at his had to pay in MONEY, ALL, THE PRIZES that may be sold at his at Company and the pay of the state o

The state of the Act, are now on Sale at \$6 \text{ E. O. W. E. B. S. O. N. L. Y. O. F. F. I. C. E., 27b of the Act, are now on Sale at \$6 \text{ E. O. W. E. B. B. S. O. N. L. Y. O. F. F. I. C. E., 27b of the old-ceid-bill-bed State Lottery Offices, Corabilland Ludgate-street Capital Prizes to a very large amount were Shared, Soid, and Faid on de

GLASGOW LOTTERY.

GLASGOW LOTTERY.

GRAND and CO. being the authorized Agents of the Commissionary under the Act of Parliament, respectfully announce that the Drawing COVERS (ACCOUNT GLASGOW LOTTERY will take place at COOPERS' HALL,

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WEDNESDAY, the 22d of JANUARY,
Capital Prizes — of a State Lottery. The Scheine contains the follow

1 of	£15,000 .	. is	£15,000
1	10,000	•••	10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000
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Den from 10 in the Morning. Admittares 18. Annual Ticket 21.

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DATRONIZED by the Princess Augusta and Prince George.—
Madame TUSSAUD and SONS respectfully announce that their SPLENDID
EXHIBITION, unequalled in Europe, containing the original Figures of BURKE
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ROYAL BAZAAR, Gray's Im-mord, King's Cross.—Admittance, One Shilling:
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Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, until the 15th Instant.
London, its January, 1834.

FOR BOMBAY and CHINA.—The Ship BERWICKSHIRE,
1360 Tons, Captain H. LEIGH THOMAS, H.C.S., lying in the East India
export Duck, will positively sail from Gravesend, on the 1st of March, and carry
an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passace, apply to the Commander, at the
Jerusaleum Coffee Home, or to Messrs. Majoribanks and Ferrers, No. 18, King's
Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

GENT-LEMAN from New York is designous of knowing the present ADDRESS of the Rev. L. E. TOWNE, late of Bottesford; and such persons as may have any legal claims on the Rev. JOHN ELYE TOWNE, are requested to forward their Accounts to J. W. Jones, Esq. 64, Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris.

and sorch persons as may have any legal claims on the Rev. John Edv. End. and sorch persons as may have any legal claims on the Rev. John Edv. End. and sorch persons as may have any legal claims on the Rev. John Edv. End. Blosee du Rempart, Parid to forward their Accounts to J. W. Jones, Eaq. 64, Rue Blosee du Rempart, Parid to forward their Accounts to J. W. Jones, Eaq. 64, Rue Blosee du Rempart, Parid the Lands and the Control of the Medical Treated as one of the family, a liberal callon will not perfect the forward to the control of his apprenticeship (if whishel for) will be given up to pursue his estudies at a hospital. For further particulars apply (if by letter post paid) to Mr. F. Peacock, Is, Salishury-square.

MISS BLOPELD, late Pupil of the Missers Princie, Professor of his apprenticeship (if which and for rectifying defects in the Shoulder and Waist.—Miss Blofeld begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that her invention has met with the decided approbation of the Faculty, who have pronounced it a certain prevention to all defects artising from habit; that it is perfectly endeathed to correct them, and to supersed the use of the inclined plane. Some produced from the use of the inclined plane. Some produced from the use of the promise plane.

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last. Any lady having the spirit to commence a correspondence with the adverser, will be kind enough to address her letter (postage free) H. H., Post Office, Hertford.

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brated vintages	40s	Marsala, first quality	245
Fine old Crusted Ports, in Pints		Fine old Lisbon and Moun-	
and Half-pints.			.28s34s
CAPES.		Bucellas, very fine	348
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Superior ditto, Sherry flavour		Old East India ditto	528588
Superior unto there have		Fine old Rota Tent	348408
Genuine Pontac, very fine		Sparkling Champagne	60s. 66s
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A large Assortin	ent of **	SPIRITS.	, ii c ac cii	e low	CHL	price	3.	
English Gin of the best q	uality	••	••	65	Bd	& 8s	per	ρ
Moule's celebrated Old To	ın	••	••	9.			-	_
mt - L Old Invesion Rus	m			10s		12s		
Irish and Scotch Whiskies				12s		16s 12s		
Fine Old Rum Shrub	::	::	::	188	ou	146		

Bottle and Hamper to be paid for on delivery, and the amount allowed when Bottle and Hampers to be paid for on delivery, and the amount allowed when returned.

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A LL the CAPITALS, except SIX, in the Inst GLASGOW LOTTERY, were shared and Sold by BISH, at his Offices, 13, Cornbill, 27, Poultry, and 138, Regent-street, and paid for in Money on demand; and he has now on Sale a great variety of Tickets and Shares for the SECOND GLASGOW LOTTERY, which will be all decided in ONE JAY.

TWENTY-SECOND OF THIS MONTH (JANUARY).

PRESENT PRICE:— 23, 13, 0

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Advertisements and Bills to be left with Mr. Cadell, 111, 3trand, Loadon, not later than the 8th, and at No. 45, George-steet, Edinburgh, not later than the 16th of the month.

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WORK on the Use of the Lead Pencil, are respectfully informed that, factone-squence of several additions to the number of the Platos, the Work will ack be ready for delivery till the beginning of March.

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William Pickering, Chancery-lane.

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Albemarle-street, Jan. 19.

SATRIDAY.

I. M. GUIZOT'S Edition of GIBHON.

II. GERMAN WATERING PLACES.

Bubbles from the Brunens of Nassau.

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Reply of the Commissioners to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

I.V. Journal of a WEST INDIA PROPRIETOR, by the late Matthew G.

By Mrs. Carrottell and Terror, &c.) Domestic Manners in the West Indies.

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irs. Carmichael.
Enquiry into the STATE of SLAVERY amongst the ROMANS, from the lest Periods, till the Establishment of the Lombards in Italy. By William

V. Enquiy into the STATE of SLAVERY amongst the ROMANS, from the Barliest Periods, till the Establishment of the Lombards in Italy. By William Blatter Periods, till the Establishment of the Lombards in Italy. By William Blatter Periods, till the Establishment of the Lombards in Italy. By William Blatter Periods, till the Lower Periods of the Rev. Lower Periods of Lower Periods of Standards, Bart.—Sir James Brobsson (Luston—Ship Amberst, &c. VIII. LIFE of the New GEORGE CHARBERT on Standards, Berens. Church VIII. LIFE of the New GEORGE CHARBERT on Standards, Berens. Church Canada and Charles of Standards, and

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

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BANKRUPTS.

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The French Papers of Wednesday contain advices from Madrid to the 31st ult., from which we extract the following particulars:—M. Burgos has been appointed to not temporarily as Minister of the Finances, M. Martinez having resigned; and M. Justo Banqueri, a Member of the Cortes of 1829, has been created Superintendant-General of the same department. Another decree appoints M. Julian Aquilino Peres, Director-General of the Treasury, instead of M. G. Remisa, who has also resigned. The Pope is stated to have issued a siscular letter to the Spanish Bishops in favour of Don Carlos; M. N. Requeno, who was Secretary for the Police in 1825, to have been appointed Sub-Delegado of Cadiz; the milliner Teresa who had considerable influence with the Queen, to have been arrested and conveyed to the French frontier; General Sarrsfield, whose mind is considered unsound, to have been recalled from Navarre; the Carlist Chiefs Villalobos, Merino, and Caevillas to have entered Portugal on the 23d ult., and General Maroto to have secaped from Grenada in order to join Don Carlos, who is said to have been, on the 14th ult., at Villareal, whence he intended removing to Lamgao. The Constitutional of the Company of the Compan

the foreign relations of France.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

The King's Hounds will meet on Monday at Wexham-heath, Friday at Maidenhead Thicket.

The Suffolk and Essex Hounds—Monday at Rivers Hall, Wednesday at the Bull Jan, Brantham, Friday at Semer-bridge

The Limithyon wand Stirtingshire Hounds—Monday at Dalmahoy, Thursday at Barnton House, Saiurday at Mid-Calder.

The Duke of Grinfonts Hounds—Monday at Furzen-field, Wednesday at Will-The Duke of Grinfonts Hounds—Monday of Control Hall, Wednesday at the Kennel, Priday at Sibbertoft, Thursday at Winviele Town.

Mr. Berkeley's Hounds—Monday of Wednesday, at Brafield-furze, Thursday at Brown Cilifon Sprine.

Mr. Drake's Hounds—Monday at Edgeot Village, Bucks, Tuerday at Bicester Windmill, Thursday at Waterperry Wood, Saturday at Aynho, Town End.

Mr. H. Goodricke's Hounds—Monday at Barkby Hall, Tueeday at Steward's Hay, Thursday at Combe, Thursday at Mr. H. Goodricke's Hounds—Monday at Rarkby Hall, Tueeday at Steward's Hay, Thursday at Hounds—Monday at Hus Hall, Tueeday at Combe, Thursday at Mr. Leeke's Hounds—Tue-day at Hawarden; Saturday at Lone.

The Norfolk Hounds—Monday at Swaftham Town Barn; Wednesday at Mr. Villedois's Harriers—Monday at Swaftham Town Barn; Wednesday at Mr.

Wilebois' Harriers—Monday at Swaffham Town Barn; Wednesday at Mr. legue's, Crimplesham (a deer); Friday at Houghton on the Hill. Shofteness Hounda—Tuesday at the Rise; Thursday at Klinwick Perey; sturday at Wand-ford Bridge.

Hoyston Harriers—Tuesday at Foulmire; Thursday at Kennel. one! Wyadham's Hounds—Monday at Larington; Wednesday at Salt-box Onmon; Friday at Rocke's Hill.

di Rador's Hounds—Monday at Low Heath; Saturday at Wittenham brick-lika.

Common; Friday at Rocke i IIII.

And The Literary Gazerre of Saturday, Jan. 11, (No. 806) are, the latest Accounts from the Niger Expedition; and a very interesting Letter from R. Lander, giving an Account of remarkable Proceedings with the Natives and their Kings—Alson Description of the late Mr. Heber's Library, and the \$8,000 volumes which are destined for mile under his Mrit (at length found by Dr. Dibdini); Reply to Dr. Neslan's Letters, defending his Attack on English Science in the Bampton Lettures; The Publishing Trade and Society for Diffusing Useful Knowlege, and the consequent Deterioration of our National Literature exposed; the Legitimente Drams and its Woodcut Bills, with a Compilaint from Dobbin, one of Ducrow's misrable Horses; On Drinking, its dreadful Extension; A Thie's Parady on Gray's Engry Reviews, Criticisms, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, which is the Compilaint from Dobbin, one of Ducrow's misrable Horses; On Drinking, its dreadful Extension; A Thie's Parady on Gray's Engry Reviews, Criticisms, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, which is the Compilaint from Dobbin, one of Ducrow's misrable Horses; On Drinking, its dreadful Extension; A Thie's Parady on Gray's Engry Reviews, Criticisms, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, which is the Compilaint from Dobbin, one of Ducrow's misrable Horses; Anderson of Laboration and the Scientific Intelligence, and the subject to all those who wish to solve the Scientific Intelligence, and the subject to all those who wish to follow not Jewellery, make it a desirable object to all those who wish to follow not Jewellery, make it a desirable object to all those who wish to follow not Jewellery, make it a desirable object to all those who wish to follow not Jewellery, make it a desirable object to all those who wish to follow not Jewellery, which cannot fail to excite universal attention. C. MPhali and parameters and the science of color, was a failed with the Moona's Gold; and the only place where it can be such as the subject of the parameter

WE cannot say we are vexed with the Morning Post for having forestalled us in our intention of exhibiting the principles and politics of the Times newspaper, expressed and advocated in 1828, contrasted with its opinions and dicta in 1833; but so it is, and we now gladly avail ourselves of the fruits of its research, by borrowing part of one of its many admirable articles:—

but so it is, and we now gladly avail ourselves of the fruits of its research, by borrowing part of one of its many admirable articles:—

"England," says the Times, "committed the baseness of leaving the Turkish Empire to the tender mercies of Nicholas, the Duke of Wellington being fairly over-reached."

We masert deliberately that the Times itself, from January, 1823, when the Duke of Wellington returned to office, to June, 1823, when the Russian trops were known to have passed the Pruth, instead of expressing distrust of the ambition of Russia, professed devout confidence in her moderation—instead of demonstrating the importance of the independence of Turkey, exhibited the utmost indifference at the near prospect of her ruin—instead of exhorting the Duke of Wellington to take up arms in support of the Grand Fines will probably think it prident to preserve upon the matter in question its present ladauble silence.

On the 29th of March, 1823, the Times announces the publication by Russia of her Declaration, and proceeds to comment upon it in these terms:——

"Russia declares that while she will right her own grievances, she will procure the independence of the Greeks, not only against Turkey, but against herself and every other Power. While Russia does this, we, the other allies (France and England), may act with honour detachedly from her; but we shall have no cause to complain of her conduct, or to apprehend her agrandizement."

On the 5th of April, 1823, the Times, after an indignant invective against the abduction of some Greek captives by Irrahm Pacha, urges, in explicit terms, an immediate recourse to hostilities for the infliction of vengennee on the perfidious barbarian:—"

'If England threatened Irrahm, she is bound to punish him; if she tendered protection to Greece, she is bound to repair the injuries which she failed to avert."

On the 5th of April, 1828, the Times notices the offer of an armistice for three mouths by the Grann Stignon to the Greeks; and selectares that if the Allies shall be, or app

by the Wellington Administration."

On the 9th of April 1828, the Times proclaims that the negociations for the joint execution of the Treaty of the 6th of July having failed, the three Powers are in consequence at liberty to pursue separately all measures which each may think best calculated to meet, "or perhaps turn to account," the innumerable difficulties attending the question. And it proceeds to state, in language sufficiently distinct, the measures which under these circumstances it behoves this country to pursue."—

parately all measures which each may think best calculated to meet, to reperhaps turn to account? We innumerable difficulties attending the question. And it proceeds to state, in language sufficiently distinct, the measures which under these circumstances it behoves this country to pursue:—

"We are quite sure that England will be the slowest in resorting to desperate measures, as she will be the last to flinch from the contest. She will use, as we know she is using, all honourable means to arrange a quarrel which is premant with consequences far beyond the mere 'ignorant present.' But if, ofter a reasonable time spent for such a laudable object, her efforts should fail, she knows how to assume the diguily of her national character.'

On the 17th of April, 1828, the Times thus modestly asserts the uniforn correctness of its statements, and the invariable consistency of its opinions upon the affairs of Eastern Europe:—

"The public will do us the favour to observe, that, amidst the varying reports on the affairs of Eastern Europe, we have strictly persevered in recommending the same line of policy, and have published statements, now acknowledged to be correct, evincing the adoption of that policy. We have said that England has no cause of jealousy against France, and Europe nothing to fear from Russia." On the 28d of April, 1828, the Times allndes to a report published by a German Paper, that on the crossing of the Printh or the Danube by Russian troops, Austria, France, and Europe which as Journal to the policy in the public of the published by a German Paper, that on the crossing of the Printh or the Danube by Russian troops, Austria, France, and Europe of the Printh or the Danube by Russian troops, Austria, France, and Europe of the Printh or the Supparation of neutrality; and proceeds to prove this as found in the published of the public of th

Sufficient precess. The abstrace oscillating of larkey has appraint sufficient precess. On the 12th of May, 1828, the Times makes known the commencement of hostilines between Russia and Turkey, and speaks of the Experson as "Forced by imperious circumstances into a war, to which he will put an end as soon as the honour of his country and the dignity of his Crown are satisfied."

We might make further citations in proof of the assertion with which we began. But we will stop here. Some of our readers will think we have already wasted to much time and full upon the matter. For ourselves we consider to to much time and full upon the matter to the exposure of the unprecedented mendacity of a Journal whose means to do mischief some honourable men even now do not blush to extend.

extend.

The Duke of Wellingson, fettered as he was by the conditions of Mr. Canning's Trenty, laboured to preserve the independence of Turkey. Had he readily sacrificed it, was it for the Times to impute to his counsels the "baseness" of the surrender?

The Duke of Well-Micros, harassed as he was by the declarations of Whig Lords about Greece and freedom, saw clearly the perils with which the admission of Russian interference was necessarily attended. Had he heen utterly blind to them, was it for the Times to reproach him for being "fairly overreached?" Let those who have fairly examined our citations from the Times answer these two questions.

CECL HYDE.—"This novel is a new "Pelham;" it is chiefly descriptive of a season in London, where a wilderness of faces and a variety of scenes ecompose the principal charm. The story is not the object of the writer; he aims at a wird portraiture of character, a rapid analysis of the surface of inshionable life, and a brilliant display of his acquaintance with modes and forms; yet this is done with ease and without estentation; he never betrays the vulgar desire to appear distinguit; but is so, as it were, unconsciously. There is more rapidlife in this novel than in "Pelham"—it is more actual and less foppials, and paints with tratth and in a lively sketchy spirit, the panorama of fachionable society."—Atlas.

WE consider it right to lay before our readers the following reply of his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY to the Memorial of the Church Missionary Society, on the subject of the West India Mission:—

" Lambeth, Dec. 23. "Gentlemen.—I have read with the greatest attention the Memorial which you have addressed to me by the direction of the Church Missionary Society, and I entirely agree in the remarks of the Committee, respecting the duty of imparting the blessings of Christianity to the emancipated population of the West Indies, according to the principles and institutions of our Established Church. That the principles and institutions of our instabilistic Charlett. I nat the Bishops of Jamaica and Barbadoes are sincerely and carnestly desirous of facilitating and promoting this important object, I have me desirous of memering and promoting this important operat. I have an doubt; and I regret that a formal and regular statement of the view and intentions of the society has not been submitted to their Lordships, as it appears from the Memorial that the difficulties which the society apprehends are inferred from proceedings in respect to 4 single case in each of of the Dioceses, that neither of the Bishops has been informed of the society's intention of commencing operations on an extensive scale in the West Indies, or has received any explanation of the principles on which its missions are to be conducted, The omission, however, is easily reparable; and I strongly advise the society to transmit to the Bishops of both Dioceses a memorial containing—
"1. A general statement setting forth the views of the society, the

"I. A general statement setting forth the views of the society, the design of applying a part of its funds to the establishment and support of missions in the West Indies, the steps which have been taken to assure a supply of Clergymen properly qualified for the office of missionary, and such other particulars as may satisfy their Lordships that the society has the means of extending its labours with effect to this wide field of usefulness

this wide field of usertiness.

"2. An enumeration of the obstacles to the success of the society's plans, either arising out of the general principles of our ecclesinated discipline, or created by the rules which the Bishops have laid down for the regulation of their own conduct in the administration of their

plans, either arising out of the general principles of our ecclesiastical discipline, or created by the rules which the Bishops have laid down for the regulation of their own conduct in the administration of their respective Dioceses; and—

"3. The suggestion of measures by which these obstacles may be removed, without infringing the principles of ecclesiastical disciplina, and by which the missionaries may be placed under the authority and protection of the Diocesans, and be assured of the cordial assistance of their Lordships, and the aid of their power and influence in the prosecution of its pious designs.

"If a memorial to this effect, such as the Bishop of Loxpox and I could approve, were placed in my hands, I should have great satisfaction in recommending it to to the consideration of the Bishops of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and requesting them to state their remarks in detail on the several propositions.

"In regard to the measures proposed in the Memorial now before me, I observe that they partly relate to regulations of detail, and partly to the general principle of ecclesiastical government recognized by our Church. On the former I could not decide without reference to the Bishops of the West India Dioceses, who have great advantages over me from their local experience and knowledge. On some parts of the latter I give my opinion with reluctance, but I think the Committee must perceive that if the Bishop is deprived of all power in regard to the location of missionaries (a point on which he ought to have a negative) and the limitation of the exercise of their ministry, of all controul over the catechists, and of the right of revoking licease and in the secretary of the more than nominal, and very nearly uscless.

"Having thus frankly spoken my sentiments, I freely ofter my services in endeavouring to bring such an arrangement as may enable the society to attain its object in conformity to the principles of the Church, and with the countennace and co-operation of the local colorists of the Subroys. It spe

ecclesiastical discipline, to the operations of the society.—I have the honour to be gentlemen, your obedient servant, "W. CANTUAR.

"To the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society."

MURDER.—A dreadful murder has been committed at North Nibley, near Gloucester, under the following circumstances:—A man, a carpenter by trade, was in the habit of working at a distance from home; he fancied that his wife acted improperly during his absence, and he therefore became jealous. On his return home, he found that a quantity of hay and other properly had been eithed estroyed or carried away; he accused his wife of the theft, where upon words ensued, and words produced blows; at length the womassized a kinfe and nearly severed her husband's head from his body. Their child, who was a witness of the scene, ran out of the house and gree an alarm, but was quickly followed mul brought back by the mother, who whipped it for its interference. The fiendish wretchen washed herself, changed her clothes, and put a razor in behand of her deceased husband, and quickly reported to the neightourhood that her husband had destroyed himself. A Corner's Jury was in due time summoned; after investigating the circumstances, a verdict of "Wilful murder" was given against the woman who has, on the Coroner's warrant, been committed to take her this for the officence at the next Assizes. It may be in the recollection our readers, that a Charlotte Long was lately executed at Gloucest in pursuance of her sentence, for the crime of rick-burning much must be a summon of the many and the sentence of the crime of rick-burning much must be an advantage of the sentence of the crime of rick-burning afterly occurred about twelve o'clock on Monday night week, at a wood in Harsfield parish, between two of the keepers heing on the fine the office resued. Lusford and Lampherd (the keepers) were assumed the companies of the posterior of the broad of the posterior of the word of the posterior of the posterior of the posterior posterior of the posterior of th

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

Richard Lander was at Atta on the 21st of July; and we rejoice to say, in rigorous health. He was making preparations to ascend the river in the Alburka, accompanied by Lieutenant Allen and a medical man. His vorge from the coast in a cance (as mentioned in our preceding notice of the expedition) occupied him thirty-two days. In a letter to his brother of the date stated, with a delightful extract from which we are favoured, he says—

"You know that when we were here together, Ahnco, chief of Damggoo, had been at riving out the former place from the coast, I was seried in that petty but obstinate and ferocious warfare which had sending the property of find the brothers, with their respective subjects, still sending subject to the traction of the traction of the state of the control of the state of the sta

willing swage, or a harharous people, at once to profit by all our discoveries."—Franchin.

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ARGATE, 422, Hawley-square, February, 1833.—Gentlemen, I have experienced the good effects of your wonderful BALM of COLUMBLA hiy hair for several years was falling off, and was daily becoming thinner; having tried various articles without any effect, except to severeiras the loss, I at length gave your Balm a trial, and to my great adomishment, I found in tricuse of such a great gave your Balm a trial, and to my great adomishment, I found in tricuse of such a great gave your Balm a trial, and to my great adomishment, I found in tricuse of such a great gave your Balm a trial, and to my great adomishment, I found in tricuse of such a great gave your Balm a trial, and to my great adomishment, I found in tricuse of such a great gave your Balm a trial, and to my great adomishment, I found in tricuse of such a great gave your Balm a trial, and to my great adomishment, I found in tricuse of such a great gave your Balm a trial, and to my great great great gave your Balm a trial, and to my great adomishment, I found in the great gave your Balm a great great

Air—"Cottage in the United Ningon.

In the wildness of a glade,
Where the playful zephyrs reign,
One bright lovely eve I stray'd
O'et the dewy-spangled plain.
Deep the twilight sunk in night;
Dreary darkness 'gan to lour;
Blut I saw a distant light,
Blut I saw a distant light,
See! It approaches—nearer still!
See! It approaches—nearer still!
See! the radiant object come:
Anxious doubts my boson thrill—
Terror binds my soul in aboun.

I HIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING is prepared I
ROBERT WARREN, 39, STRAND, London; and sold in every town in at
Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Slacking and sold in every town in at
Liquid and the stand players, and the see Superment of the standard of the standard stand

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"I Lines on the Three Estates" are not sufficiently smooth—besides, the "three Estates" are not "King, looking, seed Commons." We are requested by Mr. Coveney, who was belonged to the Haymarket Theatre for the last twenty years, to say that he is not the Mr. Coveney whose name appeared in some recent policy they.

We have not seen the book alluded to in the letter from "near Tewkesbury," therefore we could not give any review of it.

We really cannot answer questions about whise.
Our framel friend who has read Mr. Cannino's poem in the "Auntyjnckybones," (as she wills it), is very kind; but we must ideline her letter—for reasons.
The case of "Woods and Forests" should be authenticated. The statement of the Jamaica expenditure and revenue, which our correspondent complains as having appeared in last week's Bull, we copied from the city urbicle of the Times newspaper of a previous day. It appears that he statement is utterly fulse, and that Jamaica pays the tolde expense of its fournment.

The subject of "French fishing-boute" shall be noticed next week.
The letter of a Colonist wants more explanation.

The Title and Index for 1833 are ready for delivery, and that the Office, or of any Newsvender.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton.
The KING will come to town on the 4th of February, to spen Parliament in person; after which, His MAJESTY will return to Brighton, and stay until the 20th.
His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, who has been seriously unwell, but who is recovered, was to leave Vienna on Friday, on his return to London.

EVERYTHING appears to augur peace, as far as Russia is concerned. England can have no occasion to fight, if, like Mr. O'CONNELL, she makes up her mind to it; and, indeed, while her Ministers evince so perfect a callousness to insult, and such wonderful patience under contempt, it is quite right the national faith, the national honour, and the national character, should be sacrificed. As for Portugal, however, we are not quite sure—some preparatory paragraphs in the Ministerial papers lead us to believe that CUPID will even yet embroil us there.

For the deplorable recantation of the Duc de BROGLIE, at

For the deplorable recantation of the Duc de BROGLIE, at the dictation of the Russian Ambassador, we refer our readers to our last page.

THE Duke of RICHMOND'S scheme for handing over the

THE Duke of RICHMOND'S scheme for handing over the patronage of the Ordnance department for the jobbing purposes of the Ministry, has completely failed.

His Grace's plan, or that of the person of whom he made himself the cat's-paw, was to abolish the Master-General who had always been a military Officer of high rank, and to substitute a civil Commissioner, who was to be a member of the Government, and who was to have under him a military Officer of experience, to instruct him in all military matters—for his Grace knew very well that the civil Commissioner could know very little of fortifications, works, guns, amnunition, and all the materiel of war. The military Officer was, therefore, a necessary part of the farce—the jobbing and authoritative parts were to have been played by some such actors as Lord John Russell, or Mr. Edward Ellick, whilst the knowledge and the labour were to have been performed, as at present, by some able and experienced Officer like Sir James Kempt.

In addition to th's, the great object of seizing upon the

formed, as at present, by some able and experienced Officer like Sir James Kempt.

In addition to this, the great object of seizing upon the patronage of a department, admitted on all hands to be carried on with admirable efficiency under a military leader, was the secondary object of aiming a blow at the Army which might gratify the personal disappointment of the Duke of Richmond in 1830, and his personal spleen against the Duke of Wellington; but which would also make the Army feel—the loyal Anti-Whig Army—that their interests were to be sacrificed, because they were consistent in their allegiance to the Monarchy; and because they knew enough of the flippant pretensions of the Duke of Richmond to sout his attempt to be the successor of the Duke of Wellington at the Ordunace Board on the Tory party had joined.

When we say the interests of the Army were to be sacrificed, we consider that the credit, honour, and justifiable ambition of the profession have hitherto been gratified by having one of their body at the head of a great military department, generally connected with the King's Government by being in the Cabinet, where all military interests could be supported and protected. This ancient practice was as politic as it was wise; but those feelings were to be outraged as a punishment for the loyalty of the Army, and at a moment when that Army had just been tried by a Reformed House of Commons, and found not only not wanting, but had received from the hands of the Committee the highest encomium for its admirable management.

But when the Duke of Richmond found that the idea of placing his Grace at the head of a great Military Board, to be denominated civil, but to be in fact military, was reprobated

placing his Grace at the head of a great Military Board, to be denominated civil, but to be in fact military, was reprobated with universal indignation, even in the Times newspaper, his Grace is said to have discovered that the head of that Board ought to be in the House of Commons, and that Lord John Russell, or Mr. Edward Ellice, would fill the office with greater propriety.

renght to be in the House of Commons, and that Lord John Russell, or Mr. Edward Ellick, would fill the office with Russell, or Mr. Edward Ellick, would fill the office with Russell, or Mr. Edward Ellick, would fill the office with the War-Office; next, by transferring the Commissariat department — now under the Treasury, at an expense of 12,000l. a-year for clerks—to the War-Office. These consolidations can easily be understood; they relate to contracts for provisions and forage, and cash-payments. But we hear that our old friend Creevy, the Treasurer of the Ordnance is to be sacrificed. He has no seat—he has grown old, and is politically useless; "quarter-day" will no longer gladden him, as in other times, at the Board of Controul, which he so facetiously described in the House of Commons, and which facetious description we had the eminent satisfaction of versifying. It is hard to think that this ancient and consistent Whig, who has borne the brunt of the day, should be overthrown to please a Tory renegade. We protest against this proceeding as most unfair to a witty, clever man, who has more sense in his little finger than Lord BROUGHAM's Cabinet Simpleton has in his whole body—who never, like the Duke of Richmonn, refused his salary on quarter-day, because his duties were supposed to be light and easy, and then, on a representation got up for a display of mock patriotism, received the salary, arrears and all.

Compare this apostate patriot with his Grace's patron.

Compare this apostate patriot with his Grace's patron, friend, and master, the Duke of Wellington, whose disinterestedness has been so well described in the United Service Journal of December, that we cannot refuse ourselves the

pleasure of giving it to our readers, more particularly as the writer has every claim to our respect, and to that of the Duke of RICHMOND himself.

writer has every claim to our respect, and to thet of the Duke of RICHMOND himself.

In alluding to the garrison appointments, which the writer says cannot be made too public to the army and the country, he states the sacrifice of upwards of 3,000l. to have been made by the Duke of Wellington in appointing old soldiers to the offices of Wardens of the Tower in these words:—

"Here we have a fact truly characteristic of the Duke of Wellington, had be from his own enolument, made this sacrifice, in order to establish a reward for the old soldier, but he had done it so quietly, and so entirely without estentiation or parade, that the fact was unknown except to those few whose department it corrend, and the men themselves who were benefited by this considerate act of liberality. Not many men would have made the serifice, but still fewer would have made it without claiming the applause and popularity which would naturally attach to, such conduct."—I wited Service Journal, Dee, p. 450.

Agaia we say, compare this conduct with that of those who have vainly endeavoured to overthrow the system and principle of the Duke of Wellington. Reform was introduced into the Ordanace by the Duke—it was continued by Lord Berrespord,—it is acted upon by Sir JAMES KEMPAT: but Reform was only the stalking-horse, the shallow cover, under which the envy and spleen of an ungrateful renegade were to have been gratified. The defeat has been signal—the mortification proportionably great. cation proportionably great.

SIR WILLIAM HORNE, we suppose, begins to think that the representation of Marylebone will be rather inconvenient for an Attorney-General, during a Session which promises ample employment for that functionary in the prosecution of tax cases. It is said he is to succeed Mr. Baron Bayley in the Exchequer—this is not "exalting the Horne" much.

the Exchequer—this is not "exalting the Horne" much.

The following article appears in Friday's Morning Post:—

"ROMA CORRESPONDENT,
"An impression was very general yesterday in the Money Market that some great financial operation was contemplated by the Government in consequence of the languor of Consols, when the French Funds came higher, and there were other circumstances apparent that had a tendency to advance them. The financial operation, on the part of the Government, that yesterday produced some impression among parties engaged in the Money Market neunderstand to be sailes of Stock belonging to Sainings' Bunks to meet part of the Fest India Compensation demand. We believe that the Government has sulvently obtained by this means about three millions by sales of Stock of small amount, and this proceeding is to be continued until the fund will amount to cieth or the millions, which probably will be all that will be required during the present year."

We were prepared for much—but we must admit that if

We were prepared for much—but we must admit that if this statement, either of what it is proposed to do, or of what has actually been done with the savings of the industrious and poorer classes be true, the facts contained in it far exceed our most extensive expectations of the misdoings of our misguided

poorer classes be true, the facts contained in it far exceed our most extensive expectations of the misdoings of our misguided Government.

That Ministers may consider the deposits of the poorer classes, when transferred to their Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, "their own," and that being so, they have a right to do with their own what they like, is extremely probable (although, as we are instructed, not legal); and in other times, when the Revenue was fourishing, when there was no difficulty in raising taxes, nor any resistance to the payment of them, the debentures issued to the Trustees of the Savings' Banks were most satisfactory scentrities; but what is the actual state of the case? the Revenue is decreasing—the indisposition to pay taxes is universal—public confidence is shaken—the demands upon the Government are enormous—and at this period Ministers choose to appropriate the hard-earned savings of the free Whites of England to the purchase of the Blacks on slave settlements, in order to complete a scheme, which, as it is now likely to be managed, will end in the loss of the Colonies, and the destruction of the Mother Country.

It was certainly a great stroke of policy to establish and encourage Savings' Banks, the contributors to which, would, by the enactments relative to them, become interested in the political welfare of the country, and in the healthful state of her public funds. But it should be recollected that, if an alarm is once spread, the contributors may instantly demand their contributions back again, and which, when they discover that they are to be sent off to the West Indies to compensate the planters there, for the authorised robbery committed upon them, we think it extremely probable the greater proportion of them will immediately do.

We repeat, that with a well-conducted Government, and in other times, no better security could be offered than the public credit; but we must also repeat, that at the present period, and with a Ministry whose first—luckly unsuccessfu

THE Queen of the BELGIANS, it is reported, is again in the way in which she was last year. Upon this bit of news one of the papers remarks, "That if King LEOPOLD'S family encreases at such a rate he will be obliged to draw his English pension again."—We should be very glad to know when he ceased drawing it, and what balance has ever been paid back out of it, since we made a KING of him.

It may be recollected that a few months since we expressed our conviction of the ultimate success of Don Carloss in the conflict for the Spanish Throne. Every day's experience tends to confirm the opinion which we then gave; for, from all we can learn from public and private sources, the Queen's army seems to be mouldering away, without the possibility of recruiting it, while the spread of what the courtiers call the "Insurrection," narrows the field whence resources can be drawn: and when those resources and credit shall fail (and we really do not see how they can be kept up except by forcign aid), adien to a Government and a system which has not a root in the soil, and which has no principle, public or political, on which it can rest; the Queen being neither Constitutional, nor Liberal, nor Carlist.

The contest may, however, be prolonged for many months: because there is great want of energy in the leaders of both parties, and, as it appears, a considerable lack of ability: while either side appears to possess that unbounded confidence which is derived from great ignorance, combined with stubbornness of national character—these united, may usclessly spin out the contest, after it has been substantially decided; but, in conclusion, we are convinced that the Queen of Spans will never sit upon the Throne of that country.

The following facts have transpired, which are extremely important and interesting, in relation to Spanish affairs:—When King FerrollnAnd was seriously ill in 1832, he solemnly executed an instrument, declaring Don Carlos his lawful successor, expressing at the same time his conviction of the justice and propriety of the act. When he recovered from that indisposition, the Queen of the linfant Princess, and under that in-IT may be recollected that a few months since we

fluence he revoked the declaration he had previously made in favour of Don Carlos.

In order to mystify and weaken the character of his first declaration, it has been stated that his Minister, Calomards, prepared and presented to him for signature a paper, that he did not of himself intend to sign; but this fact is strongly and authoritatively contradicted, and a statement fully substantiated, that he not only signed the paper, but made the declaration, in the presence of all the Ministers, with the exception of the Secretary of War, who happened accidentally to be absent.

authoritatively contradicted, and a statement with substantated, that he not only signed the paper, but made the
declaration, in the presence of all the Ministers, with the exception of the Secretary of War, who happened accidentally to
be absent.

With this knowledge, then, how is it possible that M. Zel,
BERMUDEZ can have been induced to issue an order, declaring that, in the event of the capture of Don Carlos, he was
immediately to be shot! Is it possible that in the nineteenth
century an order for a premeditated murder, unequalled in
listory (except by that of the Duke d'Enchetn under the
savage reign of BUONAPARTE), can have been promulgated?it seems incredible, but so IT IS. We may be told that the
order was issued to strike terror into Don Carlos and hay
partizans: but what security have we that such is the fact
To us, indeed, the sanguinary mandate conveys a most terrible
meaning: to murder Don Carlos adme, would leave the succession where it is; was it proposed to destroy his children
too, and thus set the question at rest entirely? The idea is
horrible and revolting. That child-murder is in the present
conflict considered justifiable, we know; and so will our readers
when they have read the following letter:—

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT FORWARDED TO THE GENERAL DEPUTATION of
THE LORDSHIP OF BISCAY.

Wy troops having, for motives of importance, taken possession of
five individuals celebrated for the harted they bear to our legitimate
Monarch, I detained them at my lead quarters, at the same time
treating them with respect. The enemy sent detachment of 500 crown
men from Bibon to Muniquin to seize my family; and on the following
Arlotta, with my children placed in its foremost rank. It will be
easy for your Excellencies to judge the cruel torture that mys of
easy for your Excellencies to judge the cruel torture that mys of
easy for your Excellencies to judge the cruel torture that paid
imperiously engaged me to attack, while parental Jove, on the other
hand, made an engagement ensued. In this dreadful

It is said that Mrs. FITZHERBERT has fallen into disgrace in a high quarter, because she "assisted" at one of the parties given by the Citizen-King of the FRENCH at Paris.

WE have before announced that there will be no war with Russia. Lord Palmerston has succumbed, and our country is again humbled. The next curious point, and which adds considerably to the bitterness of the affront put upon our Foreign Minister, is, the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to receive the Ambussador destined for his Court.

In the dilemma occasioned by this unexpected rebuff, the "Tittupping Cupid" has, it is said, bethought him of Lord MULGRAVE, whom he thinks he may be able to seize upon reeking hot from Janaica, and throw him into the snow of St. Petersburgh. The Marning Post jokes upon this possibility, and says, if it should be so, they shall scarcely be able to know, when the "Contrast" is talked of, whether it alluded to his literary or political performances. Should the conclusion snow, when the "Contrast" is talked of, whether it affided to his literary or political performances. Should the conclusion of this novel arrangement depend upon his Lordship's "YES, or No," we think, if the Chamberlainship be within his reach, we could guess which monosyllable he would pronounce; and if he is to be jobbed out of the Chamberlainship, who is to be jobbed in?—Lord DURHAM?

ANOTHER week has elapsed without the occurrence in Ire ANOTHER week has elapsed without the occurrence in Ireland of any one single circumstance which in itself deserves our notice; but when we look at the proceedings of the REPEALERS en masse, and the apathy, not to say utter incapacity of the Irish Government, it is impossible not to perceive that the cause of REPEAL is rapidly advancing.

Mr. LITTLETON is admitted on all hands to be the least able of all the Secretaries who have filled his present laborious, troublesome, and disagreeable office; in fact, the office has swamped him---it never was in such a state of dire confusion.

We firmly believe that he is looking forward to the time We firmly believe that he is looking forward to the time-his crossing the water with more auxiety than ever a dimeish school-boy looked forward to his holidays; and if, when he once gets home, he ever goes back again, we shall have a worse opinion of his judgment than we even have at present.

It is stated with confidence that Ministers have really been applying to Mr. Hume for his assistance in the Government. Report points at the seat of Lord ALTHORY in the Cabinet as the offer. We cannot quite believe it, and fancy it may arise from some temporary talk of Mr.

EDWARD ELLICE's with him upon such a subject—perhaps hypothetically; they are old friends, and were, we believe, fellow-bondholders in Greek Stock. Whatever may have happened, this we know, that Mr. Hume has indignantly repelled the insinuation that he would so sell himself; and, in order the more effectually to vindicate his character from such an aspersion, is preparing night and day to attack Ministers upon every vulnerable point—he will have no easy task, but the "Labour we delight in physics pain."

•• •• SADLER WOOD

moreover—as of course Lord GREY did not know—principal supervisor of his Grace's temporal interests in the close borough of Bedford.

There might be strong reasons for gratifying this "right-hand man" of the Duke of Bedford, who as grandfather of the Reform Bill, ought of course to have every consideration, especially in Church preferments, shewn him is but a second Stall at Canterbury has fallen vacant, and the claim of the House of Commons has again been overlooked. Lord Grey has conferred it upon Mr. Wood, the much esteemed Vicar of Fulham; but how has his Lordship conferred it?—on condition that Mr. Wood resigns Fulham.

Now mark—Mr. Wood at Canterbury has the option of two Norfolk livings, Aylsham and Fakenham—one in the gift of the Canterbury Chapter, the other in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge—these two livings being within distance, can be held together, and therefore will suit Mr. Wood, who exchanges the living of Fulham for the Stall, at a loss of two or three hundred a year: But that is not all Mr. Wood has, besides a Prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral, the living of Colsden, in Surrey, which he must also vacate. It remains to be seen—in order to ascertain the entire merit of the job—who is appointed to Fulham, and who gets Colsden: the skillul part of the manceuvre being, that Fulham is not in the gift of LOR GREY, but of the Bishop of LONDON; so that whomsoever the Bishop may appoint, the Premier may be said to have nothing whatever to do with it.

These are things to come—what is past is merely evidence that the Prime Minister, in the plenitude of his political joberies, treats the Address of the House of Commons with contempt, and adds to that haughty proceeding the perhaps less excusable one, of making his SOVEREIGN forfeit the Royal word, pledged in His MAJESTY's answer to that Address, delivered to the House by Lord ALTHORP himself.

It seems, from what we can gather, that there is no great probability of any opposition to the return of Mr. MILES for

It seems, from what we can gather, that there is no great probability of any opposition to the return of Mr. Miles for East Somersetshire. Mr. Hunt has announced his intention to serve if elected; but we suspect that even Mr. Hunt's leaning to conservatism, which he so clearly displayed in Parliament, will not obtain the support of the freeholders.

WE sincerely congratulate the country at large, but most especially the gentlemen subordinates in the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the acquisition which is to be made to the Government by the return to office of Lord Homes. of Lord Howick.

of Lord Howick.

It has been rumoured that Lord Melbourne so strongly resisted the introduction of his Lordship into his office, that rather than make the appointment he had resolved to resign; this, we never for a moment believed; the man above Lord Howick will feel nothing at all equivalent to the sacrifice of five or six thousand a year—the unhappy people under his Lordship will be really affected by his arrival amongst them. However, it is not improbable that the offer of the office has been qualified by conditions, and that the Noble Viscount may be induced to 'go casy'—as for keeping his temper, that would be the surest way to keep him perpetually in hot water; it is by getting rid of such a temper altogether, that he will have a chance of tranquillity, and his subalterns the hope of a quiet life.

THE destruction of the China trade has been resolved upon THE destruction of the China trade has been resolved upon, by the Whigs, and in April—the 1st, probably—the new system comes into operation, in consequence of which, the East India Company have announced their last tea sate for March. Under the new system the King in Council may encrease the tomage duty from two to five shillings per ton, and the tax on goods from seven to ten shillings per ewt. Should this happen, the whole British trade will be thrown into the lands of the Americans and the Continental States of Europe, which not being subject to those duties, will, of course, undersell and otherthrow our merchants and shipowners.

We have another political break-down to announce. The Factory Bill has foundered. It has been discovered that it is unfit for working, and that its provisions are impracticable.

One part of the scheme—it seems a simple one too—turns out to be much more important than the old gentlemen who have been legislating for the little boys and girls, fancied. By a clause in the Bill, it is enacted that no children shall be permitted to go to work on the Monday who have not received certificates that they have been to school on the Sùnday, and behaved well there; thus, if a mill requires twenty hands to "man" it, and fifteen of the urchins who are to work, have skipped school, and thus disquadified themselves from labour, the mill must stand still. What would make the circumstance probably of frequent occurrence, is the premium held out to behave ill on the Sunday. "If;" says the Bill,

"' you behave ill on Sunday, you shall not work on Mon-day." What a curious proposition! To our view it appears, that, however agreeable drumming and strapping, and picking and scratching for thirteen or fourteen hours a day may be to boys and girls, if they cam avoid it merely by amusing themselves on the preceding day, they will adopt the remedy offered, and so be impious on the Sabbath, in order to be idle next day.

THE most flattering addresses have been presented by the Sheriffs and Commons of Dublin to Colonel BLACKER, on his removal from the Magistracy by the Government.

WE last week submitted to our readers the notice of the WE last week submitted to our readers the notice of the Churchwardens of Christchurch, saying that no more money would be expended on account of the service of the Church of that parish. On New Year's-day, at ten minutes past two, the clock stopped. On Sunday no parochial officers appeared; there were no pew-openers—no bell-ringers—no fires; the doors were opened by the Churchwardens, and the congregation was numerous. Service was performed, and an excellent sermon delivered by the Rector and the Curate, and the organist performed his part without remuneration. In the afternoon there was service at half-past two, instead of six, at which hour, as there were no candles, it could not have been performed. After the afternoon service the congregation separated—the doors were again closed, and so remain.

WE have received such a description of the present state of

We have received such a description of the present state of the Colony of Newfoundland, from a source at once the most authentic and respectable, that we feel we should be committing a gross dereliction of our duty, if we did not immediately call the attention of Mr. Stankey to the subject.

We have received three newspapers published in the colony; one edited by a Mr. Winton, and another by a Dr. Carson, who had just been returned to the Colonial Parliament, and had resigned his editorship—of the name of the editor of the third we are ignorant; but all these papers, with different views, and through the medium of the most violent political remarks, confirm in the clearest manner, the evidences which we have received as to the condition of the Island.

The state of society is literally dreadful. The most atrocious murders and outrages are as common as in Ireland, and the inundation of Popish incendiaries, priests and laymen, is rendering the residence of Protestants in the Island not only not agreeable, but unsafe. The almost universal suffrage which has been granted to a population of paupers, has thrown all the political power of state into the hands of those who have no station whatever in the country.

The candidate, who was named by the Right Reverend Padre Bishop FLEMING and his priests from the altars, and supported by five of the latter on the hustings, who, on his behalf, declared that the grass should grow before the doors of those who opposed him, is only distinguished by his invectrate hatred of the Protestant Church, and his worse than indifference to all religious feeling, and who, without the extraordinary interference of the priesthood would, even in the present degraded state of society there, most unquestionably have been rejected. present degraded so have been rejected.

It is impossible here to detail all the circumstances illustrative of the deplorable condition to which the condition to the condition to which the condition to t It is impossible here to detail all the circumstances illustrative of the deplorable condition to which the present Government have reduced this community, but it is equally impossible not to notice a fact, for which we can vouch, that the indelicacy of the language, used by a priest of the name of Troy and his coadjutors, at the altar have been such, that (amongst many other instances in proof of their effects upon the decent and well-regulated part of the community), a lady, the wife of a very high public functionary in the Island, who happens to be a Roman Catholic, has on two occasions been compelled to leave the chapel in disgust at the manner in which the religious services of that place were conducted. A most serious illness was the consequence of that lady's second attendance at the chapel after her arrival in the Island, and it is generally believed that she will not venture upon a third. There are some long and able articles in the colonial Public (at least to-day) we have not room. The following paragraph, however, from the same Paper of the 10th of last month, will serve to give some idea of the pastoral cloquence of Father Troy:—

TROY:—
"PRIESTLY VAGARIES.—We understand that the Rev. Father Trov, so called, in his public ministrations at the Catholic Chapel on Sunday last, did himself the honour to compliment us in something like the following terms:—
"And there is that Drage wagged wretch Wixton: there is no look ever will attitud any thing that goes into his house or that comes out or id. But lit him go an—give him rope enough and he'll hang himself."

-A pleasant state of society this!

WE regret extremely to hear that Miss MITFORD, the amiable and accomplished authoress of "Our Village," and many other excellent and popular works, is seriously ill.

WE have to-day to announce the death of two "public men"—one, public by the warmth of his heart, and the energy of his disposition—the other rendered notorious by his political activity, the popularity which he obtained from the rabble, and by the sad and shocking reverses which, at least on that behoof, he experienced in his later day.

The former of these individuals is RICHARD MARTIN, Esq., (A Momber for Galvay. better known as DICK MARTIN, or

The former of these individuals is RICHARD MARTIN, Esq., late Member for Galway, better known as DICK MARTIN, or as some of those who treated his great solicitude for the brute creation with less respect than it deserved, would have it, "Humanity Dick," by way of ridicule—as the Whigs formerly called their present Lord Privy Scal " Prosperity FRED," by

way of burlesque.
The estate of Mr. MARTIN, in Galway, comprises the entire Barony of Connomara, but its extent gives no just idea of its value; it is perhaps the most worthless property for its size in the world, being in the wildest and most uncultivated part of Ireland. Mr. MARTIN was a warm advocate for the Union, of Ireland. Mr. MARTIN was a warm advocate for the Union, and in 1808 was opposed for the county by Mr. Eyre, with whom he sustained a contest of twenty-four days, but succeeded in the end.

Geeded in the end.

He was far advanced in life, and died at Boulogne, where, we believe, he resided rather from necessity than choice.

The other individual to whom we allude, is Mr. GWILLIM LLOYD WARDLE, whose name—forgotten everywhere elsewill be found in the Journals of the House of Commons, as the promoter of an enquiry into the conduct of his late Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, and the principal persecutor of

He met with one congenial spirit, in the person of the pre-sent Earl of Radnor, whose conduct throughout the affair— even to his eating the strawberries and tumbling into the

ditch in the King's-road-was quite worthy of the cause in

which he was engaged.

Never could there be adduced a more striking illustration Never could there be adduced a more striking illustration of the emptiness of mob popularity than the career of this man. In the height of the excitement which he, with the aid of the Radical Press, contrived to produce, he received addresses from many corporations; and even from that of Londou, received the freedom of the City in a fine box. Such, however, are the fluctuations in the mud market, that in a few years after the Illustrious Personage had returned (to the delight of the Army and the satisfaction of the country) to the Commandership-in-Chief, Mr. WARDLE's name was "never heard;" and he himself subsided into a seller of asses' milk somewhere near Tunbridge Wells. From that period nobody ever knew or troubled himself about him; and the next that is heard of him is, that he died at some obscure place, in the ever knew or troubled himself about him; and the next that is heard of him is, that he died at some obscure place, in the 73d year of his age. With the exception of the evidence afforded to the absurdity of political "popularity" by the farmer's man at the gate near Fitzroy Farm, on the day of Lady MANSFIELD's party, two years ago, in his declaration to Lord John Russell (who endeavoured to awe him into letting him pass), that he had never heard his name before, and did not care if he never heard it again, we think the end of Colonel Wardle is the most instructive that can well be imagined that can well be imagined.

No fewer than six thousand persons have been put on board transports as convicts to Botany Bay, during the last year. A vast number who have been sentenced are still in prison or the hulks.

THE Secretary of the Treasury at New York, recently drew upon the Branch Bank at Louisville for 30,000 dollars, but the draught was dishonoured, and returned protested. The reason assigned for this "vastly ungenteel" conduct is, that the Government had only "effects" in the hands of the bank to the amount of 6,000 dollars—the credit of the Government of the United States must stand extremely high.

United States must stand extremely high.

The active enemies of the Church, through their favourite organs the Ministerial newspapers, have been attacking the Bishop of Exetera for a tyrannical revival of some obsolete episcopal law for the purpose of oppressing a meritorious young Clergyman. Of the falsehood of the statements, when we first heard them, we had no doubt; we are new enabled to substantiate their malice and incorrectness, by submitting the following authorised statement, which has been published in the Exeter Gazette:—

"A printed letter having been circulated, bearing the signature of the Rev. J. Conves, on the subject of the Bishop of Exercise recent refusal to institute Mr. Convess's so, to the vicange of Early, a refusal imputed in that letter to a wish of the Bishop to obtain the patronage of the living, we are desired and authorised to make the following statement:

"When Mr. Convess attended the Bishop on the part of his son."

"A printed letter having been circulated, bearing the signature of the Rev. J. Conyns, on the subject of the Bishop of Exercic's recent refusal to institute Mr. Conyns's son to the vicarage of Exercic's recent refusal to institute Mr. Conyns's son to the vicarage of Exercic's recent refusal imputed in that letter to a wish of the Bishop to obtain the potronage of the living, we are desired and authorized to make the following statement:—

"When Mr. Conyns's attended the Bishop on the part of his son, requesting him to forego his demand of examination, as being unexpected by them, and unusual, the Bishop having informed him that this was not the first instance in which he had made the demand, proceeded to state explicitly his reasons for deeming examination in the present case indispensible.

""I. That it appeared that Mr. Conyns, jun., after having spent some years at Oxford, did not graduate there, but at Dublin. (On this Mr. Conyns admittel, that the cause of his son's having had recourse to Dublin for his degree, was that he had failed in his examination at Oxford.).

"22. That having been born and bred in Deconshire and his family residing in this county, he had gone to Norwich, where he had been ordained both deacon and prest.

"A long conversation ensued, Mr. Conyns enrostly soliciting the Bishop to forego his demand, offering that his son should, for the first year, have the assistance of an experienced curate in the curo of his parish, but resting his suit on the alleged nervoasness of his son. To this ylen of nervousness the Bishop answered, by stating that the manner in which his examination would be conducted would prevent the possibility of its exciting any undue alarm, for that the party would be left alone with writing any undue alarm, for that the handle had pastern, which the Bishop would select, for the purpose of insecritating his ability to feed the flock of which it was intended that he should he the paster.

""A long hater and had a subject to the chapter of his conviction that the Bishop w

course which I have pursued, and shall continue to pursue, in congretion.

"It is simply this: to require examination of every person presented to me for institution in whose case there appear to me grounds of apprehension that he is either unsound in doctrine or deficient in those attainments which are necessary for the due performance of his

scene to use the content of apprehension that he is either unsound in doctrine or dencient in those attainments which are necessary for the due performance of his sacred duties.

"Of the power thus exercised by me it cannot be necessary for me to remind yon, or my Clergy in general, that it is no novelty; that it does not rest on an antiquated statute, but is really of the very essence of episcopal government; that it as such part of the common law of the realm, and recognised to be so by the statute which has been cited; that the cannos of the Church of England expressly enforced; that our highest courts of law respect and uphold it; that our books of law treat it as a matter of ordinary and notorious practice. I am in hopes that my Clergy will think that in my own feeling to my books of law treat it as a matter of ordinary and notorious practice. We have a sufficient guarantee against the vexatious exercises of his or any other power belonging to my office. Be this, however, and not one will be not confident that few among them will expect, and not one will be not configured the most awful commission which man can receive the cure of souls, to those of whom I may have reason to apprehend that they are incapable of discharging it faithfully and usefully.

"You will oblige me by communicating this letter to the Clergy of your Archdencoury, in any manner which you may judge best. For be assured that on this and all occasions it is my earnest wish to state plainly and explicitly the rules by which I regulate my official conduct, and the reasons on which they are founded.

"I am, dear Mr. Archdencon." II. EXETER.

"To the I enerable the Archdeacon of Exeter." "II. EXETER.

'To the Venerable the Archdeacon of Exeter.' In addition to the reasons given in this statement and letter,

illustrious Prince

a provincial paper, The Cornubian, cites the following authorities for the course which the Bishop felt himself called upon to adopt:—

"The following quotations are from Burn's Ecolesiast

"The following quotations are from Hurn's Eccuesiassical Americans of the State of

Page 183.

"It most common and ordinary refusal is want of learning.—Page 183.

"It the clerk refused be the presentee of an ecclesiastical patron, he cannot afterwards present any one better qualified without the Bishop's consent, and so the lapse becomes unavidable.

"Examination is commonly had when application is made to the Archbishop to hold two livings."

"These quotations are given for the purpose of pointing out the existing law. There is reason to believe that the examination proposed to the presentee of St. Erth was the same as had been demanded from and acceded to by another clergyman since the present Bishop's accession to his see, and was explained to be much the same as that required of a candidate for priest's orders."

With these facts and authorities before us, we confess we

same as that required of a candidate for priest's orders."
With these facts and authorities before us, we confess we were greatly surprised to find in the Standard of Wednesday evening, a letter signed a "Country Clergyman," addressed to the Editor of the Globe, containing a virulent attack upon the Bishop of Exeter for the course he has pursued in this case. His Lordship is, by implication, denounced as self-willed, angry, given to filthy lucre, sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction, and wounding the feelings of Clergymen and their pafrons.

satisfaction, and wounding the feelings of Clergymen and their pafrons.

As for the charge of "giving offence," he who justly does his duty is not likely to escape from it—and as to the character of the Bishop of Exeter, it needs no vindication by us; but as facts are facts, and the "Country Clergyman" is very particular in the terms of his disapprobation of the Bishop's conduct, we will, in the first place, submit one of the vituperative passages of his letter, to shew the perfect applicability of his censure. The Clergyman says:—

"The Standard defends this proceeding with great energy, and states that the Bishop's reason for acting in such an unusual and severe manner, was want of sufficient learning in the person presented. Now, this expression is remarkably indefinite. What kind of learning is meant? Is it Latin, Greek, Hebren, or English theology? The three first are certainly very desirable attainments, and I heartily wish I possessed them, but they are by no means absorbed they necessary to enable a man faithfully to discharge the duties of a parish priest in a rural district. I will venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that three-fourths of the country clergy who are advanced beyond the meridian of life, would be quite unable to do so."

The Reverend Gentleman's confession of ignorance contained in this paragraph, naïve as it is, is scarcely sufficiently extending the second of the control of the control of the control of the control of the paragraph, naïve as it is, is scarcely sufficiently extending the control of the c

The Reverend Gentleman's confession of ignorance contained in this paragraph, naïve as it is, is scarcely sufficiently extensive to answer his purpose; because it is clear, by the question he asks, that he has never read the statement which we have submitted to our readers, which was published in an Exeter paper of Saturday, and appeared in the Standard itself two days before the publication of his most absurd and ill-judged letter. The statement says:—

"To the plea of nervousness the Bishop answered by stating that the manner in which the examination would

letter. The statement says:—

"To the plea of nervousness the Bishop answered by stating, that the manner in which the examination would be lettered would prevent the possibility of its exciting any mudue alarm, for that the party would be left alone with writing materials and a Bible, and WOULD ONLY BE REQUIRED TO WRITE AN ENGLISH COMPOSITION ON A TEXT OF SCRIPTURE, which the Bishop would select."

With this printed and published in the Standard, what becomes of the three questions which this "Country Clergyman" asks, as to what sort of learning the Bishop required? With this statement printed and published before him, what becomes of his indecent, coarse, low, vulgar, and groundless abuse of his highly-gifted superior? The Reverend Gentleman complains that he has no preferment, although he entered the Church before the Bishop of EXETER was clevated to the Bench. This, as a testimonial of the merit of the Bishop, is rather satisfactory, but nothing to complain of, for by the style and manner of the Clergyman's letter, and still more by his own admissions, it appears to us that, unless the new Church reform should "reform it altogether," he is not likely very soon to rise in the Church, even though he should write another letter of abuse against one of its brightest ornaments.

As for the iustice and propriety of the Bishop's conduct, not

ments.

As for the justice and propriety of the Bishop's conduct, not one word is necessary beyond the simple fact, that the individual presented for induction to a living, admitted himself incapable of writing a sermon, and declared that he would rather abandon the preferment than make the attempt.

The last paragraph of the Clergyman's letter is, perhaps, the most incautious of all—he says:—

"The Sandard defends the Bishop of Express because his political sentiments coincide with their own; but if the Bishops of Noawice, Chichesters, or Hebserord, had acted in a similar manner, we should have seen many screams in that paper about the selfish motives and intolerance of the Whigs."

This is a "bad shot:" for it will be seen that Mr. Comyns.

This is a "bad shot;" for it will be seen that Mr. Comyns, who spent some years at Oxford, and did not graduate there, but in consequence of having failed in his examination went to Dublin to get a degree, did, with all his admitted nervousness and incapacity, proceed to the fostering care of the Bishop of Norwich, who (he being, moreover, an alien to his diocese) was pleased to ordain him both Descon and Priest. We think, whatever the intentions of the Cauntry Clergyman may have been, the Bishop of Norwich will feel about as much gratification at his praise in the affair, as the Bishop of Exeter will experience of uneasiness at his vulgar abuse.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE

It is with feelings of the highest respect and admiration for the Dukes of Newcartle, that we place before our readers the details from the Nating ham Journal of the extremony of the consecration of the parish Church of MARHAM CLINTON, which Church, with the parsonage house, has been built at the sole expense of his Grace, and presented to the parish, together with the glebe and burying ground. We suspect this donation is unequalled in munificence in the annals of the country:—

(**Co. Betale last the bad the pleasure of witnessing the intensity of the property of the country of the party of the party of the pleasure of witnessing the intensity.

"On Priday last, we had the pleasure of witnessing the interesting ceremony of the Consecration of a new Church, at West Markham (now called Markham Clinton), in this county. The Church (which is a labeled to the consecration of the county. (now called Markham Clinton), in this county. The Church (which is delightfully situated on a commanding eminence, about half a mile from the great North-road) is a handsome specimen of Grecian architecture, executed after the design of Sir Robert Suffers, R.A., by our townsman, Mr. William Surflice. The whole of the expense (several thousands of pounds) incurred by the erection and decoration of the Church, and the building of an excellent parsonage house, for the esidence of the Vicar, have been defrayed solely by the Duke of New-

CASTLE. We understand that his Grace intends to make this Church "About half-pasteleven o'clock, the Archbishop of York arrived at

the Church, and was received by the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Rev. E. H. Dawkins (Vicar of the parish), and a number of the Clergy who were in attendance. The usual formal-ities having been gone through, the Archbishop in his robes, attended by the Clergy in full canonicals, entered the Church, and proceeded up the aisle to the communion table, the Archbishop and Clergy alternately repeating the verses of Psalm xxiv. The Archbishop then took his place on the north side of the communion table, and

after reading an appropriate exhortation, offered up a suitable prayer " Λ series of supplications for the blessing of God on the perform nnce of the various offices of the church having been offered up, the sentence of consecration was read by the Archbishop's Chaplain, from which it appeared that the church, parsonage house, how jung-ground, and glebe, were given by the Duke of Newcastle (patron of the living), without any reservation, to the Vicar and Churchwardens, and their successors, to be used as the parish church of Markham Clinton, for ever, in lieu of the old church, which has become exceedingly dilapi-dated, through length of time.

The Rev. E. H. DAWKINS then commenced the usual morning service, and preached the sermon, at the conclusion of which an ap-propriate prayer was offered up, and the final benediction pronounced

by the Archbishop.
"After the service, the ceremony of consecrating the churchyard burial-ground was performed.

Well indeed may the Duke of NEWCASTLE rejoice in words which have been used as a cry against him, while continues to "do with his own" acts of piety and munificence like this.

MR. LAMBERT, the Member for Wexford, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Dublin Evening Post*. Considering how very near Mr. O'CONNELL has been to high office with the present Ministers, we should think the concluding paragraph of the letter will be about as agreeable to the Government, as the first is complimentary to Mr. O'CONNELL himself:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST

NELL himself:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

Carnagh, 2d Jan. 1834.

My dear Sir.—I perceive that in your paper of Thesday last, you have made some remarks, such as I should have expected from you, on the cowardly, blackguard abuse, which has been showered on me without intermission for several months by Mr. O'Connell and his worshippers.

I beg leave to observe that my vote in Parliamentnever was at any time the political property of Mr. O'Connell. I have done him no wrong. I have treated those vile and scurrilous attacks with the contempt they deserved, satisfied that delusion must be transitory, and that no word, no act of mine, had afforded cause for such ummeasured, such inveterate malignity.

As to the placent to which you allude, I neither contrived, composed it, nor was consulted as to the printing or circulation of it. It was the production of some spirited individuals entirely independent of me, who felt indignant at the progress of humbug and intimidation in this county. The speech which is given to me was published, I shall not say how wisely, by one of my most indefatigable revilers, the Versioral Independent, a paper which, without the slightest provocation on my part, has, for the last year, circulated the most disagraceful libels against me. It is true that the speech which it has been pleased to attribute to me contains much of the substance of what I did say, though expressed in language not exactly such as I am in the habit of employing. I acknowledge I was determined not one the many that and myself, and to compel them by threats and false missertions to fsanction my Parliamentary conduct; I never skulked from my duty, or gave a single vote that could be blamed by the warnest advocate of popular privileges. I voted for the third reading of the Coercion Bill to protect the most valuable rights of the people, when also by that very Bill steps were taken to relieve the country from the burthen of tithes, and advances were made to a pernament and satisfactory settlement of that imp

from which there is no reason, a many with safety.

There is but one line of conduct left for the constituted authorities of the country, and I have no doubt they will adopt it with a wisdom and a determination suited to the awful responsibility which has been imposed on them.—I am, Sir, &c.,

H. LAMBERT.

PEMICAN.

The festivities at Belvoir in honour of the noble owner's birth-day have been particularly brilliant. The Duke of Wellington, in excellent health, has been amongst the numerous visitors.

The Augsburgh Gazette announces the nuptials of the Princess
MATILDA of BAVARIA and the Hereditary Prince of HESSE DARM. STADT, which were solemnized in the Palace at Munich, on the evening of the 26th ult.

The marriage of Lady KATHABINE GRIMSTON, which was The marriage of Lady Karmanine Orderson, which was an nounced in all the newspapers as having taken place at Gorhambury a week or two since, with an elaborated detail of all the consequen gaieties, the names of the company, and a description of the dresse of the principal "characters" in the drama, has not yet been celebra ted—nor will be, until the return of the bridegroom, Mr. Barham, from—and for—the borough of Kendal: where what the Globe calls the proper influence of property will of course secure his election.

The contemplated marriage between Sir Hugh Punyes Campbell, Bart, of Marchmont, and Miss Sportiswoode, is understood to be fixed for the 15th instant. The Baronet is the nephew of the first husband of Lady Manners Surron, and inherits the estates of the extinct Earls of Marchmount. The bride, who is both beautiful and highly accomplished, will have a very large few large. highly accomplished, will have a very large fortune.

again, accomplished, will have a very large fortune.

On Thursday was married, by special licence, at the residence of
Lord Tenterden, in Portman-square, by the Hon. and Rev. Robt.
Eden, the Hon. Charles Abbott, brother of the present and son of
the late Lord Tenterenen, to Emily Frances, youngest daughter of
Lord George Stuars. After the ceremony the happy couple left
town in a new travelling chariot and four, for Ball's Park, the sent of
Captain Townsherd, in Hertfordshire.

Colonel Sir HENRY COOKE is about to be united to Miss RAIKES daughter of Thomas Raikes Esq., formerly of Grosvenor-square.

Last week the newspapers gave along account of a very wonderful discovery of a most valuable and ancient picture of the Buttle of

that men bestow on mummies—Aldermen, Common Cou Deputies, and Marshalmen all wondered at its beauty and fr Amazement seized the Corporation, and their hearts were gladdened by the possession of the relic-when lo and behold! it turned out to of Sir Robert Porter's panoramas, which had been exhibited at the Lyceum a few years since, and which, not knowing what upon earth to do with, he gave to the City.

The advantage derivable from the advancement of Radical politics made evident at every possible opportunity. Mr. Rossuck, the In a advantage derivation from the navancement of Kancai pointons is made evident at every possible opportunity. Mr. Roebuck, the gentleman who represents Bath, has written to the Secretary of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, that he is not able to contribute to the funds of that or any other of the local institutions.

The death of Mr. Baigstock vacates the representation of East Somerset. The resignation of Mr. Kennedy vacates Ayrshire, and puts a seat at the Treasury Board, at the disposal of Lord Grey. It is said Mr. Kenneby retires because he thinks Ministers are not disposed to go far enough in their reforms. We must say he seems unreasonable. Dungarvon is also vacant—Leeds will be, and Hudders field has been.

It will be seen that the Crown have offered to relieve Mr. BARRETT, It will be seen that the trown have offered to relieve Mr. Barnetty, the proprietor of the Pilot, if he will obtain from O'Connella confession that he wrote the alleged libel which appeared in that paper. We do not see how Mr. Barnett, after the course he has taken, oculd pursue the line suggested, nor do we believe that he would be able to induce the Agintor to make any such admission; and is be able to mauce the Aguinor to make any such admission; and its did—what then? In spite of Mr. LAMBERT's estimate of Mr. O'CONNELL's influence, we doubt very much indeed that the Government dare transfer the prosecution to O'CONNELL—that its did not be a conviction—and we doubt very much whether they would obtain a conviction—and we doubt still more whether, if they did, they could presume to execute the sentence which the boldest of the Judges might

Mr. Banngton Macaulay has been sworn in Fourth Member in Council at Calcutta, and been feasted accordingly by the Directors. This gentleman, by his accession to a very easy office of upwards of 10,000l. a year (leaving his venerable parent in possession of another easy office of about 1,200l. a year value), will, it is said, resign his easy office of about 1,2001. a year value), with the same, compared seat for Leeds (the office he has taken does not necessarily vacate it). Mr. Sadler, unless disheartened by his defeat at Huddersfi offer himself; so does Mr. Baines, the editor of the Leeds Mercurya

Totness is all alive with electioneering. Lord SEYMOUR, we supply pose, is secure. Mr. MAYNE's friends, however, think the reverse.

Lord Durham's friends and servants, his law-agent, his coal agent, a groom, and some other respectable upholders of the freedom of the Press, have all been convicted of a gross assault upon the Editor of the Newcastle Journal. The principals in this nefarious business have been fined 501., and the groom 51.

THE REVENUE.—The returns of the Quarter's Revenue, ending on Sunday, shew a deficiency for the quarter of £91,547, and for the year £442,494. The decrease on the Customs for the year £612,894, and for the quarter just ended not less than £283,019, being in the proportion of nearly double what it is for the whole year.—There is also a deficiency in the Post-office returns.

The Standard says—"It is reported in the City that Government has it in intention to sell out the stock of the Savings' Banks, for the purpose of paying the advance to the West Indians, at the rate of 60,000l. per week. Can this be true?

We have noticed already the liberality of Mr. Ronnuck, the Radis cal Bath Member. We have another instance to record in the case of Wigan, the Members for which place have always been in the Mahit of furnishing a daily newspaper for the use of the Mayor Messrs. Thicknesse and Porten, the Radical Representatives, have announced their intentions of withholding this civility in future. ought, perhaps, to add, that Mr. Eckeastry, the present Mayor, if a staunch Conservative.

As a contrast to this, let us beg attention to the following extract

"The voters in the interest of Mr. Wilks have been per-fectly astonished at the extent of his *liberality*, for, as new your's gift, a number of tickets, of which the following is a copy, have been

Sistributed:—
"'NEW YEAR'S GIFT, 1834.—Prosperity to Boston and the
True Blue cause.—Pay one shilling to bearer, for John Wilks, I

"' ' ' Tradesmen or persons producing this ticket at the White Hart Inn, on Monday, Jan. 6, 1834, between ten and two, will receive the amount.'

Hart Inity on generally a secondary that mount.'

"Let us hear no more of Mr. Wilks's economy, for we feel certain that no other Member of Parliament ever made such present to that no other Member of Parliament ever made such present to that other when the conscience can stand against this weights temptation? and if it be true that 'Every man has his price,' then infallibly must the entire constituency of the borough of Boston be corrupted by the gold—yes! it would take gold—of the Honourable Member."

We cannot resist a desire to call public attention to an admirably well-written appeal to the Peeresses of England, from the pen of a Lady to whom the country owes much for her unremitting support of those principles, moral and religious, upon the maintenance of which the security and stability of our institutions so vitally depend. It is published by Messrs. Rivington.

Mr. PRINCE HOARE has been overturned in his curricle, near Brighton, and has, unfortunately, broken his arm. The King, who came up just as the accident happened, graciously offered the suffered a seat in the Royal carriage-which offer, although made to a Prince, was respectfully declined.

All obstructions having been removed to the building of the New English Opera House, it will be commenced forthwith on the site of the former Theatre. It appears from the model to be on an improved plan, as the company in the lower circle of boxes particularly will be no longer incommoded by an indiscriminate mixture with "formals" of one ortain class," and the other boxes will be in a great measure relieved from the nuisance. The Theatre will be about the size of that destroyed by fire, and will have a handsome front in the new street which is to lead from the Strand to Charles-street, Coven garden, and will have entrances besides from Exeter-street and Burleigh-street; and it is expected that it will be erected and finished early in the ensuing autumn.

It appears that Mr. Colman, in his capacity of Deputy Lic has prohibited the performance of a drama called "Captain Ross," at Holl, or rather prohibited the use of Captain Ross's name in the entertainment. In Mr. Colman's power we have firm belief, in its execution we have always supported him; but we do think, in the present instance, where the piece is a compliment to Captain Ross. and Captain Ross himself has no objection to its title, he might have of any living individual into a play bill; more especially as, at a miner theatre in Hull, which is not under the Loun Chamber and similar subject, called "Captain Ross," has been a drama on a similar subject, called "Captain Ross," has been a similar subject, Agincourt in the vaults of Guildhall; it was unrolled with all the care produced. If we were the proprietors of the Hull theatre, we should re-christen the drama, and as expressing our sense of the value of Captain Ross's services, and to distinguish him from his gallant nephew, call it Rosso Antico.

Intelligence has been received of the death of ABBAS MIRZA, the son and designated heir of the King of Prasia, who was marching at the head of an army to put down an insurrection of one of his brothers. This event will probably give rise to some disturbances in the East.

His MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to transmit to the Marquess of Channos, through the Privy Purse, the sum of 50l. in aid of the fund for giving premiums to agricultural labourers.

The interests of the new State of Belgium, foreign and domestic, flourish, it appears, to a degree which cannot but be deemed satisflourish, it appears, to a degree which cannot but be deemed satisfactory. A certain Mr. O'SULLIVAN is about to set out for Vienna as Belgian Chargé d'Affaires. The produce of Belgium is henceforth to be received in Egypt, and charged with only the same rate duty as the produce of other countries. And the workmen of 6th of the other charged with only the same rate of the other same rate in the absence of employment and the deprivation of bread, which their glorious revolution has produced, have been assured by the Governor of that place that if they will only state their grievances in writing he will do everything in their favour that his situation permits.

At a meeting of the Law and Mercantile Clerks of Dublin, held at the Royal Exchange in that City, on Sunday, for petitioning against the Union, and for the total extinction of Tithes and Ministers money, Mr. O'CONNELL stated that he should bring on the question of Repeal in the House of Commons, on or about the 15th of April. Why not the 1st of April?

The Marquess de Fitzjames was last week arraigned before the Court of Assizes for the Seine Inferieure, held at Rouen, upon an indictment for attacking the order of succession to the Throne and the rights which the Kixo holds from the nation, by chalking on a wall of a public inn at Guerbaville "Vive Henry V.," and beneath it a large pear. The Marquess, in defending himself, maintained that the simple expression of the three words "Vive Henry V." could not be made to amount either to treason or sedition; still he. could not be made to amount either to treason or sedition; still he, as well as many other young men who had taken no part in the errors of the Restoration, meant by the use of it to declare their hope that one day their country might enjoy happiness, liberty, independence, honour, and glory. He concluded by declaring that, if his devotion to the cause he had espoused should bring him to the scaffold, his last prayer should be for HENRY V. and France, and his last words those which had brought him to the bar of that tribunal. He was acquitted by the Jury, and immediately discharged.

The agents of the Ex-Emperor of Brazil at Glasgow engaged a medical man to go out to Portugal as a Military Surgeon, at 12s. 6d. per day. On his arrival at Lisbon he was informed that the agents of Don Penon in Glasgow had no authority to engage Surgeons, but if he chose it he might serve as a common soldier! He of course instantly returned in disgust at such treatment, and is now in Glasgow.

The Journal des Debats at length has spoken out on the subject of Russia and Turkey. It says that the ruin of the Ottoman Empire is inevitable, and that it is impossible to allow it to fall to the exclusive profit of one European Power. France, therefore, must be aggrandized as well as Russia. What is to be England's share?

TRADE WITH CHINA.—The Order in Council fixing the duties on British vessels entering and leaving the port of Canton has produced much reasonable dissatisfaction in the mercantile world. The rate of duty is first 2s. a ton on the vessel, and then an an valorem duty of 7s. per cent. on the cargo, which, on a vessel of 400 tons entering and leaving the harbour of Canton, with a cargo worth 100,0001, and leaving the narrour of Canton, with a cargo worth 100,0001, would amount to 7401, for port charges. There surely must be some mistake. Such duties would be perfectly ruinous, and if the idea of imposing them was ever entertained it will have to be given up. The Americans, to say nothing of other nations, will be found formidable rivals, even without this outrageous imposition, and with it they would speedily drive us out of the market .- Leeds Mercury.

We find the following in the Lisbon correspondence of the Times :we must be tonowing in the Lisbon correspondence of the Times:—
"Admiral Nafter is higly displeased with this service, and says
without concealment that he would quit it, if he could get security for
his prize-money; he complains of the state of the navy, and he
attributes the bud state of affairs to the Minister of Marine, whose
dismissal he has already requested from the Emperor, but in vain.
He is determined to make no alteration till forced."

It has been ordered by a Treasury Minute, that no debenture stamp duty shall in future be required on claiming bounty or drawback for goods shipped as stores.

Last Sunday evening, a chaise drove up to the Angel Inn, in Warminster, and put down a lady and gentleman, totally destitute of any luggage. The lady desired to see the landlady. On her going to the room, the gentleman directed her to leave it, which she did and charge the state of the second se going to the room, the gentleman directed her to leave it, winch she did, and shortly after sent in the waiter, who found that the parties had left the house. It appears that they had gone to the Lord's Arms, and there bespoke a bed, but while partaking of refreshments, they changed their minds and ordered a chaise, in which ments, they changed their minds and ordered a chaise, in which they drove off for Deptford Inn, where they succeeded in getting a bed. Next morning the party drove off. The lady is wife to a gentleman of fortune, proprietor of a pack of hounds, and mother of three children; the gay Lothario is said to be a master of the ceremonies in a fashionable city.—Salisbury Herald.

Count Matuschewitz had a most providential escape from being seriously injured on Tuesday by the falling of a large chimney, occasioned by the high wind, as he was proceeding to his stables; he had scarcely passed, when several hundred bricks fell with a great crash to the ground.

Russia has a fleet of twenty-three sail of the line in the Euxine, moored within sixty hours' sail of Constantinople; twenty-seven ships of the line in the Baltic; and 60,000 chosen troops rendy to be embarked at a moment's notice!

During the stay of Captain Ross in Felix Harbour, Boothea, he found a native called Tullocalim, who had lost his leg by being jammed in the ice; from the attention of the natives to this man, jammed in the ice; from the attention of the natives to this man, it would be imagined that he was a chief among them. The noble Captain set to work and made a wooden leg: when it was exhibited to the natives, their delight and admiration knew no bounds on seeing their leader on a new footing. This circumstance secured the brave Captain Ross and his crew many comforts among these natives during their stars on the island. these natives during their stay on the island.

The Dutch papers contain an article from St. Petersburgh, disavowing the offensive article in the Moscow Gazette, in which it was said that the next peace between England and Russia would be signed in Calcutta, and declaring that there is no ill-feeling against the English nation in Russia. It is, it seems, only against the Radicals of the English Parliament that Nicholas entertains hostility.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sin,-I regret to see your writer on the new Bankruptcy Court not only cling to his former misrepresentations, but adding to them in a way by which the public must be further misled. Not content with the gross exaggeration of the balances in hand, as stated in a former Paper, gross exaggeration of the balances in land, as stated in a former raper, the yesterday gives what he calls a short Conspectus of the Returns moved for by the House of Commons. The public will be surprised to learn that scarcely one sum in this "Conspectus" has been transcribed correctly! He goes on to state that the Official Assignees scribed correctly: He goes on to state that the Omician Assignees have pecketted 10 per cent. on the dividends, a statement than which nothing can be more false. He then informs us the number of dividends has been 373, and the sum divided 223,2421. Now, as eleven of the Assignees only have returned the amount divided, the remaining five stating only the rate of the dividend per pound, it is not clear from whence he can derive this total, nor can it be supposed he is so ignorant as not to know that many Bankruptcies are insuffi-cient to make a dividend, and that others are superseded; both which classes create plenty of trouble to Solicitors and Assignees, and, consequently, require some remuneration. He must also have seen, in the Report before him, that the sum awarded to the Official Assignees was not on the 373 estates, which had paid dividends, only, but on 736, that being the number upon which the Commissioners will be found to have made them allowance. 6th Jan., 1834.

TRUTH.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Richard Keats, B.A., to the Vicarage of Northifleet, in the county of Kent, and of the peculiar jurisdiction of Canterbury, the same being void by the death of Doctor Gilbert Buchanan.

John Valenting, clerk, B.A., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Rectory of Cossington, Somerset, vacant by the death of Thomas Hobbs, clerk, at the presentation of George Warry and Henry Bull Strangways, devisees and executors in trust of Thomas Hobbs, late clerk, deceased, patrons in full right.

The Rev. W. G. Duncump, A.B., has been instituted to the living of Kentchester, Herefordshire, vacant by the cession of the Hon. and Rev. Spencer Rodney: Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. Francis Forbman, Clark, B.A., late Minister of Christ Church, Coseley, has been appointed Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the room of the Rev. John Anderton, resigned.

The Rev. Dalston Clements has lately been instituted to the Rectory of Darleggan, in the county of Cornwall, vacant by the death of the Rev. Lewis Marshall.

The Rev. W. H. Clinton Chebetra, B.A., of Emmannel college, cambridge, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, to the Rectory of Elsted: Patron, the Right Hon. Lord Selsey, The Archishop of York has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. W. UINE, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to the perpental Curacy of Kirklevington, Yorkshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. T. Wild.

The Rev. J. Woon, B.A., Master of the Grammar School, has been unanimously elected Chaplain to the Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Currect of Mirket inglow, 1 Newscard, Rev. W. T. Wild.

The Rev. J. Woon, B.A., Master of the Grammar School, has been unanimously elected Chaplain to the Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Rev. John Hallstone, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been presented by the Master and Fellows of that Society, to the Vicarage of Shudy Camps, in the county of Cambridge, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. A. W. Chatfield.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxoron, Jan. 6.—Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting Graces and conferring degrees on the following days in the ensuing term, viz.—The-sday the 14th of Jannary; Thursday the 23th, and Wednesday the 29th. Thursday the 37th. Thursday the 13th; Thursday the 20th; and Thursday the 27th. Thursday will on any account be admitted as a candidate for the degree of B.A. or M.A., or for that of B.C.L., without proceeding through Arts, whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose, at the Vice-Chaucellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of Congregation.

On Thesday, Feb. 11, a Congregation will be holden, as provided in the Dispensation for intermitting the Forms and Exercises of Determination, solely for the purpose of receiving from the Denns or other officers of their respective colleges or halls the names of such Banchelors of Arts as have not yet determined; and their numes having been so signified to the house, and thereupon inserted in the Register of Congregation, they may at any time in the same, or in any future term, he admitted to all the rights and privileges to which they would have been entitled by the internitied forms and exercises.—And every Bachelor of Arts is desired to take notice that nuless he has proceeded to that degree on to refore Thursday, Feb. 6, his name cannot be inserted in the Register of Congregation during the present year.

Cambridge, Jan. 10.—The subject of the Scatonian prize-poem, for the present year is, "Jacob."

year.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 10.—The subject of the Scatonian prize-poem, for the present year is, "Jacob."

for the present year is, "Jacob."

OBTUARY.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of that distinguished divine, and ornament of the Scottish Church, the Rev. Dr. Inglis, who expired at his house in Georgea quare, Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 2d inst., at welve evicles. He had been improved for some months before with a disorder in his stomach, but no serious apprect for some months before with a disorder in his stomach, but no serious apprect for some months before with a disorder in his stomach, but no serious apprect for some months before with a disorder in his stomach, but no serious apprect may be added to the formation of Sinday this stomach, but no serious against the advice of his fact, who, in this anxiety to relieve him, had procured an assistant to officiate in he with. At his house in Queen-square, Bath, in the Swth year of his age, the Rev. Martin Stafford Smith, B.D. formardy of Corpus Christi Gollege, Oxford, Rector of Fladbury. In him the Church has lost a firm supporter, the poor a most liberal hencator, and by a widely extended circle of friends he will long be deeply and deservedly lamented.

At Woodmanstern, Surrey, the Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, LL.B., Rector of that parish, and Vicer of Northfleet, aged 184.

The Rev. Daniel Lyons, A.M., F.R.S., A.S., L.S. and H.S., of Hempsted-court, Glocester, much and deservedly lamented.

server because the control of the co

the first establishment of the Church requires a corresponding in creases in the means of religious instruction—represent to said to correct abuses, particularly that of non-residence, to uphold the Church in her former parity, to extend the means of religious instruction, to increase the enoluments of each of the inferior Clergy at the control of t

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

13th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Cornet G. J. Walker to be Light, by purch, it is the Branch of Light Dragoons—Cornet G. J. Walker to be Light, by purch, it is the Light, by purch, size with the Light of the Light, by purch, size with the Light of the Light

Sol Foot—Lieutenand W. A. Hale to be Adjutant, vice Butler, who resigns me Adviranty only.

Hospiral Staff.—T. R. Jameson, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, who buyes, appointed to the & Forces, the Lawrence of t

STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING.

STOCK EXCILANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

Some considerable excitement has prevailed, in consequence of it having been current that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, on Thursday, an interview with the heads of the Bank Direction, at which it was resolved that Stock should be sold by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of the Savings' Banks, to the amount required for the West India Compensation Fund; that these sales should be at the rate of £40,000 weekly, or £10,000 on each transfer day; and that the first sale of the latter sum was made on Thursday. The Consol Market has not, however, been very much affected, the lowest price having been 80%, and the highest 90%. This aftermoon the quotation is 80% sellers. Long Annuties closed at 171-16, and Exchequer Bills at 47 to 48. India Bonds are 23 25 premium, and Bank Stock 212 to 213.

No material change has taken place in the value of the Foreign Securities. Russian Bonds closed at 1033 1044; Dutch Two and a Half per Cents. at 49% i; the Five per Cents. at 95% i; and Belgian at 103 104; and the Regency at 50% is and the Regency at 50%. Bank Stock, 212 213.

Portuguese Bonds nothing of moment has been doing; the old Bonds are 50%; and the Regency at 50% is an at 50% is an admitted that the first and the Regency at 50% is a

are 305 s, and the Regency
3 per Cent. Consols, 88½ 3½
3 per Cent. Reduced, 83½ ½
3½ per Ct. Reduced, 97½ 3½
New 3½ per Cent., 903½ ½
4 per Cent. 1820, 103
Bank Long Annuities,

Bank Stock, 212 213 India Stock, 242 243 Ditto for Account, India Bonds, 23 25 pm. Exchequer Bills, 47 48 pm. Consols for Account, 89%

We beg to present our readers with the following extract from last night's Standard, which places the French Ministry in a most ludi-

We beg to present our readers with the following extract from last night's Stendard, which places the French Ministry in a most ludicrous pount of view:—

"If I were a Frenchman I should feel deeply humbled and abased at the conduct of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; vesterday in the Chamber of Deputies. I know many high-minded Frenchmen who do thus feel and thus express themsel vest-day and their language by no means astonishes me. In the report which I sentyou yesterday of the speech of M. Bignon, and the adhesion to that speech by the Duke de Broglie (and which were in every respect conformable to the official copies of those addresses as published by the Moniteur), you could not fail to observe that the French Government completely and fully adopted the views of M. Bignon, of the commission, and of the Chamber. But yesterday all was changed. The opposition Members, who, on Tuesday night, after the speech of the Duke de Broglie, lud lanstened to his salon to express to him their thanks and confidence, found yesterday to their mortification that this had indeed been "Love's labour lost," for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who on Tuesday night, had joined heart and soul with M. Bignon in declaring that Poland must be irec—that the affairs of the East were most alarming—that the German Constitutions were in danger—and that projects existed for forming an Italian Confederation, and for extending the nower of Austria in the south of Europe, was yesterday compelled to eat his own words, beg pardon of the forigin diplomacy for all he had previously said amiss, and assure the Chamber that he was a firm believer in a speedy and eternal peace. This sudden, this miraculous, this most extraordinary change in the language of the Duke de Broglie, in only 18 hours, of course subjected him to energetic reproaches, and the most lively and vehement attacks. Messrs. Mauguin and Odillon Barrot literally crushed him with their taunts, their gibes, their jests, and their sneers. They of course were victorious, for such changes

pregn policy of the French Government is at least a warlike and ggressive policy.

Westmington Sessions (Yestenday)—In consequence of the sections indisposition of Mr. Conet, Mr. Rawlinson presided in his tend. Thomas Lavender, Robert Poulter, William Cameron, John Ones, Thomas West, Robert Croft, James Davis, and William Shouse, Stocking Service, in keeping a gaming-house a Pickering-place. This work of the president which the lady, disguised in male attire, lost so much move, and this prosecution was inconsequence instituted by the parish of the parts, Javender alone has been approhended and held to buil. On the see being called to buil of the property of the parish of the parts of t

actual the recognizance setrated.

Yesterday being the first day of Hilary Term the Judges and ing's Counsel, according to ancient custom, breakfasted together Lincoln's Inn Hall, previously to opening their respective Courts.

There are accounts in town from Swan River to a late date. A ative had been shot, pursuant to his sentence. The Home Governath and accorded to the wish of the colonists, and allowed to the rest settlers who had improved their locations the fee simple upon all lett grants.

first settlers who had improved their locations the ree simple upon an their grants. Hornital Accident—On Tuesday, Mr. Lycester, who held a very large farm at Diminicton, left the Black Swan Inn, in this town, in company with a Mr. Pease, of Worksop. They were both on horseback, and agreed upon a race on their way home. During the contest, and just when they reached the turn out of the Rotherham into the Worksop road, the former gentleman was thrown from his horse with such violence against the shutters of a house, as to cut off the upper part of the skull, which only remained attached by a small portion of skin. Death was the immediate consequence.—Sheffield Councant.

portion of skin. Death was the immediate consequence.—Shefteta Courant.

ALGIERS.—At a meeting of the African Commission held on Monday, some doubts were at first entertained as to the advantages of retaining Algiers, but the powerful arguments and representations of one of the members overruled all the objections, and at length led to a decision in the affirmative; in which, in the evening, the President of the Council expressed his full and absolute concurrence.—Gudig vani's Messenger.

Lloyd's book records many more sad losses at sea. Three East India vessels have suffered most considerably during the past gales, and their cargoes have received much damage. Amongst other losses the Columbra, bound from New York to Bremen, was wrecked in the Texel, having on board six English pilots; crew and all perished, the vessel a total wreck. This vessel brought the first copy of the President's Speech to England.

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On Saturday the 11th inst. at Heckenham Church, by the Rev. S. E. Forsier, Chas-Manners, yeningest son of John Porsier, Esq., of South Rod, Kent., to Charlotte Frances, cliefet daughter of Lancelot Holland, Eq., of Beckenham Place. At Bedfont Church, on Tuesday, the 7th inst. by the Right Hon, and Right Rev. Let Lord Bishop of London, Prederick Pollodick, Esq. M.P. for Huntingdon, to Sarah Anne Amowah, second daughter of Capt, Richard Langslow, of Hatton, Middleest, On the 7th inst. at Great Witchingham, the Rev. Charlet Holloway, Rector of Stamford Dingley, Berks, to Catherine Juliana, cliest daughter of Charles Tompson, Eq., of Great Witchingham Hull, Norfolk—On the 9th inst. at St. James's Church, Henry William Atkinson, Eq. late of the 7th Dingson Gunds, to Lawder Lodge, Stamford-Bill, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Peter Tetrode, Esq. of Assen, Holland—On the 8th inst. at St. Mary's, Horney, Peters, 1960,

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CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

A TA MEETING of the MEMBERS of CONVOCATION of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD, held at the British Coffee-house, in Sturder, on Saturday, the 18th instant,

It was moved by the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, and seconded by George Wm. Hope, Fay, and carried unanimously,

That his Grace the Duke of Wellington having consented to form in noninaction for the vacant office of Chancellor of the University of Action in pursuance of a Declaration signed by evenier a centrely in that Decharation, and, in concrete with those who signed it, will use every exertion to promote his Grace's election. It was moved by Charles Ross, Eaq., M.P., seconded by Wm. Burge, Eaq., and

That for this purpose a Committee be appointed, with power to add to their number.

CHARLES WETHERELL, Chairman.

Sir Charles Wetherell having left the Chair, which was taken by John Nichold; by the Hon. P. H. Abbut, and the Members of Committee is the Sir Charles Wetherell having left the Chair, which was taken by John Nichold; by the Hon. P. H. Abbut, and the British Hotel, Cockpurstreet.

The Committee sit daily at the British Hotel, Cockpurstreet.

John NICROLL, Chairman.

The Committee is the British Hotel, Cockpurstreet.

The Committee sit daily at the British Hotel, Cocksporsarest.

WE, the undersigned Members of Convocation, after manners reflection on the existing circumstances of the University, and a careful reflection on the existing circumstances of the University, and a careful reflection on the existing circumstances of the University, and a careful reflection of the Convocation, after manufacture of the Members, feel bound to declare, the state of the Convocation of this Grace that DUKE of WELLINGTON for the vessel of Magdalen.

Whittington Landon, D.D. Provided to Magdalen.

Whittington Landon, D.D. Provided to Magdalen.

Anthony Grayson, D.D. Master of Balliol,
Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D.D. Principal of Brasennose,
Anthony Grayson, D.D. President of Trinity,
John Fox, D.D. Provided of Trinity,
John Fox, D.D. Provided of St. John's.

Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D. Warden of Wadham.

Given and Committee of Commi

Godfrey Pausett, Margares a recommendation of Botany, and Senior Fellows Magdalen.
George Williams, D.M. Regius Professor of Botany, and Senior Fellows of Corpus.
Rukleley Bandinel, D.D. Bodleian Librarian, late Fellow of New Colleges.
Vaughan Thomas, B.D. late Fellow of Gorpus.
Thomas Davies, B.D. Senior Fellow of Jesus.
John Wilson, M.A. Delboy and Totog casear's.
Thomas Wintle, B.D. Vice President of St. John's.
Charles A. Oglivie, M.A. Senior Fellow of Balliol.
Philip Bliss, D.C.L. Registrar of the University, late Fellow of £ John's John Calcott, B.D. Fellow of Lincoln.
John Watson, M.A. late Fellow of Inscanno.
Robert Mendows White, B.D. Fellow and Tustor of Magdalea.
Experimus Bellas, M.A. Queen's.
Septimus Bellas, M.A. Queen's.
Septimus Bellas, M.A. Under Librarian of the Bodleian Library, St. Albas, Hall.
William Bragge, M.A. late Fellow of New Colleges. rey Faussett, Margaret Protessor of Botany, and Senior Fellows as Williams, D.M. Regius Professor of Botany, and Senior Fellows as Williams, D.M. College,

Septimus Bellas, M.A. Queen's.
Septimus Bellas, M.A. Queen's.
John Wootten, M.D. Balliol.
Stephen Reay, M.A. Under Librarian of the Bodleian Library, \$5. A. Hall.
William Bragge, M.A. Iste Fellow of New College.
William Hockins, M.A. Trinity,
John Wilson, B.D. Fellow of Trinity.
John Radford, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln.
Charles General Heart of Management of College of College

George Riggs, M.A. Tultor of Queens.

Alfred B. Clough, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Jacus.

William Harding, M.A. Fellow of Wadham.

Thomas Gaisford, D.D. Dean of Christ Church.

Henry Cotton, D.C.L. Christ Church.

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Charles J. Bishop, M.D. St. Mary Hall.

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John Kelli Robinson, M.A. Christ Church.

Henry Sanders, M.A. St. Mary Hall

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Sames Hall, B.A. Brasennose.

Sames Garbett, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Brasennose.

Thomas French Lawrence, M.A. Fellow of St. John's.

HENRY HROWN, Secretary.

MATRIMONY.—A Geutlemnn of ancient Family, what ample of an intimate friend, and he now believes that should a mutual Fall of the origin of the acquaintance can in no way interfere with the happing and convey and pool-looking, and he possesses a moderate but unincumbered to the probability of squend arrangements, where the circumstances of tool-additional consideral good-looking, and he possesses a moderate but unincumbered out the probability of squend arrangements, where the circumstances of the state of the principal of the principal

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

ADAMS, Mare-street, Huckney, linendraper—J. COLES, Maid's Mores—T. WOOSTER, and T. WOOSTER, un., Coal Exchange, City, c. 18.

BANKEUPTCIPS SUPERSEDER.

The Court of the C

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Downing-street, Dec. 8.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Marquis of Edge to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica and Purves, Bart, in the room of Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., deceased.—Borough of Huddersfield; John Blackburne, of the Middle Temple, London, Esq., one of His Majesty's Counsed learned in the Law, in the room of Captain Lewis Fenton, deceased.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

H. HUGHES, Henry-street, Hampstead-road, carpenter—R. WILSON, Law-zence Founth-y-hll, City, wine-merohant-free properties of the Captain Lewis Fenton, deceased.

P. SANSOM and T. REES, Lombard-street, bankers—G. STOCKMAN, Portseas, Hampshire, linea-draper.

BANKRUPTS.

ea, Hampshire, linea-draper.

BANRUPTS.

T. COOPER, Stafford-row, Pimilico, shoemaker. Atts. Robinson and Co.
barterhouse-square—J. ROUTLEDGE, High Holborn, haberdasher. Atts.

Resm. Ware, Kingaland-road-J. COLES, Maids Moreton, Buckinghamshire, siller. Atts. Henzing and Baxter, Lincoin's Inn-fields—J. WHITESIDE,
Whitebaven, merchant. Atts. Messra. Helder, Clement's Inn; Waller,
Whitebaven—A. CLAPHAM, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, soap-manufacturer. Atts.

Registon and Co., King's-road, Bedford-row; Brockett and Philipson, Newstle-upon-Tyne.

THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Jan. 17, 1834.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Robert Oliver, Gent., to be Cornet, by nurchase, vice Ackers, promoted.

4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Cornet W. H. Harper to be Lient., by purchase, Quantock, who retires; F. Meynell, Gent., to be Cornet by purch. v. Harper.

10th Regt. of Food—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Robert Jameson, M.D., to be considered to the Control of the Self Regiment.

20th Foot—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Robert Jameson, M.D., to be considered to the Self Regiment.

20th Foot—Major H. E. Roberton details of the Self Regiment.

20th Foot—Major H. E. Roberton details, without purch, v. Tongue; Gentleman Cadet Sedson Lowe, from the Royal Mültary College, to be Ensign, vice Mansel.

37th Foot—Capt. W. Elitotit, from the 49th Regt., to be Capt. v. Hon. Charles Reffligato Clements, who retires on the half-pay of the 35th Regiment.

49th Poot—Captain Charles Gregory, from the half-pay of the 35th Regiment, to be Captian, vice Elitott, appointed to the 37th Regiment.

5th Captian, vice Elitott, appointed to the 37th Regiment.

5th Captian, vice Elitott, appointed to the 57th Regiment.

5th Captian, vice Elitott, appointed to the 57th Regiment.

5th Captian, vice Elitott, appointed to the 57th Regiment.

5th Captian, vice Elitott, appointed to the 58th Regiment.

5th Captian, vice Elitott, appointed to the 58th Regiment.

5th Captian, vice Elitott, appointed to the 58th Regiment.

5th Captian, vice Elitott, appointed to the 58th Regiment.

5th Captian, vice Elitott, by purchase, vice Captian, by Regiment.

5th Captian, vice Elitott, by Borchase, vice Captian, to be Easign, y purchase, vice Mills, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Mills, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Mills, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Mills.

se, vice Mills. ns.—Capt. Oswald Pilling, on the half-pay, to be Fort-Major at Sheer Walsh, who resigns.

Machenia, who rettiers, Capt. W. H. Thomfon, from the hair pay Portugued Machenia, who rettiers, Capt. W. H. Thomfon, from the hair pay Portugued Mallis, to be Lieut, by purchase, v. O'Connor; Francis Dyke, Gent. to be Easign, by purchase, vice Mills.

Garrisons.—Capt. Oswald Pilling, on the hair-pay, to be Fort Major at Sherrases, vice Walsh, who resigns.

Ture Late Mass. Hannau Morr.—The second and concluding volume of Garrisch's correspondence thely published is peculiarly interesting, from a number of letters of the cleebrated Hannah Morr.—It is a pleasant and pretty contrast for the present generation to regard the eloquent theologianess in earnest correspondence with the manager of a theatre, discussing with all gravity and intense interest the minuties of stage management, and the particulars of acts and and womaniko, get and prilogues. He letters are lively, voluble, and womaniko, and the proposed of the subject of these, was held at Exeter on Friday last. The discussion turned on the *Mnount of agricultural genous, and therefore never attempted to write a long one.

A county meeting, on the subject of these, was held at Exeter on Friday last. The discussion turned on the *Mnount of agricultural produce which should betransferred to the clergy in commutation for tithe; and the proposition made to the meeting, and carried by a large majority was, that a sum equal to one-tenth of the net rent payable to the Carlotte. This proposal, though the continuation awarded to the Church. This proposal, though the continuation awarded to the Church. This proposal, though the continuation of Church. This proposal, though the continuation of the subject, into those sophistics and false positions by which it is the present period. She faunties of his reign, has presented a picture for modern female study weigh can hardly fall to have a good effect at the present period. She has not strayed, under the fascination of her subject, into those sophistics and false positions by which it is graphic embellishments, a desirable

THE PROJECT OF PULLING DOWN THE CHURCHES
IN THE CITY.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation of London to enquire
into the expediency of removing swernd churches in the City of London, for the purposes of improvement, were called together a few days
ago by the Lord Mayor, in order to receive a communication made
to his Lordship by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. In the conversation which took place some time ago between the Archbishop of Materbury and the Bishop of London, and the Deputation from the Committee of the Corporation, the two
Prelates expressed a wish to write to the Chief Magistrate, after due
deliberation, their view of the subject. The following is the communication laid before the Committee:— "Lambeth, Jan. 7, 1831.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London beg
leaveto inform the Lord Mayor that having maturely considered the
proposal on which they had the honour of conferring with his Lordship and the Deputation from the Committee of the Corporation of
plan which would entrust individuals, however respectable, with the
power of taking down an indefinite number of churches. They
entertain strong objections to the demolition of buildings which have
been dedicated to the service of God, and, from representations which
they have received (and in particular from the parish of Alhallows
the Great), they are led to believe that they share this feeling in
common with many highly respectable inhabitants of the city of
London. At the same time they assure his Lordship that should any
plan be brought for widening and beautifying the streets of the city
with reasonable expectation of its being carried into immediate effect,
they would not refuse to consider proposals in respect to any particular church which might stand in the way of any great or necessary
improvements, and which might be removed without inconvenience
to the parishioners, and with their consent."

WEST HACKNEY.

An apathy too prevalent among Churchmen throughout the king-

with reasonable expectation of its being chirrien into immediate energy, they would not refuse to consider proposals in respect to any particular church which might stand in the way of any great or necessary improvements, and which might be removed without inconvenience to the parishioners, and with their consent."

WEST HACKNEY

An apathy too prevalent among Clurchmen throughout the kingdom, has recently been supplanted in this parish, by an energy unparalleled, and after two unsuccessful efforts to obtain a moderate rate, the churchwardens have, by the assistent of the control o

ing him of the chair on the first day. The Meeting then dissolved.

A SHORT time since we had occasion to notice a most shameful outrage committed by one of the "ticketing" shop-keepers in the City, and a knot of his epiceene shopmen, upon an individual, who was unreasonable enough to insist upon having an article, marked at a particular price, at the price so marked.

The infamy of that proceeding, upon which we animadverted in terms perfectly justified by the circumstances, has been, however, very far exceeded in atracity by the conduct of the persons implicated in the following charge, which we find in the Police reports of Wednesday's proceedings at Union Hall:—

Gaoss Outrage and Assault on a Lory.—Wednesday, Henry Vince, a linen-draper, residing at Stockwell; Thomas Coller, his shopman; George Skinner, Mary Ann Vince, and Charlotte Fryer, were brought before Mr. Murrya and Mr. Hawes, M.P., charged with having assaulted Miss Caroline Amelia Newman, a maiden lady, residing at Claphan-rise, under the following aggravated circumstances:—

Miss Newman, who appeared to be in an exceedingly delicate state.

were brought before Mr. Murray and Mr. Hawes, M.P., charged with having assunded Miss Caroline Amelia Newman, a maden lady, residing at Clapham-rise, under the following aggravated circumstance of the office in her brother's carriage, accompanied by Miss Newman, who appeared to be in an exceedingly delicate state of health, came to the office in her brother's carriage, accompanied by him, an only of Mrs. Newman, her sister-in-law. During the investigation Miss Newman was accommodated with a chair, in which she was obliged be supported by her brother and his lady while investigation Miss Newman stated as follows:—"I live at Clapham-tise, and on the afternoon of Thrusday, the fift instant, as I was passing the defendant Vince's slop, I saw some criticles in the window, and went in oinquine the price of lawn, and her criticles, when Collier, the shopman, produced a piece of lawn, and nevertiades, when Collier, the shopman, produced a piece of lawn, and merciades, when Collier, the shopman, produced a piece of lawn, and materials, so were also an added, that they asked two prices. Collier inneately said, 'What do you mean by that?' I repeated the observation, and alluded to the circumstance of any having purelaced lawn at the same shop at a different price. It was then getting duak, and as I was anwilling to make any purchase after what had taken phece, I left the shop for the purpose of getting home before it was durk. I had not, however, proceeded far when I h ard somebody behind me, and at however, proceeded far when I h ard somebody behind me, and at however, proceeded far when I h ard somebody behind me, and at however, proceeded far when I h ard somebody behind me, and at however, proceeded far when I h ard somebody behind me, and at however, proceeded far when I h ard somebody behind me, and at however, proceeded far when I h ard somebody behind me, and at however, proceeded far when I h ard somebody behind me, and at however, proceeded far when I h ard somebody behind me, and at however are the Vince and Sc

ner, that it was he who had exhibited the lawn in the shop; and latter, in reply, said that he knew nothing about it. Vince also sale latter, in reply, said that he knew nothing about it. Vince also sale addressing me, 'If you had not said that I charged two prices I show not have insisted on your being scarched.' I was then conducted it stairs to another ream by Chartotte Frer, these structure, and was so joined by the other female defendant, who put her hand into the fruit of my gown, adding that I must strip off. I said if it was necessare that I should submit to the diagrace, M shedd do it myself, an I then pulled of my does, the armson which andodher parts were end mined and shaken to ascertiin whether it contained the alleged stole handkerchies. I then pulled my pockets off, which were examined and sho my petiticoat, and when I said that surely it was unnecessary to undress any further, the defendant, Mary Ann Vince, sait that it was, and I then unlaced my stays, which also underwent a very scrupplone's earth in consequence of being pudded." It furthe appeared by Miss Newman's evidence, that even after she with the unfortunate ledy was subjected ominable summing the was suffered to dress again she heard a voice at the outside of adoor, which she believes to have been Vince's, say, "I don't accer you of stealing the handkerchiefs; I only suspect you." She the said, addressing the female defendants, "You have now had an opportunity of seeing that I am innocent of the charge which was brought against me," upon which Charlotte Fryer, who is servant in Vince employ, said, 'Oh, but you might have dropped the property."

Mr. Fitch, the Vestry Clerk of St. Saviour's, then said that succedular as that described could not be justified; yet that Vince has eated throughout under a mistaken notion. The fact was, that individual had been informed by Collier that a piece of lawn had been informed by Collier that a piece of lawn had been informed by Collier that a piece of lawn had been acted to the conduct as that descr

deal with women when they purchase articles belonging women's dress.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following letter from Paris, dotted Dec. 23:—The hotes exchanged between our Cubinet and that of St. Petersburgh, in consequence of the Treaty of July 8th, concluded between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, are already known in a general manner, and the public prints have given extracts from them; nevertheless, it may not be amiss to allow them a more well tended notice.

"First—The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of the French, has received orders to express to the Cabinet of St. Petersburghthe profound affliction felt by the French Government, on learning the conclusion of the Treaty of the 8th of July last, between his Majesty the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Seigniot. In the opinion of the King's Government, this Treaty assigns to the mutual relations existing between the Ottoman empire and Russia a new character against which the Powers of Europe have a right to protest. The undersigned is therefore instructed to declare, that if the stipulations of this set should subsequently lend to an armed intervention of Russia in the internal affairs of Torkey, the French Government, acting from that mement as if the Treaty had noet-istence, will consider itself at full liberty to adopt such a line of conduct as may be suggested by circumstances. The undersigned has likewise been ordered to make known to the Imperial Cabinet, that a similar declaration has been transmitted to the Ottoman Porte by his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

"St. Petersburgh, October, 1832."

"Second—The undersigned has received the note in which M. 1. de Lagrençe, Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of the French, has signified to him the profound regret which the conclusion of the ready of the 8th of July, between Russia and the Porte, has occasioned to the French Government, therefore, be acquainted with them; still less can be understand them. In fact, the Treaty of the 8th of

This is the season wherein, by interchange of presents, we confirm the stability of friendship; all classes of the community who would successfully cultivate regard by acceptable offerings, will avail themselves of Kowland's Kolydor, Macassar Oil, and Odonto, each of infallible attributes. The Macassar Oil, in creating havinant and silken tresses, is highly uppreciated by rank and fashion. Howland's Kalydor is a preparation of unparalleled efficacy in purifying the skin, protecting it from inclement weather, and characterising the complexion with transcendent brilliancy. Also, Rowland's Odone, is unequalled in realising beautiful teeth. No presents can prove more recommendatory, or more now in general requisition.

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And mild was the mora,
That lovelily opened,
That wakened the dawn;
Soft fell the dew
In its exquisite sheen,
Real love might be pictured,
True bliss might be seen.
I have seen that dew in bright,
And the sun all resplandent,
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must beg to differ toto curls with our obliging correspondent Amao—we speak from information unimpeachable, and are quite content to this good opinion of our knowledge and judgment rest upon the issue of the contest.

The "Constant Readers" is in error—the first person to whom he alludes is neither relative nor connexion of the second: we ought to add, that if our Constant Reader did really read us constantly, he would have seen every part of the question he refers to, discussed and settled in our last two numbers.

The Lines on Mr. Buxton's beer, are, unlike the subject, wanting in "measure.

The Lines on Mr. Buxton's over, are, untue one suggest, sensures.

We are not aware of the evils under which authors are suffering, from what Mr. Doxovan calls the oppression of booksellers—on the outrary, we believe there never was a period of our history at which he "Trade," as he calls them, were more liberal.

The authenticity of the "gratifying intelligence" which W. menious with so much pleasure, we must beg to question—we would only effer him to the reports of the local newspapers for a most awful counterpose to his satisfaction.

We propose noticing the subject of Rail-roads next week, and the symbols to which Mr. B. refers.

terpoise to his satisfaction. We propose noticing the subject of Rail-roads next week, and the pamphlet to which Mr. B. refers.

The pamphlet from D. shall be noticed—we have done what our correspondent desired in the other respect.

The TITLE and INDEX for 1833 are ready for delivery, and lay be had at the Office, or of any Newsvender.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton. On Wednesday evening a party was given at the Palace in honour of the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER, which

day of his Royal Hignness the Duke of Glocklery, was most numerously attended.

Earl Grey arrived at the Palace on Thursday, and had an audience of his MAJESTY: while his Lordship was absent from town, a Cabinet Council was summoned at Lord John RUSSELL's office, which continued some time in deliberation, and at which Lord BROUGHAM was present.

from town, a Cabinet Council was summomed at Lord John Russell's office, which continued some time in deliberation, and at which Lord Brougham was present.

The differences in the Cabinet, and between the Cabinet and the King, are settled—instead of giving up, Lord Grey has given in—The Troops do not go to Portugal. It is matter of great satisfaction to know that this proposed atrocity against our old and best ally has been averted; and, as the Portuguese nation, left to settle their own disputes, will very speedily put down the civil war, clandestinely fomented and encouraged by Lord Palmerston, there is every reason to congratulate the country and the army, that the honour of the one, and the glory of the other, are not likely to be tarnished by the dishonourable warfare into which the now defeated, crest-fallen Lords Grey and Palmerston, were so eager to rush. That they have been foiled in this disgraceful attempt, is, we admit, in some degree attributable to the more prudent part of the Cabinet, who hesitated in plunging the country into war, while their pledges and promises of mon-intervention were yet wet upon their lips; but chiefly is the preservation of the nation from the disgrace with which it was threatened, attributable to the manly and percemptory decision of the King himself.

We shall perhaps be told by the Ministerial backs that no differences have existed—that the Cabinet even now, is happy and united; but will our readers recall to mind the feelers inserted in the Times, advocating the casus fuderies, on the flimsy pretext of the presence of Don Carlos in Portugal, and the propriety, nay, absolute necessity of active interference in Portugal. If these indications are not sufficient, we beg them to look to the admissions made in the same Times newspaper of yesterday.

We may be told that Lord Brougham and Mr. Stanley are the best possible friends; and we certainly perceive that the Lord Chancellor has received of Mr. Stanley; in the darling project of the latter for liberalizing the Peninsula,

per annum, if his Royal family went on encreasing at the rapid rate which the second indisposition of the Queen appears to promise. We then asked when his MAJESTY had rapid rate which the second indisposition of the Queen appears to promise. We then asked when his MAJESTY abceased to draw the annuity?—and our question roused a correspondent, who signs himself "VERITAS," who writes on Monday to rate us in no gentle terms for "implying so gross a libel" upon his Belgic MAJESTY as is contained in our insinuation that his MAJESTY still continued to receive the annuity, after all the declarations made in the House of Commons by Ministers on the subject.

In consequence of this most judicious attack upon us for the "implied libel," we have since made the necessary enquiries, and find that Messrs. COUTTS and Co. have regularly received the annuity from the Exchequer from the period of his MAJESTY's departure; and that, so regular is the demand, that the last quarter's 12,500l. has been already received by that firm on his MAJESTY's account.

that firm on his Majesty's account.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret we announce the death of Lady Lyndhurst. In consequence of letters received by Lord Lyndhurst, on Friday morning, announcing that her Ladyship was not so well as when the accounts which he had received on the preceding day, left Paris, his Lordship quitted his Court, and sent to the Lord Chancellor, to request an interview, for the purpose of obtaining his Majesty's permission to go to Paris. Before, however, the messenger could return, an express had arrived announcing the mehancholy intelligence of her death. His Lordship left town immediately for Paris. Lady Lyndhurst was the daughter of Charles Brunderst, Esq., and, at the time of her marriage to Lord Lyndhurst, the widow of Lieut. Colonel Thomas, who was killed at Waterloo. Her Ladyship has left three young daughters to lament their irreparable loss.

THERE have been two county meetings about Tithes, in the west of England—both failures in their way. At one, not one of the four County Members attended; and the lion of the day was Mr. Parkott, the Member for Totness. At Taunton, an attempt was made even more unsuccessfully; and the Times, wishing to conceal the defeat, says that the intention of holding the meeting has been changed into that of having a

In the Times of Tuesday the 7th, there is a letter signed G. W.," which professes to expose the corruption of the In the Times of Tuesday the 7th, there is a letter signed G. W.," which professes to expose the corruption of the system upon which the members of Barkard's Inn, Holborn, conduct the affairs of that Corporation, and in order to put the case strongly before the public, the writer, somewhat facetiously, makes out the following list of that body:—No. 1. Mr. John Barnes, principal, one of the clerks in court in the Six Clerks' Chancery office, and the father of No. 17.
No. 2. Mr. John Pleat, an ancient clerk to Six Giffin Wilson, March in Clancery, the father of No. 18.
No. 4. Mr. Samell Vines, an ancient, the partner of No. 5, who is the father of No. 18.
The Charles Francis Adex, the partner of No. 4, and the father of No. 18.
No. 6. Mr. Richard Mills, a clerk in court in the same division with No. Mr. William Mills, a clerk in court in the same division with No. 4. W. Mr. William Mills, a clerk in court in the same division with No. 4. W. Mr. William Mills, a clerk in court in the same division with No. 4. W. Mr. William Mills, a clerk in court in the same division with No. 4. W. Mr. William Mills, a clerk in court in the same division.

No. 7. Mr. William Honnings, late clerk with No. 13, now clerk No. 7. Mr. William Honnings, late clerk with No. 13, now clerk Lord Hexley, a Master in Chancery. His father was some years incipal, and himself many years receiver and secretary with a

orincipal, and himself many years receiver and secretary with a alary.

No. 8. Mr. Charles Edward Hunt, the secretary and receiver of the rent-roll. This gentleman was, I believe, articled clerk to the late Mr. Sattru, of Intton-garden, solicitor, who was many cents a member, and filled the offices of secretary and receiver, and was the father of No. 9.

No. 9. Mr. Bengar Sattru, late secretary, which office his father theold for many years. (See No. 8.)

No. 10. Mr. George Jackson, another clerk in court in the Six Clerks Office.

lerks' Office.
No. 11. Mr. John Hopton Forbes, the son of nephew of No. 3.
No. 12. Mr. Alexander William Grant, a solicitor of very ex-nsive Chancery practice.
No. 13. Mr. William Woodgate, with whom No. 7 was late lerk.
No. 14. Mr. James Leman, a solicitor of extensive Chancery reaction.

Rector of Orford-cum-Sudbourn, in Suffolk, presented

Rector of Orford-cum-Sudbourn, in Suffolk, presented him by No. 1.

No. 16. Francis Thornhill Baring, Esq., married Jane Grey, sister to No. 15, niece of No. 1, a Lord of the Trasury, of which No. 1 is the head.

No. 17. Charles Grey, son of No. 2, and nephew the No. 1, a Clerk in the Treasury, of which No. 1 is the head.

No. 18. Hon. and Right Reverend Richard Ponson brother-in-law to No. 1, Lord Bishop of Derry.

No. 19. Hon. George Ponsonby, brother-in-law to No. is the head.

No. 20. John William Viscount Duncannon, cousin Nos. 18 and 19 M. P., a Privy Councillor. First Commission

Nos. 18 and 19, M.P., a Privy Councillor, First Commission of Land Revenue, and of Woods and Forests. No. 21. Hon. Sir FREDERICK CAVENDISH PONSONE brother to No. 20, cousin of Nos. 18 and 19, a Major-General

Knight Commander of the Bath, and Lieutenant-Governor

No. 22. Viscount Melbourne, married to the sister of Nos. 20 and 21, Secretary of State for the Home Depart.

ment.

No. 23. His Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, cousin or Nos. 20 and 21, a Knight of the Garter, and Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.

No. 24. Lord ALTHORP, also cousin to Nos. 20 and 21 Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.

No. 25 we omit. It relates to No. 10, and of course (for they are all concerned) to No. 1; but we leave it alone.

No. 26. The Right Hon. Sir Frederick LAMB, brother of No. 22, cousin to No. 1, a Grand Cross of the Bath, a Privy Councillor, and Amhassador at Vienna.

No. 27. Sir Robert ADAIR, father-in-law to No. 2, Ambassador in Belgium.

sador in Belgium.
No. 28. Right Hon. Lord Possonsy, brother-in-law to No. 1, and cousin of Nos. 20, 21, 22, 26, &c., Ambassador a the Ottoman Porte.

No. 29. EDWARD ELLICE, Esq., son of No. 9, and nephew of No. 1, Private Secretary to the Secretary a War.

We think we are justified in thus enumerating the TRIBE OF FORTUNE after the fashion of the Times. The principle, which is good as far as Barnard's Inn is concerned, must be equally so with regard to GREYS IN.

THE "DECLARATION OF THE LAITY," which will be found in another part of our Paper, is rapidly proceeding in its course of signature—Committees are forming in all the principal towns in the kingdom, for the purpose of giving the PEOPLE an opportunity of expressing their opinions and feelings at a moment when "THOSE WHO ARE NOT WITH US, ARE AGAINST US."

As we know that Earl Grey favours us—as Sir Joseph Codley said, some years since—by "setting his face against us every Sunday morning," we think it but fair to let his Londship perfectly understand the actual state of the popular feeting all over the empire, as regards the Duke of Wellington—it may be temporarily disagreeable, but what physic is pleasant?—and we are quite sure that nothing can be better for the Constitution than that our present unfortunate childridden Minister should be made aware of the effects which his three years? career has produced upon the country.

The following is the common matter-of-fact report of accidental visit of the great Duke to the Music Meeting Grantham:—

Granthan:—
"Granthan, Friday, Jan. 10.—This festival, which took place vesterday, fully realized all the highly-raised expectations that had been entertained respecting it. The doors of the church were opened at half-past ten o'clock, and, although considerable crowds had assembled by this time, such though considerable crowds had assembled by this time, such inconvenience occurred in persons reaching their seats. Accovered awning was creeted on the north side for company setting down from carriages, the accommodation from which was greatly felt. About eleven some excitement prevailed at the grain western entrance, the cause of which remained for a short interval unexplained; at length audible sounds of 'The Duke of Wellington,' 'the Duke of Wellington,' broke upon the ear. The organist, Mr. Duxon, struck up in brilliant style, 'See the conquering hero comes,' and the great captain of the age appeared in the central aisle, the Countess Brownlow leaning on his arm. Immediately, according to this illustrious man, and, forgetting in the enthusiasm of the moment the sancting of the place, received him with a triple round of tunnilmous applause. Long as the Duke has been accustomed to experience indications of esteem of admiration, we feel assured the warm-hearted greeting with which his somewhat-unexpected presence was hailed on this occasion must have been more than ordinarily gratifying to his feelings.' GRANTHAM, FRIDAY, JAN. 10.—This festival, which Tory a necessary known from one Calmet Sumsers to amount in order to keep the collegation and continuous and the continuous and

narrowminded fiscal policy; but we suppose that the heads of the Department will, in the fulness of their generosity, rejoice that the poor devils of underlings should thus get such a cheap accession to their stock of waste paper.

LIEUTENANT GREY is appointed Warden of Chatham Dock-yard, vice Lieutenant COCKCRAFT, who is superseded, but retains his full salary, and has a house allowed him at Deptford.

Deptford.

On Sunday the Chevalier de LIMA, who is received here by Lord PALMERSTON as Ambassador from Donna Maria da Gloria, Princess of Gran Para, daughter of the Ex-Emperor of Brazil, arrived at Gravesend with a party of people, and visited the old East Indiaman (which has been bought and fitted up as a frigate under the name of the Don Pedro, which is lying at Gravesend), and proceeded on board that superb vessel, in the middle of the Protestant Sabbath, under a salute of guns, and afterwards partook of an uproarious dinner at one of the public-houses in the place, and started for London about ten o'clock at night. It would, perhaps, be impossible to justify this desecration of Sunday, were it not the fact that our own Ministers select that particular day for their Cabinets: probably their excuse is, that in those meetings they "do no manner of work;" but on the part of a Government, suspected for as little respect for the Church as it has affection for the Army, the system is, to say the least of it, injudicious. of it, injudicious.

M. LAURILLARD FALLOT, a Captain of Engineers in the Belgic Service, had a private audience of King LEOPOLD to explain his proposition for the application of steam to the purposes of defence of besieged places. It is said to be a discovery of the greatest importance, and calculated to render the resistance of the besieged formidable and permanent.

covery of the greatest importance, and calculated to render the resistance of the besieged formidable and permanent.

The subjoined letter has been forwarded to us as a curiosity, and a pleasing indication of what is expected by some persons from others. The facts connected with the case are these:—A young and highly accomplished lady was induced, under circumstances of painful interest, to insert an advertisement in a newspaper for a situation as teacher in a ladies' boarding-school—the only mode which her friends considered likely to be available in these times of an over-stocked market, when so many are laudably anxious to obtain the reward of virtuous industry in merely a scanty income. To this application, prompted by an honourable desire to render her talents and accomplishments available, the young lady received the following answer, upon which we make no remark, because it speaks for itself. We have only to observe, that the words in italize are so underscored in the original:—

Madam—Having seen your advertisement, I write to say that I am in want of an assistant. The situation I have to offer is one of great fatigue and exertion, and the salary is bad. I want a lady to help me in the school-room, to assist me in domestic affairs, to do the needle-work, to attend upon myself, dec. &c. I keep a boarding and day-school for young ladies. I have only one lady to assist me, and one servant. The lady who assists me does all the ironing, helps make the beds, dusts the drawing-room, brushes and curls my heir, goes to Halifax and elsewhere for me, and, in fact, helps me in ANY WAY in which I may need her assistance. Good health is indispensable.

The lady with whom I engage must be respectable in her appearance and inamners, elever at her woodle beauters.

WAY in which I may need ner assistance. Good meant is indespensable.

The lady with whom I engage must be respectable in her appearance and manners, clever at her needle—her pronunciation must be good, and she must be free from any particular complaint, defect, or infirmity. My religious sentiments are decidedly Evangelical.—Should you think this situation likely to suit you, please to send me your age, with every other needful particular, and you may rely on my candour in answering any questions you may like to put relative to the situation.—I am, Madam, your obedient Servant.

Direct to Miss Benham,
S. E. BENHAM.

THE King of PRUSSIA has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon his Highness Prince WILLIAM, eldest son of the Prince of ORANGE.

of the Prince of Orange.

A most absurd and vindictive pamphlet on the subject of the Glasgow Lottery, in the shape of a letter to Lord Althorp, has been published; in which, while it compliments that jolly sheep-feeder on his taste and talent, proves that his Lordship was completely duped into a permission for the Lottery to be drawn, which, after pledging himself to see the matter corrected, he has permitted to continue.

It is all mighty fine; and it is extremely easy to make out the lottery-schemers, knaves, and the ticket-purchasers, fools; and it does not require the aid of such a sage as the pamphleteer to point out the enormous chances against a prize-common sense and common impudence to charge cheating and requires more than common impudence to charge cheating and requires that the charge cheating and requires that the charge cheating and the ch public, with the chances all published, have rigidly fulfilled their engagements. No man complains of not having received his prize in the last lottery; and as for citing all the bugbear clauses of the Lottery Abolition Bill, it is perfectly ridientous: the clause which gives the power and authority to the individuals concerned to make the present lottery, necessarily abrogates and annuls all the minatory fulminations of the prevention Act. prevention Act.

prevention Act.

As for the chances of a lottery, it makes very little difference to the speculator in such things at what odds he plays; he is certain of one thing only, and that is, if he have not a ticket he can win nothing; and as for the prize—as GEORGE ALEXANDER STEVENS says—somebody must get it—nobody knows who—anybody may, and everybody expects it.

ALEXANDER STEVENS says—somebody must get it—nobody knows who—anybody may, and everybody expects it.

We have to-day to record the death of a distinguished personage, whose earlier days were devoted to the service of his country, associated with worthies of a class far different from the herd of puny whipsters to whom our destinies are at the present period confided. Lord Grenville expired, after a long and lingering illness, on Sunday, at that heautiful seat of his own creation, Dropmore.

His Lordship was the son of George Grenville, who was Charcellor of the Exchequer in the early part of the reign of George the Third, and was born on October 24, 1759. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was much distinguished for talent. In 1782 he was appointed Secretary for Ireland, at the time that his brother, the late Marquess of Buckingham, was named Lord Lieutenaut of that country, and soon after the appointment of Mr. Pitt, he became Paymaster of the Forces. In 1789 he was chosen Spea'er of the House of Commons, but he retained the Chair only for a short time, and was removed to the Secretaryship for the Hone Department, whence again he removed to the Forcign Office, and in 1790 was created a Peer.

On the 18th of July, 1792, his Lordship married the Honourable Anne Pitt, only daughter of Thomas, second and last Lord, who was shot in a duel by Mr. Thomas Best. By her Ladyship Lord Greenville had no issue.

At a subsequent period Lord Grenville quitted the party

with which he had generally acted, and upon the formation of a Whig Ministry, in 1806, became First Lord of the Treasury. Latterly Lord GRENVILLE has retired from public life; but it ought not to be concealed that his Lordship's opinions were decidedly hostile to the Reform Bill, and all the measures connected with it.

By his Lordship's death the valuable office of Auditor of the Exchequer falls vacant, which office Lord GREY has bestowed

upon Lord Augkland—before which his Lordship was only,
Master of the Mint, President of the Board of Trade, and
Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

JEAN DE BRY, whose name was familiar to the ear as an active member of the French National Convention, died at Paris last Monday week.

THE following has been the round of all the papers:

THE following has been the round of all the papers:—

THE SANCTITY OF AN OATH IN FIANCE.

The attention lately drawn to the Oath of Allegiance by General Bugeaud's attack upon the Deputies adhering to the republican society of the Droist de Planne, has induced a French journal to record the number of oaths taken by some of the principal personages of "the present order of things," in the following list:—

"Louis Philippe I., King of the French, and Member of the Legion of 10000UP-Oath to the Republic, to Louis XVIII., to Charles X.—Oath of the Legion of Honour; Special Oaths of the Order of the Saint Esprit and of that of St. Louis, both taken to the persons of the Kings Louis XVIII. and Charles X.—Seven oaths.

"Rosours, Duke of Orleans.—Oath to Charles X.—Seven oaths.

"The Duke de Nexours.—Oath to the Order of the Saint Esprit to the person of Charles X.

"Marshal Sourr.—Oath to the Republic, to the Emperor, to Louis XVIII., to Napoleon in 1815, to Louis XVIII., the same year, to Charles X.; oath of the Cross of Honour of the Saint Esprit and of St. Louis; oath to Louis Philippe; oath as Peer of France.—Eleven onths.

"De Rusy.—Oath to the Republic, to the Empire, to the two Restorations; oath as Peer of France to the two Restorations; oath as Peer of France to the two Restorations; oath as Peer of France to the two Restorations; oath as Peer of France to the two Restorations; "De Brogule.—Oath as Peer of France to the two Restorations;

onths.

"De Broglie.—Onth as Peer of France to the two Restorations; onth as Peer, and of the Cross of Honour to Louis Philippe.—Four

onth as Feet, and on the control on the cross of Honour, to the method on the Minister to Louis Philippe.—Three on the "Sebataian:—Republic, Empire, Hundred Days, the two Restorations, St. Louis and Cross of Honour, to Louis Philippe.—Eight on the Control of the Control of Honour, to Louis Philippe.

tions, St. Louis and Cross of Fronour, to Louis Finippe. Logically, "Guizor.—To the two storations, Cross of Honour, to Louis Philippe.—For oaths.

"Dufix—To the E. pire, the Hundred Days, the two Restorations, Cross of Honour, to Louis Philippe, Coaths.

"Barthe.—The two the storations, Cross of Honour, to Louis Philippe, to the Carbonarie—Five onths.

"D'Ancour.—To the Republic, to the Empire, to the Hundred Days, to the two Restorations, to Louis Philippe, and the Cross of Honour.—Seven eaths.

"M. Pasquier.—An oath for any party who may demand one."

This is all very well—but why is Cupid's dear, dirty

"M. Pasguer.—An oath for any party who may demand one." This is all very well—but why is CUPID's dear, dirty old friend, Tallevramp, omitted in the list? In 1780 he was Agent-General of the Clergy—in 1788 he took the oaths as Bishop of Autun—in 1790 he took the constitutional oath—in 1797 he took the oaths as Minister of Foreign Affairs—in 1800 he took the oath to BUONAPARTE as First Consul—in 1802 he swore off his episcopal functions, and swore fidelity to a wife in marriage. When BUONAPARTE tottered, Tallevramp left him, and took the oath of President of the Senate, which deposed him. He then took the oath to Louis the Eighteenth, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador to Vienna. On the return of the BUURBONS, after the final expulsion of BUOVAPARTE, he re-Affairs, and Ambassador to Vienna. On the return of the Bourrons, after the final expulsion of Buonaparte, he reswore to Louis the Eighteenth, and was made President of the Council. When Louis the Eighteenth died, he swore allegiance to Charles the Tentil; and when he was exiled, he swore another oath to the Usurper, whose Ambassador he now is. Several minor swearings are also attributed to his Highness and Excellency, which titles we never hear, with reference to him individually, without thinking of the joke of George Selwyn's, who said, "I hate these epithets—they are absurd by way of distinctions. I never knew but one Highness and one Excellency in my life; his Highness stood four feet three without his shoes, and his Excellency was one of the saddest dogs in Christendom."

By recent returns, it appears that in the eleven parishes of Brussels there are 29,321 paupers. It is reported in the Dutch and Belgian papers that a serious insurrection broke out at Utrecht.

There are a set of pig-headed fools who fancy themselves liberals, and moreover fancy that they know a great deal of what they are talking about, who, moreover, have tables and chairs, and plate and pictures, and houses and land, to lose, who sneer at the danger of the system which the present Ministers are adopting—they tell you, that as for Revolution, it will never come—no serious change is contemplated—it will all work well—and that things ought to be reformed. To argue with these dolts, is useless; violence, abuse, and an utter ignorance of the subjects they discuss, are the characteristics of those ravings in which they indulge with the most boisterous veciferations, while they affect to advocate calm discussion and freedom of debate; and having exhausted their idiotcy in anathematizing Tories, tyrants, and tyranny, reed home to their own houses, to domineer over their wives or bully their children. THERE are a set of pig-headed fools who fancy themselves

In the content of the

(Extracts from the North American Review for October, 1833; published at Boston and New York.)

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"But the most decisive proof that the English character has, in fact, been reinforced on this side of the Atlantic, and exhibits itself here in a more active, complete, and vigorous form, than it has ever done before, is to be found in the nature and probable results of the political struggle now going on in England. It will hardly be dispated by intelligent observers at a distance, however some of the immediate actors may still disguise the facts from themselves, that this struggle is at bottom a war between American and British principles of government, between representative democracy, with its equality of personal rights, its universal suffrage, and its elective magistracies, on the one hand, and the British constitution, with its privileged orders and established Church, its packed House of Commons, and its hereditary King and House of Lords on the other. We say not at present whether the American principles are better or worse in themselves than the British; nor whether its or is not expedient to attempt to introduce them into England; we only affirm, that these American and British principles are respectively the real watch-words of the two contending parties; and that if the reformers ultimately obtain complete success, the British const tution will go down, and the banner of

pure representative democracy wave in triumph on the towers of West-minster Hall."

"The American mind appears to have already achieved an entire victory over that of England, even on English ground.
"The whole British community, the living, thinking, feeling, moving, acting mass, denominated 'the public,' is thoroughly penetrated, imbaed, saturated, if we may use the expression, with American principles. They have already swept down the Test and Corporation Acts—the restraints on the Catholic—the blood-testined crimical conde-cotonial statery—the Chinese monopoly, and above all, the old constitution of the House of Commons.

Evaluation of the Monte of Commons.

"Proximus ardet Ucalgon." Proximus ardet Ucalgon." Proximus ardet Ucalgon." Proximus ardet Church, the pecruge, and the throne. They already carry all before them in the House of Commons, the real seat of the government, occupy the ministerial benches, and thence issue their decrees in the anne of the King. The great modern eugine for maintaining political influence, which has been well described as a 'fourth estate,' more important and powerful than the other three put together—the press—is almost wholly with them."

"In representing the American principles of policy, as superseding, even in England, the British Constitution, we mean no disparage on that celebrated by the British Constitution, we mean no disparage on the England, the British Constitution, we mean no disparage on the constitution of the United States existed, as 'the most stupendous tabric of human invention;' such, in fact, it then was. Of all the works of man, a real (not paper) constitution of government is by far the highest in order and importance; and of all constitutions of government, prior to ours, the British was beyond comparison the best, the one which most successfully combined the security of the common body politic with an adequate protection for individual rights and liberty.

"This noble creation had grown up gradually, and continued to flourish through the long period of 1000 years. It had, as we said before, rendered a little island in the German Ocean one of the leading Powers of the world—it had scattered, wherever its influence extended, the seeds of liberty, humanity, civitization, and religion—under its influence more had been achieved in philosophy, poetry, and all the useful arts and sciences, than had ever been done before by any one community. But in the general mutability of all human things, it could not be expected that even this noble monument of nisidom, virtue, and fortune could endure for ever. It was predicted, more than a century ago, by one of her greatest admirers, that England would finally lose her political institutions, and perish, as Home, Sparta, and Cartliage had perished before her. This fatal period seems to have arsived somewhat more studenly than had been expected." &c. &c.

THE King of BAVARIA has offered a reward of 20,000 fr. for the discovery of the murderer of GASPARD HAUSER.

THE just published number of the Quarterly Review contains some admirable articles; the most important, as well as the most elaborated, is the concluding one upon Liturgical Reform, which embodies profound reasoning, powerful argument, and deeply interesting facts, the evidence of extended information and unwearying research. We have not space to give even partial extracts from it: we must content ourselves with submitting to our readers "A Note on a Pamphlet recently published in Defence of the Lord Chancellor."

**NOTE ON A PAMPHLET*
**Published A Refutation of the Culumnius against the Lord Chancellor

Entitled A Refutation of the Culumies against the Lord Chancellor contained in the last Number of the Quarterly Review.

"As the lawyer who wrote this pamphlet holds 'truth to be a libel,' we are not surprised that he should call our statements calumnies; but he has signally failed in disproving any one of those statements. We think the Lord Chancellor unwise in selecting an advocate who 'had no further knowledge of the Ministerial Reform pamphlet, than was derived from the article in our last number;' and really a writer was derived from the article nought to have some better evidence than the Noble Lord's own speeches. With the aid of these one hundred and seventeen pages are eked out; and they contain, we must admit, many shimig declarations of the legal ability, indifference to pecuniary concerns, and high reforming qualities of the Noble Lord.

"In regard to the offices held by JAMES BROUGHAM, the solemn "In regard to the offices held by JAMES BROUGHAM, the solemn charge against us is, that we asserted, untruly, that there was a recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons in favour of the stalary of 14,000f., grounded upon the giving up of those affices. It is said that we called Lord Brougham's examination before that Committee a mountebank examination, 'because he proceeded from the House of Lords with the mace, which he left at the door of the Committee-room, and was examined sitting on a chair, and covered; whereas, we so termed it, because the Noble Lord did conduct himself on that occasion like a mountebank, and eloquently discoursed upon his drunken coachman, additional house-maids, the embroidery of his bag, and such like 'moving accidents by flood and field.' But to the charge—it is asserted that the Report of the Committee contains 'not one iota respecting the giving up of these offices,' and 'that it is incontestable that the extinction of those places was not taken into account.' Now the Committee reluctantly reported in favour of the 14,0001. a year, but they referred to the Lord (hancellor's evidence as their justification; and he consoled them with the assurevidence as their justification; and he consoled them with the assurance that all the expences of all the Judges of the Conrt, and of the Speaker of the Lords, &c., &c., should come out of the Suitors' Fund; Lord Lyxdhuhar's average was only 14,1771. 9s. &d. a year, collected from various objectionable and uncertain sources; not paid, as Lord Brougham would say of his own 14,0001., in 'a slump sum' by the Bank, without deduction. Lord Brougham, in his evidence, stated what sinceure offices were held by the connections of former Chancellors, and his catalogue included the offices in question. 'Every one of these offices,' he said 'it is my great disposition to have aboilshed, and I am now in negociation to endeavour to reduce the amount of some of them even with the present holders; but at all. amount of some of them even with the present holders; but, at all events, Ihope to see them cut off entirely for the future. The Great Scal will, in this way, be stripped of all that patronage which would have enabled it to provide for a family, as the instances of former Char-cellors show, and the Chancellor will then be left without any such means whatever.' Strong as this statement was, the Committee were not satisfied with it. 'Are the Committee,' they asked, 'to understand that it is your intention to divest the office of Lord Chancellor stand that it is your memoria of direct and only of all those situations which hitherto have been considered as sine-cures, and as affording a provision for his family?—(If, says his Lordship, 'I can obtain the concurrence of Parliament, my strongest Lordship, 'I can obtain the concurrence of Parliament, my strongest disposition is, to divest the Lord Chancellor of all that patronage, without any exception, which has hitherto gone to the maintenance of the Lord Chancellor's family? Referring to this evidence, the Committee, report in favour of 14,0001. a year; yet now the Lord Chancellor and his friends assert openly, that he was under no engagement to relinquish the offices in question, and he actually received into the family chest a few thousands for two of those very offices. Was it, we ask, necessary to pay such a way. It is order to effect to the Was it, we ask, necessary to pay such a sun, 'in order to affix to the office-copy of an affidavit a valid and legal stamp and signature?' Could not a clerk have effected that operation? Will any man dare to say that Mr. Jams Banorgaan had a vested interest in those offices which had entitled him to compensation? Could the accidental falling in of the offices long after the report of the Committee fixing the salary, vary the right? Is it material when the 14,000l. was secured? The salary was granted on the footing of the report. In truth, the Lord Chancellor not only 'talked over the Committee

delightfully' at the time, but has sadly deceived them since. They considered 14,000l. a year the mark, with the bankrupt business to perform, and a pension of 4000l. The Lord Chancellor threw out a lure for an additional 1000l. a year to his present pension of 4000l., in respect, he said, of the heavy duties to be imposed on him in attending the Privy Council Court after he should cease to be Lord Chancellor, but the Committee did not take the hint. Now the account stands thus:—

p "1. Lord Brougham says—I mean to divest myself of all means of h "1. Lord Brougham says—I mean to divest myself of all means of providing for my family—then, say the Committe, you shall have 14,000l. a year, 'although we are sensible that the sum may appear large at first sight.' (We are quoting from the Report.) In page 10 of the same (Report, the Committee state that the Lord Chancellor receives same Report, the Committee state that the Lord Chancellor receives 5000l. a year as Speaker of the House of Lords, and the 2 and 3 Will.

IV. c. 122, secures him a net 10,000l. a year as Lord Chancellor; so that he gets 15,000l. a year, and we understated the case in our Review; and he now insists that he was also entitled to retain all the family patronage; and he has at once, at a vast expense, invested himself with new patronage, and divested himself of the labour of the

bankruptcy business.

"2. Lord Brougham says—give me an additional provision of 1000l. DARKTUPLCY CUSMISS.

"Q.LOTO BROUGHAM SAYS—give me an additional provision of 10001.

a year for the heavy labours 1 mean to perform after I cease to be Lord Chancellor. The Committee are silent. Le silence du peuple est la leçon des rois. But no: by the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 111, the Lord Chancellor has the 10001. a year secured to him, not for services to be performed, as he proposed, for none are imposed, but as a compensation for the offices which were intended to be paid for by the 14,0001. The pamphleteer occupies pages in admiration of the Lord Chancellor's disinterestedness during the delay in securing his salary and pension; but we here again understated the case, for he gained by the delay. If the Bills had been brought into Parliament immediately after the Report of the Committee, the two offices never could have been filled up by him, and his additional pension of 10001. a year weuld not have been granted. We assert that our original statement on this lead is more than born out by the 'Report of the Select Committee on Reduction of Salaries,' of the 15th of Februry, 1831, to which we refer our readers.

Committee on Reduction of Salaries,' of the 15th of Februry, 1831, to which we refer our readers.

"It is but a poor excuse for filling up the obnoxious offices with a member of his own family at the old salaries, without uttering one syllable in public as to his intention of speedily abolishing them, to turn round now, and say, O! he did mention it privately to some of his celleagues; they say so. If his intention was pure, why did he express himself with so much bitterness against a member of the House of Commons, for simply inquiring what his intentions were?

"We now have the admission of the pamphleteer, 'that the whole of Lord Brougham's amendments are to be found in the Report of

of Lord Broughan's amendments are to be found in the Report of

of Lord Brough. an's amendments are to be found in the Report of the Chancery Commissioners made in March, 1826. So much for his pretensions to originality as a legal reformer!

"We are gravely told that the compensation clauses in the 3 and 4 Will. IV. were not in the act when it left the Lords. The writer ought to have known that they could not have been introduced there; but he does not venture to done that the provision in the act waterly but he does not venture to deny that the provision in the act extends to Mr. W. Brougham, and that he intends to claim the benefit of it. He must know that he is not speaking truly when he compares that gentleman's practice at the bar with Mr. Trowers's and Sir Griffin

"The pamphleteer himself proves that the Lord Chancellor has been compelled to admit that the judges of his bankruptcy court were too many, and the court too expensive; but then he has imposed new duties on that court!! Yes, because they had but little to do; yet a greater violation of good faith was never committed than by converting the bankruptcy judges into insolvent commissioners; but Lord Baouenax let his resentment against an individual get the mastery over his sense of right. The anonymous writer is delighted with 'the happy results from the official assignees; not even the Quarterly Reviewer has denied that.' We were but too forbearing. With the administration of the bankrupt law in the Court of Review there is a universal dissatisfaction. The official assignees are also generally complained of in the City. Mr. Junn Smith himself has signed a petition to the court, complaining of the allow-"The pamphleteer, himself proves that the Lord Chancellor has Review there is a universal dissaustaction. The official assignees are also generally complained of in the City. Mr. John Smith himself has signed a petition to the court, complaining of the allowance to an official assignee. In a comparatively small estate, with searcely any labour, the official assignee was allowed nearly 500l. for about one hundred working days, approaching within a few shillings to 5l. a day, and all his expenses were paid besides. Such things are the subject of just and general complaint. The accounts returned by order of the Commons show the great gains of the official assignees; but the public does not know the whole truth, as the published accounts show not what they have gained during a given period, but only what they have received. As to the Secretary of Bankrupts, the pamplleteer is so dull as not to see that such an officer might be proper for a Chancellor when he heard all the bankrupt business, and yet be a highly improper one for a Chancellor who does not hear half adozen of cases in a year. The proposition of Lord Broughan's excite is, if that because a salary of 2500l. is proper for an office full of charge, 1200l. is the right sum for a sinecure.

"Upon the subject of patronege, the pamphleteer boldly states,

charge, 12004 is the right sum for a sinecure.

"Upon the subject of patronege, the pamphleteer boldly states, that no sconer were the appointments of the Masters known, than even the complaints of rival candidates were hushed. We assert, on the contrary, hat the Chancery Bar was disgusted with the manner even the complaints of rival candidates were hushed. We assert, on the contrary, hat the Chancery Bar was disgusted with the manner in which the patronage was exercised; they said, with Shakspeare, that 'preferment goes by letter and affection.' We suspect that the pampheteer and his reforming friend are anxious themselves to be Masters; and naturally enough, therefore, do not like to have the pretensions of candidates too strictly investigated. The pampheteer does not attempt to refute our assertion as to the catent of the Chancellor's patronage. The Learned He wished to have the patronage of the Colonial Judgeships. To win them to his way he said, 'If the Chancellor makes a bad appointment—he incurs immediately the frown of the bar, which he has to face every day, and then he dares not do that which a mere political Minister would do in safety.' This exactly corresponds with our made up his own mind to be a political Judge only, and to withdraw himself, with all his vast patronage, from that 'searching eye' which he would not 'face every day? By the time the Chancellor has appointed Recorders of Whigs-radical principles throughout the empire, with good salaries, his cap of patronage, we opine, will be full to conflowing.

of England—renders it impossible to acknowledge Lerd Висианам as an enlightened legal reformer. Upon whom is the disgrac provision to be cost?

"The pamphleteer attempts to defend the correctness of the acts "The pamphletver attempts to defend the correctness of the acts of parliament passed by the present government. He complains that we only gave one instance of error. If he were competent to the task he has undertaken, he would know that we might give numberless examples of mistakes, absurdities, and clashing clauses. On the 14th of last August it was enacted (3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 41. s. 26), that any two judges of the Court of Review might, sit in the absence of the chief judge at the privy council, except that any two judges are not to hear new particular by any council, except that any two judges are not to hear new particular by any council. of the chief judge at the pray council, except that any two judges are not to hear any matter by way of appeal from any commissioner or subdivision court; and on the 28th of the same month (3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 47. s. 7.) power is given to his Majesty to authorize one or more judges of the said court to exercise the same jurisdiction in all respects as was vested in any three of them! Has the pamphletter never heard of the blundering clause in the Bankrupt Act

about the eligibility of officers to parliament?

"The pamphleteer praises the Chancellor's speed. May we ask him, what has become of the Chancellor's business? Where are the mini, what has become of the Chancellor's business? Where are the motions? When had he a causa petition day? How many cause petitions has he to hear? How often has he had regular lunatic petition days? Does not the Secretary make the orders? How many bankrupt petitions has the Lord Chancellor heard during the last year? Above all, has not the business of the House of Lords been hamefully neglected in order to keep down the business in the Chancellor's own court?

"Finally, the pamphlet touches upon the intended separation of the dicial from the political functions of the Great Seal, and the intention imputed to the Lord Chancellor to secure to himself 12,000l. a-year. The writer insinuates, rather than states, that the Chancellor year. The writer insinuates, rather than states, that the Chancellor is only to have 80001. a-year; but this operative evidently is not in the secret. In the Bill brought into the Lords last session by Lord Brought and to separate the jurisdictions—(of which Bill, by some mismanagement, only one or two copies were printed)—he provided 80001. a-year for the Lord Chancellor, and no other emoluments; but he did not prohibit him from being Speaker of the Lords;—to the 80001. therefore add 50001, and the income will be 13,0001. Indeed we are led to believe that he intended to commence as political Chancellor and Speaker with 14,0001. a-year; it seems to us that, although the Salaries' Committee were ignorant of his drift, he must have had the Salaries' Committee were ignorant of his drift, he must have had this in view when he said to them: 'My distinct opinion is, that the Lord Chancellor ought to be paid by two sums, but net sums without both definitions origin to be plan by two sums, but netsums wimout emolument. What I mean by preferring two sums to one, is for this obvious reason, that he is paid both as Chancellor and as Speaker of the House of Lords. The offices might be severed; and as the Speaker of the House of Commons has 60001. a-year, you might pay the Chancellor 60001. a-year as Speaker of the House of Lords, and let him have whatever else you may think fit to make up his salary from the Suitors' Fund. The 60001.—which was suggested in the House of Commons by Sir Thomas Denman—added to the 80001., would just make 14,0001. We may, we fancy, take some little credit to ourselves if a smaller calculation that the contraction of the following the contraction of the following the state of the following the contraction of the following the contraction of the following the state of the following the following the state of the following the following the state of the following the

"We admire the tennciousness of the Chancellor to his secretaryships in lunacy and bankruptcy. By the Bill, to which we have alluded, he was to retain them both, after he was no longer accessible to the bar—and although matters both in lunacy and bankruptcy require at times the instant intervention of the court—but the patronage was too powerful to be resisted.

"We think it not improbable that we may shortly be called upon

to consider this important subject with more deliberation. Since our last Number was published, the 18th section of the 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 94, has been repeated by an order of the Lord Chancellor's of 1V.c. 94, has been repeated by an order of the Lord Chancellor's of the 26th of November. Confusion and dismay were introduced into the Chancery offices and amongst the suitors. Seventeen orders pro-mulgated on the 26th of November have been superseded by others on the 21st of December, and many orders on dismissals of bills, mulgated on the 20th of November have been superseded by others on the 21st of December, and many orders on dismissals of bills, which before the Reform cost 10s., are now to be charged 41. 10s.; and many orders on common motions, although called special, which cost 3s. or 4s. before, will now cost 11. These examples do not prove that legal reform is not desirable, but that it should be intrusted to

other hands."

If it were not that this note is what the Hon. Member for PONTEFRACT would, in other days, have called "a finisher," we should make some apology for devoting so much space to any one subject; as it is, we are too happy to have the opportunity of submitting it to our friends.

UNROLLING OF A MUMMY.

An immense concourse from the scientific circles of the metropolis, thronged to the College of Surgeons on Thursday, to witness the unrolling of an Egyptian mummy. Long before the appointed hour the theatre and passages were excessively crowded, and numbers were disappointed of obtaining admission. The mummy had been brought some years since from Thebes, and was recently purchased by the College of Surgeons. One only of the cases, that immediately surrounding the swalked body, was presented on the table. It is re-College of Surgeons. One only of the cases, that immensately sur-rounding the swathed body, was presented on the table. It is com-posed of numerous layers of cloth glued together, so as to form a thick mill-board, and covered within and without by a plaster composition. Unlike most sarcophagi, it has no lid, but is laced down the centre of the back. The exterior is minutely and richly painted, representing the figures of Egyptian Mythology which we usually representing the figures of Egyptian Mythology which we usuall find; and amongst which, the introduction of the deceased to the find; and amongst which, the introduction of the deceased to the awful presence of Osinia, the supreme judge of Amenti, is the most remarkable. From the hieroglyphic tablets, we learn that the mummy contained is that of Horsiesi, son of Nashiniaeani, incease-bearing priest of the 'temple of Ammon, at Thebes, the City of Thrones. No cartouche having been introduced, the age of this interesting piece of antiquity cannot be precisely ascertained. Before entering on the manual operations necessary for the unrolling of the mummy, Mr. Pettigraph explained, in a short lecture, the methods which the Egyptians adopted in the embalming of their dead. Heronorus, Drodonus, and other ancient authors, have handed down to us descriptions of the processes employed at handed down to us descriptions of the processes employed at the periods of their respective visits to Egypt, and recent ex-aminations tend to confirm the general accuracy of their statehimself, with all haverapatronage, from that 'searching eye' which would not 'face every day?' By the time the Chancellor has appointed Recorders of Whigh-radical principles throughout the empire, with good-salaries, his cap of patronage, we opine, will be full to overflowing.

"Our remarks upon an extraordinary provision in the Privy Council Blil are met by an assertion that it was not suggested by Lord Baouraman. If the pamphleter had read the Ministerial pamphlet, he would have known who took credit for it:—at every step this writer demolishes his patron's title to rank as a legal reformer. He is too half to comprehend our moleration in confining our strictures to the part of the Act selected by the 'Ministerial manifesto.' Does he part of the Act selected by the 'Ministerial manifesto.' Does he part of the Act which enables a court of appeal—and such a court of appeal—

must in general have been employed. Many of the poorer mummig may be found without any covering in the excavati

In another mummy previously unrolled, and which bears evident marks of having been gilt, no incision has been made in the left flank, but the viscera have been withdrawn through the rectum, and nank, out the viscera naw been withdrawn invoigistine rectum, and, as appears from a preparation, a cutting instrument must for this purpose have been introduced as high as the air passages of the lungs. For the most part, the viscera when removed from the body were preserved in vases, called Canopic, four of which representing the four Genii of Amenti, were placed in each tomb.

The process of unrolling was somewhat tedious from the great can be added to the contract of the process of unrolling was somewhat tedious from the great can be added to the contract of the process of unrolling was somewhat tedious from the great can be added to the contract of the process of unrolling was somewhat tedious from the great can be added to the contract of the contrac

length of cloth in which the mummy was wrapped; but though the envelope was more than usually ample, the material was neither so fine, nor the arrangement of the bandages directed with so much art as we have in general observed in our examination of the best Theban mummies. No papyrus presented itself, and the amulet surrounding the neck, and the scarabaus on the breast, are not of costly materials. The natural eyes have been replaced by cannel counterfeits. Be-tween the thighs was a piece of stone, which had probably been an image, but of which the exact form has been lost by decomposition.

image, but of which the exact form has been lost by decomposition.:

Among the scientific men present, who, by their travels have been more immediately connected with Egyptian subjects, we observed Mr. Wiensson, Mr. Redinson, and Mr. Alfried Walne. Mr. Wiensson, who is recently returned to this country, has been long engaged in laborious researches, the results of which, by their addvancement of hieroglyphic discovery, have already raised an endur-ing monument to British science. It must ever be a subject of prida to us that it was an Englishman, the lamented Dr. Young, who first decyphered Egyptian hieroglyphics; and that it is to the persevering industry of our countrymen that we owe our advanced knowledge of a sacred character, which was a subject of impenetrable mystery to the most learned of the Greeks.

PEMICAN.

The marriage between Mr. BARHAM and Lady KATHERINE GRINSTON, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Verulame took place on Tuesday, at St. George's Church. The ceremony was took place on Tuesday, at St. George's Church. performed by the Very Reverend the Dean of Salisbury. The bride-was attended at the altar by her three sisters and five brothers, and amongst the company present were the Duke of Dorser and the Earl

and Countess of Delawarr.

On the same day at St. Marylebone Church, Captain Hamilton, Only son of Lieut-General Sir John Hamilton, Bart., was united to Marianna Augusta, only child of Major-General Sir James Cockenum, of Langton, Bart., and of the Hon. Lady Cockedum.

CHARLES GODFREY MUNDY, Esq., for many years the respected Chairman of the Leicestershire Quarter Sassions, has resigned that office in consequence of ill health.

There is no truth in the report of the serious illness of the Marqu of Hearrens. His Lordship some months since was labouring under indisposition, but we are happy to hear is now quite recovered.

LORD BROUGHAM'S BILL FOR INCORPORATING THE NEW BOROUGHS.-A public meeting of the inhabitants of South Shields was held in —A point meeting of the innoutants of south Singlas was heat in the Town Hall, Rd. Shoathines, Esq., in the chair, to take into consideration the details of a bill introduced into Parliament, last Session, by the Lord Chancellon, being a bill to incorporate thirty, new boroughs; when resolutions were passed, declaring that the bill as at present framed, would require great modification, before it could be adapted to a town like Shields, and expressing a hope that might be optional on the part of each borough whather it should be incorporated or not.

The Commissioners for the formation of new Corporations have been at Whithy, collecting information of new Corporations may been at Whithy, collecting information respecting its police, revenue, &c. They propose to divide that town into six wards, three on each side of the Esk. The good people of Whithy do not look upon this alteration in their government as a desirable boom; especially as nus atteration in their government as a desirable boom; especially as it is calculated that it will entail an expense of at least 2000. In year upon them, a sum which, in the present state of their trade, would be exceedingly oppressive. Whether it be the intention of Government to compel them to accept a Corporation is not yet accurately ascertained, but it is quite certain that they will have nome of it unless compelled to it—Whig, Tory, and Radical being of one opinion this whister on this subject.

The number of writs issued from the Courts of Law from the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1832, to the first day of Michaelmas Terms, 1833, were, in round numbers—Court of King's Bench, 39,000; Court of Common Pleas, 7,000; Court of Exchequer, 42,000. The preference given by suitors to their Lordships of the Exchequer must be flattering, although it imposes so much additional labour.

STAMPS .- The following official reply has been received by a respectable firm in the City from the Stump Office, on the subject of the legality of antedating bill stamps, &c., under the new Act:— *

"Stumps and Tures, London, then 10, 1834.

"Gentlemen—In answer to your letter of the 3d inst. 1 am directed by the Commissioners of the Revenue to inform you that leads the the ante-dating of a bill, note, or receipt, is not prohibited by law, and that therefore the date of the stamp, although it may be posterior to that of the instrument written upon it, will not affect the validity of the latter.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

"Charles Pressly."

By advices from Constantinople of the 17th ult., in the Augsburgh Gazette, the British and French squadrons are stated to have been ordered to Malta and Toulon by Admiral Roussin and Lor HONBY, in consequence of the energetic remonstrances of the Ottoms Porte. A courier had, however, arrived with instructions from Paris, which probably had contributed towards the decision adopted by the two Ambassadors.

A notice has been issued stating that the house in Pall-mall, where the collection of pictures purchased from the late Mr. Angerten at the public expense were exhibited, has been closed in consequences of its insecure state, arising, we presume, from the extensive excaved tions made for the foundation of the Carlton Club House. The removal of the pictures to a place of security is also announced.

A serious accident befel Sir Charles Hulse last week while hunt-

the deputation that he supposed they could not expect his assent to the first resolution, which was strongly condemnatory of himself; and with respect to the second, which contained charges against certain the first resolution, which Magistrates, for the despotic exercise of their authority, in imprisoning two persons accused of obstructing a Sheriff's officer in the execution of his duty, his Lordship observed that, if the Magistrates had acted Elegally, they were amenable to the law. After some discussion his Lordship promised that the matter complained of in the scond resolution should be inquired into. The deputation then etes for the despotic exercise of their authority, in imprison-

As has been invariably the case in Ireland, the seeds of sedition As has been invariably the case in Ireland, the seeds of sedition sown in the metropolis are bringing forth their bancful effects, in the crop of crime produced in the provinces; and the country papers every day furnish sufficient evidence of the fruits of that agitation permitted to be carried on. Under the pretext of petitioning for a repeal of the Union, says the Dublin Evening Mail, the most wildliftens dectrines are daily breached and the next wildliftens. dora repeal of the Union, says the Dublin Evening Mail, the most rebellious doctrines are daily broached, and the most revolutionary graciples inculcated, and Mr. Littleton looks on with perfect indifference, relying on the assertion of the Evening Post, that the thing is all a trumpery humbug, and considering the wit and humour of its editor as the best weapons by which such a course of proceeding can be met. Our rulers will find when it is too late—as they have dag can be met. Our rulers will find when it is too late—as they have ever found—that impunity begets strength, and that the spirit which they permit to be evoked will in process of time become too strong for resistance. Thus it has ever been in Ireland, until the sacrifice of some additional bulwark of the state has been conceded, or some temporary suspension of the Constitution been effected, in the hope vain one-of suppressing disturbances which they the

On the 11th ult. the English brig Duncan, homeward-bound, from the John's, America, was wrecked on the French coast, near dontreuil. All the crew reached the shore in boats except the Montravil Montreuil. All the crew reached the shore in loads except the Captain, whose body was afterwards found and buried. Lately, however, suspicions have arisen that he was murdered by his men and thrown overboard; and these reaching the ear of the Sub-Prefect of Montreuil the body was disinterred, and on examination it became evident that the Captain had been strangled.—French Paper.

The accounts from China, which are to the 25th of July, brought The accounts from claims, which are to the 25th of July, brought by the Good Success, confirm the accounts of the damage done by the heavy rains; whole villages had been swept away, and many thousands of the inabitants had perished. There has been, it appears, a simultaneous fall of rain throughout India. The country round Meerut had been completely inundated, and part of the cantomment had given way. At Canton business had been entirely suspended for ten days, but when the Good Success left it had been resumed. The letters from Dhoola mention that for twenty days there had been incessant rain. Grain had fallen, but was still hi Not the least fear was entertained for the crops, which in fact promised pleutifully.

promised plenticulty.

Another flagrant specimen of Whig jobbing has just been exhibited by our no-putronage Ministry. Mr. Macaulay's great experience in Indian affairs, at which his attendance at the Board of Controll for a few months is sufficient evidence, was it seems not sufficiently rewarded by the sum of 19,0001. a year; a trifle of twelve thousand pounds is awarded to him as outfit!—an outfit, not for an Ambassador to a first-rate Court, but for a Member of Council. Is it to enable the Wing conton to preserve for his attendance. seasor to a instruct Court, but for a Member of Council. Is it to enable the Whig orator to preserve for his patrons the good opinion of the Leeds patriots, by arranging his unsettled election expenses, that this "outfit" is granted; or is it a retaining fee for another brilliant exposition of the doings in embryo of the Reformed Parlia-ment?—Hampshire Advertiser.

ment:—Hampshire Advertiser.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, says the Notingham Journal, that the attack upon the Established Church has commenced in this town in real carnest; and an elaborate memorial on the "Grievances of Dissenters," is forthwith to be sent to the Fremier. The meeting was conducted in a manner very foreign to that spirit of picty, charity, and Christian love, of which such load professions are made by many among us; and the tone and temper of too many of the speeches would have better suited an election hustings, than in a building in which prayer and praise are wont to be offered up; or would have been more in character in the heated fary of a political debute, than as part of the processings of each of the successions. be offered up; or would have been more in character in the hented fury of a political debate, than as part of the proceedings of an assembly, which ended a series of trades and passionate invectives against the Church, by binging a hymn to the "glory of God." The mode of summoning the meeting was worlly of the manner in which the business was carried on. Not only was it amounced from mest of the dissenting pulpits on the subbath, but printed notices were distributed in the pews; and thus the minds of those who had assem-bled to enjoy the pure and culm delights of religious worship, must usurouted in the pews; and thus the minds of those who man assembled to enjoy the pure and call delights of religious worship, must necessarily be distracted by the mitiginations of those questions which they were invited to discuss, and the coming turmoil of that political agitation, in which they were called to bear a part.

While the British landholders are asleep, the Americans are pouring their wheat into Canada to be ground there, and then sent to this country as colonial flour. Last year the importation into the Clyde of what is called Canadian flour was equal to about a sixth part of all the flour baked in the electoral district of Glasgow. It will rapidly increase, and in a few years it will effect a reduction in Part of all the flour baked in the electoral district of triasgow. In spidly increase, and in a few years it will effect a reduction in the price of corn nearly as great as if the trade were free. The average value of flour in the corn exporting districts of the United States is about 91. County of the Corn exporting districts of the United States is about 91. County of the Corn exporting districts of the United States is about 91. County of the Corn exporting districts of the United States is about 91. about 21s.; freight to Liverpool, 2s.; total coast in Liverpool, 23s.; present price of whent imported from Canada, 32s. Profit by the transit drough Canada, 9s.—Glasgow Chronicle.

The total cost of books and manuscripts purchased by the British Maseum in the course of twenty years, is 25,5351.10s. id.; of prints 7331.; of medals, coins, and antiquities, 67301.; and of objects of natural biston, 03001. natural history 95801.

Astural history 93801.

Mr. Long Wellerler has fallen into the hands of the Philistines at Boulogue, the manner whereof was as follows:—A debt of 3,0001, or 4,0001, due to Mr. Phillips, of Bond-street, was sold by that Bendleman to a purchaser here, who sold his interest to a Frenchman. The latter to a purchaser here, who sold his interest to a Frenchman. The latter has been done, and Mr. where an Englishman could not. This has been done, and Mr. where an Englishman could not. This has been done, and Mr. Where an Englishman could not. This has been done, and frenchman there is waggishly called.

Publication of the Record Board—By a recent return presented for Parlioment, it appears that these works, forming nearly set in England and Wels, including the subscription libraries in a sental libraries. The total value of the works of distributed, taken at the booksellers' prices, is not far short of 40,0001.

Sin—The following is a specimen of the justice and equity of the present Lords of the Treasury, in paying public officers. The Residual Barristers, who enter upon their duties in September, and ment, are now told, when they payments on the credit of Government, are now told, when they apply to the Treasury, four months even the expectations, there is no fund provided to repay them the Reform Act expressly directs, "That upon their sending in an

account of the expenses incurred by them in respect of their employment, the Lords of the Treasury shall make an order for the amount to be paid. Now, Sir, mark the diversity. The Corporation Commissioners, who are appointed not under the authority of an Act of Parliament, but by the Crown, and who are not compelled to make the payments imposed upon the Revising Barristers, have not only been permitted to draw upon the Treasury in advance for their expenses, but because they have spun out their notable inquiry a little lolager than was expected, their remuneration has been actually doubled. What is the reason for this difference? The Revising Barristers are appointed by the Judges, without any political or party bias. The Corporation Commissioners are all the creatures, and most of them the minions, of Lord Browens at all the creatures, mad most of them the minions, of Lord Browens at An OLD SUBSCRIBER.

TO JOHN BULL.

Mr. Eddens,—On strict enquiry you will find the following to be the correct account as regard the filling up of the stall last vacant at Canterbury.

Mr. Wood has for the last two years been desirous of an exchange for the Vicarage of Fulham, which, after several applications, has been granted him by Lord Gray. As Rector of Fulham, he has the nomination to the Vicarage, to which of course, in consideration of the exchange, he will appoint the preson selected by the Premier. In the mean time an opportunity is afforded by the sacrifice of income on Mr. Wood's part in the exchange of the Vicarage for the Stall, of appropriating the Vicarial vithes of the Hanulet of Hammersmith, hitherto paid to the Vicar of Fulham, to its own Minister.

There scarcely is no reason, why the Reverend Geutleman thus preferred to a stall, with a loss of income, should resign Coulsden, or the Probend of St. Paulis.

e Prebend of St. Paul's. Is it not very doubtful, whether Fakenham could be held with ylshum; would they not be rendered not tenable together, by the tribhishop's last "Plurality Bill?" N.B. The Bishop of London appoints to the Rectory—the income of which is

TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—From your readiness to give insertion to a letter signed "A Parishioner of Christ Church," in your valuable paper of the 5th instant, I have the greatest confidence in the belief that you will take the same interest von have ever done in the faftin's of the Established Church, and lest misunderstanding should result from the paregraph which appeared in your paper of the 12th inst., I beg to assure you, for the information of your readers, that no one is permitted by the parish Authorities to render their services gratuites of the parish insee the 9th ultimo. The organist has been provided for by the late Mr. Bovae, who in his lifetime set apart a sum for the payment of this individual; in short, no services are accepted by the Authorities without being paid for. The services are continued, and the Sacraments duly administered as heretofore, with the exception of afternoon instead of evening service.

It is much to be desired that the parishioners would consult their best interests, and follow the example of other highly respectable parishes, sign a requisition to the Churchwardens to call a Vestry, grant a church-rate, and then everything would progress in a manner in every respect congenial to the wishes of the lovers of order.

Christchurch, Surrey, Jan. 15.

A CHURCHMAN.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. James Myrabane to the Church and parish of Muiranside, in the Presbytery of Linlithgow, and county of Stirling, vacant by the death of the Rev. William M'Call.

The Rev. George Approximation of the Rev. George Approximat

gow, and county of Stirling, vacant by the death of the Rev. William M Call.

The Rev. George Attwoon, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Saxthorpe, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Master and Fellows of that society, and vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Wood.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough, has instituted the Rev. Enward Frances Beynon, to the Rectory of Creaton, in the county of Northampton, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Jones. Patrons: the Rev. Edmund Turner Beynon, of Carshalton, Surrey, and Martha his wife.

The Rev. Tros. Scorr, Chaplain of Browley College, Kent, has been instituted to the Rectory of Onehouse, Suffolk, on the presentation of Mrs. Pettiward.

The Rev. M.Terringeron, A.M., has been presented to the Rectory of Over Worton, and the preparation of the Rectory of Over Worton, and the perpetual Curney of Nother Worton, in the diocess and County of Oxford, void by the resignation of the late Incumbent.

The Rev. Jour Weesters Hawksley, jun., M.A., Wigar of Melchborrne, in the county of Northamyton, has been instituted, by the Brance of Lincoln, the Rectory of Lower Gravenhurst, Beds. Petrogs: the Lord Chuncellor.

Wh. Provis Trelawney Wickham, Clerk, W.A., and been

The Lord Chancellor has presented Mr. Loxa, who married a The Lord Chancellor of the Doces, to the Victoria, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, 16 the Rectory of Shepton Mallet, vacant by the cession of Preferrick, W. Blomberg, Clerk, D.D., the last incumbent, on the presentation of William Provis Wicklaum, of Clarifon, Clerk, pp. 100, 100 this turn.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury has instituted the Rev. Henne Thaney, M.A., to the Vienrage of Bardford, Wills, void by the cession of F. W. Blomberg, D.D., Camon Residentiary of St. Paul's, Lendon, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Briggel.

The Rev. Thomas French Lawrence, M.A., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of the Dioces, to the Vienzage of Reading Saint Lawrence, Berks, void by the death of William Wise, D.D., on the presentation of the President and Scholars of Saint John's College, Oxford.

The Lord Chancellor has presented Mr. Loxa, who married a

Oxford.

Oxford.

The Lord Chancellor has presented Mr. Long, who married a sister of the Colonial Scoretary, to the very valuable hiring of Woodmantsterne, in Surrey.

The Deanery of the Chapel Royal (Scotland) has been bestowed on the Professor of Divinity in Glosgow College, Dr. MacGill.

The Rev. S. Coares, Curate to the Rev. L. V. Harcourt, at Stokeley, in Cleveland, has been presented to the perpetual Curacy of Thirsk.

ORTHARY.

At Lume, Dorsetchire, in the 88th yeard his are, the Rev. Thomas Henry Hume. M.A. Conon re-identiary and treasurer of Sallsbury: Rector of Brixton Deverall, Vierr of Kewstoke, and tensurer of Sallsbury: Rector of Brixton Deverall, Vierr of Kewstoke, and perpetual Curate of Stotfand-sub-Castle.

At Cordonal-house, Devon, the Rev. Dr. Drury, many years head-master of the Rev. William Roles, A.M. Rector of Page 7.

Harrow School.

The Rev. William Roles, A.M. Rector of Upton Lovell, and Pharmot On the 4th inst, aged 59, the Rev. Edward Stanley, A.M. Rector of Worki and Plumbland.

On the 4th inst. aged 59, the Rev. Edward Stanley, A.M. Rector of Workington and Plumbland.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxponn, Jan. 14.—This day, being the first day of Lent Term, the following degrees were conferred:—Musters of Arts: J. Barrow, Tarberchar of Queen's: Rev. G. Casson, Fellow of Brasennose; Rev. J. P. Wilson, Demy of Magdalen.—Hackelors of Arts: T. 11. Sotheby, New Inn Hall; W. J. Moorish, Magdalen Hall; W. Gill, Exceter. CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 17.—The following are the subjects of examination in the last week of the Lent term, 1835.—1, the Gospel of St. John; 2, Paley's Evidences of Christianity; 3, the Eleventh Book of Homer's Odyssey; 4, the tenth Book of Quinctillian.

MISCELLARGOIS.

The Rev. Sir George Robinson, Bart., of Stretton Hall. Leicestershire, has expressed his intention to continue the subscriptions of his late uncle. Sir G. R. has also in addition appropriated about four acres of land, to be set out in gardens for the use of the poor of that place.

four acres of land, to be set out in gardens for the use of the poor of that place.

The galleries in St. Paul's Cathedral were illuminated on Sunday evening for the first time with gas, which produced a most brilliant and imposing effect; a handsome drapery of crimson moreen has recently been put up in these galleries, much to the accommodation of the public, who are now sheltered from the damples of cold air to which they were formerly exposed from the dome.

On Wednesday week, the annual meeting of the Newport Pagnel District Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, was held at the Saracen's Head Inn, Lieut.-Col. Chektra, of Chicheley Hall, in the chair. It appeared from the report presented that 152 bibles 127 testaments, 283 common prayers, 466 bound tracts, and 722 unbound ditto, were sold and distributed gratis by the society during the past vers.

BOLTON, Jan. 10.—A public meeting was held to day, at the parish Church Sunday School, for the purpose of forming unnongst the friends of missions in connection with the Established Church in this town and neighbourhood, an association in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Paris, &c. The Lord Bishop of the Dioces was in the Chair. The meeting was addressed at considerable length by his Lordship, the Roy, J. SLADE, Mr. HULTON,

Mr. Bolling, and other speakers, and resolutions in support of the objects of the meeting were unanimously adopted.

A public meeting, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospiel in Foreign Parits, has been held at the Court House, Warwick, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Diosese. The meeting was called to recommend the society to more general contice, and consider what measures were enteren necessar? Or the meeting reduction and approaching discontinuance of the property of the

Another the thrown open for English education, in addition to the classics.

MIDDLETON CRUNCH RATES.—The radicals of this purish, acting upon the advice of Mr. Jons Fielders, M.P., have resolved to abandon their opposition to the church rate, and many of them have during the last week paid their arrears to the overseers.

A private meeting of the friends of the Church took place at Cheltenham on Thursday. It was distinctly put by every speaker that the meeting did not contemplate any resistance to whatever measure might be proposed by Government merely for equalizing the temporalities of the Church, as they were resolved to confine their arguments to such matters as belong solely to her spiritual concerns. The result was, that the following resolution was put and carried with only one dissentient voice.—"That seeing that the present Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy, were adopted by the Church berself, in Convocation assembled, we protest against any change in them whatever that does for the present carried unanimously, that a meeting of the inhabitants of Cheltenham and its vicinity be called for the 21st inst.

them whatever that does not proceed from the same authority." It was then moved by Mr. Cloors, and carried unanimously, that a meeting of the inhabitants of Cheltenham and its vicinity be called for the 21st inst.

We hear that a meeting of the Dissenting Ministers of Ködderminster took place last week, when it was determined to call a public meeting of the Protestant Dissenters, in one of their chapels, for the purpose of sending a memorial to Earl Gary, soliticing the abolition of clurch rates, the right of performing the marriage ceremony, and burying their dead in panchall burying grounds, without the intervention of the Clergy, and the establishment of a general system of registration unconnected with the Church, for births, deaths, and marriages; throughout the kingdom. The meeting, we understand, a false worthy individual (Thomas Ixanan Esq., of Ticknell, step Bewdley) having, by will, empowere the Governors of king Enwage the VI's Prec Grannar School, at Birminghum, to select samuelly, a Clergyman to a reach three sermons "on the duty of treating mertifully and kindly all dumb animals, especially the horse," that Gifec; which he has done, we are informed; in three populous parishes with great effect.

Mermonisms.—The following are the numbers of preachers and members in the old connexion in 1833;—

Mermonisms.—The following are the numbers of preachers and members in the old connexion in 1833;—

Mermonisms.—The following are the numbers of preachers and members in the old connexion in 1833;—

Menders.—

Men

in the old connexion in 1833	-		
	Prenchers.	Members.	
England	. 770	254,890	
Wales	. 52	12,724	
Scotland	. 30	4.484	
British Isles	. 15	7,122	
Ireland	. 64	24,403	
America (I'. States)	2200	548,593	
Canada		16,179	
Foreign Missions	. 193	45,786	
	9.110	014 191	

most sincere; in charity, his hand and heart were atways open; ane, as a preacher, his loss will be regretted by the neighbourhood in general.

A DECLARATION OF THE LAITY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

It is contemplated by a hedy of influential individuals in London, to circulate the following declaration throughout the country, as a desirable mode whereby an opportunity may be afforded to the Laity of the Church of England to express their attachment to that Church of which they are members:—

"At a time when the Clergy of England and Wales have felf it their duty to address their Primate with an expression of unshaken adherence to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of which they are maximus to record our firm attachment to her pure faith end worship, and her Apostolic form of government.

"We further find ourselves called upon by the events which are daily passing around us to declare our firm conviction, that the consecution of the State by the public maintenance of the Church is the Church established in these reulins, by carrying its sacred and beneficial influences through all orders and degrees, and into every corner of the land, has for many ages heen the great and distinguishing elessing of this country, and not less the means; under Dividence of national prosperity than of individual puty.

"In prosperity of her rights and privileges, and in her allience with the State, we feel that we have an interest no less geal, and no less direct, than her immediate Ministers; and we accordingly avow our firm determined in its security and efficiency, that Establishesses, which we have received as the richest legacy of our streathesses, which we have received as the richest legacy of our streathesses, which we have received as the richest legacy of our streathesses, which we have received as the richest legacy of our streathesses, which we have received as the richest legacy of our streathesses.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAT EVENING.

The Consol Market has been very depressed this week, and the quotation has been as low as 89t, but railied towards the close of the matter this afternoon, to 89t, at which price they closed. India stock has been depressed, the price being 240t to 22tt. Long Annuities have been 17 1-16 t, but are 16 15-16 17. Exchequer Bills have been as high as 47 to 48 premium, but closed at 46 premium. In the Foreign market, the chief speculation has been in the Portuguese Securities, the Regency Bonds having been 58t, but they closed rather flat at 57t this afternoon, and the old Bonds at 57t We have had a mail from Mexico with 5000 dollars on account of the dividend, but this has had no effect upon the Bonds, which closed at 37t to 38t. Russian Bonds left of at 103t to 104t, and Heigian at 90t to 96t. Spanish Bonds are 23t \$t, and Brazilian 67t to 68t.

Special Consols, 57% 88 Bank Stock, 211 212

panish Bonds are 223 % and Brazilian 674 to 684per Cent. Consol, 67% 88
per Cent. Reduced, 983% %
6 per Ct. Reduced, 983% %
6 yer Ct. Reduced, 983% %
100 yer Ct. Reduced, 983% %
100 yer Cent. 1936, 8
100 yer Cent. 1936, 9
100 yer Cent. 1936

In Long annuities, "Consols for account, 678,28. The French papers of Thursday contain no news worth extracting the German papers bring but little intelligence from Turkey, but me expressions in an article, dated Vienna, Jan. 5, are worth otticing. It says that "the tone of the English journals is very warkey, but nobody is deceived by this, for the aversion of the English into to a war is well known." And again: the negociations in ortugal have "been defeated by the distrust which the Pedroites, well as the Mignelites, entertain of the English." In plain Engsh, the German writer thinks that England may be despised with erfect invounity. lish, the German perfect impunity.

as well as the Miguelites, entertain of the English." In plain English, the German writer thinks that England may be despised with perfect impunity.

Conservative Dinner at Durham.—The first anniversary of the County of Durham Conservative Association was celebrated by a public dinner, at the Waterloo Hotel, in the city of Durham, on Mouday evening. The most Honourable the Marquess of Londonderry was in the Chair, and about a hundred Gentlemen of the highest respectability were present on the occasion. The Vice-Chair was ably filled by John Pemberton, Esq. of Sherburn Hall. On the Noble Chairman's right were the Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell and Lord Viscount Castlereagh, and on his left the Hon. Captain Bentinck (son of the Duke of Portland), Captain Hume, and other Gentlemen. During the evening many excellent constitutional speeches were delivered, and the company did not separate until a late hour.

Falmourn, Jan. 16.—His Majesty's packet the Sheldrake, which was due so long ago as the 28th ult., is arrived here to-day. from Mexico and the Havannah. She left Tampico the 28th Nov. Vera Cruz 8th Dec, and the Havannah the 19th, and brings on freight about 850,000 dollars, of which a small part is on account of the Mexican Loan, upwards of 70,000 from the Bolanos mites, and the rest on merchants' account. The accounts, both from these mines and those of the Real del Monte, are highly favourable, and would have been more so but for a great mortality amongst the miners from the cholers.—A conducta had arrived at Vera Cruz with a large quantity of specie; and about two millions of dollars remained, after the sailing of the Sheldrake at that place and at Tampico, destined for England.

Agents from several of the North American States are in this country for the purpose of entering upon contracts for the supply of the Sheldrake at that place and at Tampico, destined for England.

Agents from several of the North American States are in this country for the purpose of entering upon contracts for the supply notion; and in S

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Oats 183 94 | Pease 388 24 | Oats 183 24 | Pease 399 25 |
Duty on Foreign | Wheat 37a 86 | Oats 183 34 | Beans 198 34 |
On the 14th ind, at Empingham Vierage, Rutlandshire, the lady of the Ret. Lovick Cooper, of a son, selli-horn-On the 12th inst. in Cumberland-terror, Ret. Lovick Cooper, of a son, selli-horn-On the 12th inst. in Cumberland-terror, Ret. Lovick Cooper, of a son, selli-horn-On the 12th inst. in Cumberland-terror, Ret. Lovick Cooper, of a son, selli-horn-On the 12th inst. in Cumberland-terror, Ret. Lovick Cooper, of a son, selli-horn-On the 12th inst. In the lady of Lovick Cooper, of a son, selli-horn-On the 13th inst. In the lady of James Wigrem, Esq. of a son, on the 14th inst. at the Grange, Brounton, the lady of James Wigrem, Esq. of a son, on the 14th inst. In Harley-street, the lady of Lohn Porhes, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 13th inst. at All Saints Church, Southampton, K. G. Hubback, Esq. of Rensington, to Frances, third daughter of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Red. Embassy, Paris, Arthur Freese, Esq. Madras Civil Service, to Eliza Charland, Embassy, Paris, Arthur Freese, Esq. Madras Civil Service, to Eliza Charland, Embassy, Paris, Arthur Freese, Esq. Madras Civil Service, to Eliza Charland, Embassy, Paris, Arthur Freese, Esq. Madras Civil Service, to Eliza Charland, Endander of W. Garloner Burn, Esq. (apt. late 3d Light Dragonous - third at Condover, Shap, the Rev. William Esans, Rector of Shipston-on-Stoar, to Carberine Walter, only daughter of Thomas Parr, Esq. of Lythwood-ball, in that Condover, Shap, the Rev. William Esans, Rector of Shipston-on-Stoar, to Carberine Walter, only daughter of Thomas Parr, Esq. of Lythwood-ball, in that Candwerwell, the Rev. Eleenezer Temple, of Birdbush, Wills, to Harriot, diagnet of Henry Crosty, Esq. of Camberwell-grove-On the 16th inst. At St. Gorec's Charles daughter of John Harvey Thrusby, of Abinaton Above, Seq.

On the 12th instant, at New Marlows, Henrel Hempstead, Jeremish Hamiton, Esq., aced 22—On the 3d instant, at his house, Gionevetrajo

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JOHN



BULL.

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Vol. XIV.—No. 685.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1834.

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une of the custing week.

THE ATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Early attendance is respectifully advised, as the Theatre has been really crammed each night. It is fully advised, as the Theatre has been really crammed each night. It is lead be a subject to the contract of the contract of the contract of the case of the contract of the season permitted this Theatre, complet he manager to bring ward an original Drauna, by the Author of Victorine, Henriette, &c.—To-mor, and durine the week, will be presented, a new Bullet Burlette, called LUR-NE; or, The Revolt of the Naisdes. Previous to which, a new Burlette, called BELLE; or, Woman's Life. Principal characters by Mesrs. Vates, John etc., Market Miller, Woman's Life. Principal characters by Mesrs. To conclude the properties of the Contract of the Cont

llers.
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Good Family Wine Superior ditto, Sherry flavour Genuine Pontac, very fine	12s 14s17s 17s20s	Bucellas, very fine West India Madeira Old East India ditto Fine old Rota Tent Sparkling Champagne	34s 34s 52s58 34s40 60s66

Fralist as	SPIRITS.	ugnt at th	E IOMER	prices.	
English Gin of the best qu	ality		6s 8d	& 8s per gal	llor
The hest Old Tor	n		9s 4d		
	١	••	10s 6d	12s	
Fine Old Rum Shrub	, genuine from the	Still	12s 0d	16s	
Falent Rroads	•• ••		10s 6d	12s	
Bottles and Hampers to	he paid for an inter-		18s		٠.
Bottles and Hampers to	be paid for on delive	t	18s	nt allowed w	·ha

d.

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UURACY.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, who is about to quit his present situation, wishes toolstain a CURACY. One of the Western Counties would be preferred, but his principal object is a confortable residence for his family. Apply to A. B., at Mr. Hilly, Law-stationer, Inner Temple lane.

A GRADUATE, in Honours, of Cambridge, resident in Town, wishes to engage a part of his time in PRPARING a PIPIL for CAMBRIDGE, or in general Mathematical and Classical Reading. For particular apply to letter, post paid, A. B., at the Office of J. Wharton, No. 32, South-ampton-street, Strand.

ampton-street, Straid.

NEXT PRESENTATION.—Any Person having the immediate Presentation to either a VICARAGE or RECTORY, may hear of a PUR-CHASER by applying by letter (poet paid) to X. Y. Z., Post-office, Hastings, Sussex.

CHARK by applying by letter (post paid) to X. Y. Z., Post-office, Hastings, Sunsex.

***CLERGYMAN, long accustomed to Tuition, residing in the neighbourhood of the New Forest, is desirous of taking TWO PIPILS under ten years of age, to instruct in every useful and necessary branch of Education, at One Hundred Pounds per annum—letters addressed, post paid, to the Rev. C. E., Post-office, Southampton, will meet with immediate attention.

THE WIFE of a CLERGYMAN, anxious to continue under her own direction the Education of her three daughters, wishes to receive, with the assistance of a highly-accomplished Governess, SIX LITTLE GIRLS under ten years of age, to participate in all the advantages intended for her own children. The terms, Eighty Pounds per annum, which include every expense attending those branches of cultoration which are requisite for the formation of an accomplished Lady—Letters addressed (free) to F. E., Pots-office, Salisbury, will receive in answer every information required, with the most satisfactory reference, etc. &c.

TADY, who has recently left a Nobleman's family, in which she resided as GOVERNESS during several years, is desirous of meeting with a similar situation. She is of the Satabilshed Church, has had considerable experience, and in addition to the more important branches of tenale education, she teaches the Planoforte, Harp, and the French and Italian languages.—Address, post print, A.C., Souler Sara, and the French and Italian languages.—Address, the Company's many languages of the Shercholder, at the Company's and the Biractors of the Shercholder, at the Company's any next; and the Biractors expect that their arrangements will be sufficiently matured to commence Business on Monday the 3d of March next, at their temporary Office in the City, and at their Branch Bank, No. 9, Waterloo-place, Pallmall.

By Order of the Board,

London, 21st January, 1834.

ARE-RIVANN, No. 136, Oxford-street, near Hanover-square.

APPEAL to the BENEVOLENT—An AGED LADY, who formerly kept her carriage, and who is the descendant of a great Naval Commander, has lately, from adventitions circumstances, been reduced to a state of great distress, and involved in difficulties to the extent of 500l. She is state of great distress, and involved in difficulties to the extent of 500l. She is state of great distress, and involved in difficulties to the extent of 500l. She is existed of some control of the extent of 500l. She is existed of great distress, which is the extent of 500l she is considered, by a wing no relatives of her own now living, it has been thought advisable by her friends to appeal to the henvolence of the public, to assist her in getting rid of those incumbrances which now oppress her. Should this he effected, she will be enabled, by means of a pension to which she is entitled, to pass the romainder of her days in comparative can be considered. The editor of the Naval and Military Gazette has kindly consented to permit reference to be made to him as to not truth of the above.

reference to be inade to him as to the truth of the above.	
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Rev. Dr. Moore 1 0 R. W 1	0
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The Bishop of Lincoln, by the H. Labouchere, Esq., M.P 26	ő
Rishon of London 1 0 H. Labouchers Esc., third dons	
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The Archbishop of York, second W. T	0
donation 5 0 E. E. T	0
Lady Warren 5 0 M. A. S 1	0
The Lord Bishop of London, fifth A Lady	0
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A.B 10 0 J. Dyson, Rsq 2	0
Rev. Mr. Golightly 1 0 Mrs. Wilson, Shepperton 2	0
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Lord De Dunstanville 5 0 A. L 1	0
Sir James Graham 5 0 Mrs. R. Davy 1 Mrs. Elliott Morres 1 0 Josiah Martin, Esq 2	0
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C. S 1 0 A Friend 1	ĭ
Rev. Philip Dodd 1 0 Commander W. Kirby, R.N 1	ô
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The Hon. Mrs. Broderick . 5 0 J. C	
Col. Marshall 1 0 Richard Loundes, Esq., Binfield,	
R. W 1 0 Berks 2	0
Mrs. Warrender •• •• 1 0 Friend, by Mr. Hookham 1	0
H. T. Montague, Esq 2 0 Cler, Sal-risis 10	0
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Subscriptions received by Messrs, Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly, Mr. Murro	v
Albemarle-street; Mr. Nisbet, Berners-street; Mr. Bentley (successor to Mr. Co	3.°
burn), New Burlington-street; at the Naval and Military Gazette Office, Co	

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ENERGAL SERVICE CLUB.—The annual GENERAL General Service Club, "will take place at the New Club House, No. 6, Waterloo Place, on Saturday the 1st day of February, at Four o'Clock precisely, when the propriety of adopting another name, more suitable to the present constitution, will be taken into consideration, hesides many other matters connected with the prosperity of the Club, when a full attendance of the members is earnestly requested. The New Club House has been fitted up at great expense, purposely for the Club, and will be found to possess, both in point of accommodation and for the service of the members generally, every confort and luxury to be met with in any of the larger Club; and, as it admits of an increase of members, and is now generally Noblemen and Gentlemen, Military, Naval, or Civilians, whose station in society qualify them for it, subject to being proposed and ballotted for in the vasal manner—the numerous candidates on the lists of the other Clubs, are particularly invited to view this establishment, which presents, among others, the following recommendations:—

1st. That no entrance money is required.

dations:—
1st. That no entrance money is required.
2nd. That there is no liability whatever attached to the Members, either collectively or individually, beyond their annual subscription.
3rd. That each Member has the privilege of inviting one or two friends to dinner.

2nd. That there is no liability whatever attached to the Members, either collectively or individually, beyond their annual subscription.

3rd. That each Member has the privilege of inviting one or two friends to dinner.

The Secretary will afford any further particulars on being applied to at the present club thouse, No. 9, Grafton-street, Bond-street, or, after the 28th inst., at the resent club thouse, No. 9, Grafton-street, Bond-street, or, after the 28th inst., at the resent club thouse, No. 9, Grafton-street, Bond-street, Inst. 17, 1884.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Pavilion, Brighton, Jan. II.—The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieutennt-General Heary Bayly, Military Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanogerian Qualphic Order.

J. WANSELL, Hordon-East Shank Regions, delever to morbid integrations. Att. Williams, Quality courte, Characteristics, 1981. WASGET-Lieutenness Bank Royal Language and Conference of the Walley Courter, Characteristics, 1981. WASGET-Lieutenness Att. Williams, Quality courte, Characteristics, 1981. WASGET-Lieutenness Die Springer State of the Conference of the Walley Courter, Characteristics, 1981. WASGET-Lieutenness Att. Walley Courter, Combined Conference of the Conference

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

raing-street, Jan. 24, 1834.—The King has been pleased to appoint Major-al Sir Colin Campbell to be Lieut-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.
BRADLRY, Newgate-street, City, insolvency.
Redsbire, draper.

W. BRADLRY, Newgate-street, City, Liene-draper-T. MAYLARD, Tring, Bertbotlebire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

A. ABAMB, Mare-street, Hackney, lineer-draper. Att. Stafford, Buckingham-street, Strand-B. LAMB, Stones End, Suzzey, com-dealer. Att. Young, Marksew, Gkty-T. HAMMOND, London-well, farrier. Att. Lewis, Elyplare, Bolborn-R. WILSON, Lawrence-Pounteney-hill, wine-merchant. Att. Norse, Walbrook-D. RAMBAY, Ginucester-road, Old Brompton, moneyman. Att. Beller, Voung-street, Kensington-square-J. BULGARGEOFF, Howlans-street, Fizzey-quare, tailor. Atts. Becke, Software, Stafford, Stafford,

THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.
Wer Office, Jan. 24.

Let Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut, the Hon. J. W. Macdozaid, brief-kieut,, by purchase, vice Lord Itanelagh, appointed to 7th Foot; Lord U. P. P. Clitton to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut,, by pure, vice Macdonaid.

Let Regiment of Dangoon Guards—A. Watson, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, desirable artifactors.

let Reziment Of Longuesco.

186 Regiment of Foot Guards.—W. Wilmer, Esq., to be Solicitor, vice rupper,

28d Regiment of Foot Guards.—W. Wilmer, Esq., to be Solicitor, vice rupper,

28th Regiment of Foot—Easign F. Dyke, from the let West India Regiment,

28th Regiment of Foot—Lett. Hon. E. H. Pery to be Capt., by purchase, vice Liddell, who

28th Regiment of Life Guards,

28th Foot—Easign J. Completell, from the fall-pay of the 92d Regiment, to be

28th Foot—Easign J. Completell, from the fall-pay of the 92d Regiment,

28th Regiment of Life Guards,

28th Foot—Easign J. Completell, from the fall-pay of the 92d Regiment,

28th Regiment of Life Guards,

28th Regiment of Life G

59th Foot—Knigin J. Campboll, from the half-pay of the 92d Regiment, to be begin, vice Robert Miller, who exchanges.

56st Foot—Shrigin F. Hudson to be Lieutenant, without pur, vice Irving, dec.; the Loadet W. M. de Butts, from Royal Millst. Col., to be Rhaign, vice Hudson.

73d Foot—Shrigin M. C. O'Connell to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Atkinson, who fixes; T. St. V. H. Trowbridge, Gent. to be Fansign, by pur. vice Maister, who was expected the Lieutenant R. Walpole to be Captain, by purchase, vice Applie; J. Rooper, Gent. to be Second Lioutenant, by purchase, vice applie; J. Rooper, Gent. to be Second Lioutenant, by purchase, vice applie; J. Rooper, Gent. to be Second Lioutenant, by purchase, vice applie; J. Rooper, Gent. to be Second Lioutenant, by purchase, vice Helson.

4 of Ensign, vice U'Connor, promoted.

4 Rospital Staff—C. Protor, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice unsecon, appointed to the 10th Regiment of Feot.

Memorandum—The exchange between Lieut. Irving, of the 61st Regt. of Foot, & Lieut. Lauret, of the 70th Regt. of Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 2d ovember last, has not taken place.

Wat Office, Jan. 21, 1834.

fovember last, has not inken pince. War Office, Jan. 21, 1834.

Memorandum.—The balf-pay of the under-mentioned officers has been conlied from the 21st inst. inclusive, upon their accepting a commuted allowance
or their commissions:—Lieut. W. Harch, half-pay New Brunswick Fencibles;
deut. C. W. Webster, half-pay 46th Foot; Lieut. W. C. Shorp, half-par Reyal
Saggon Train, and Adjutant 4th East York Local Milling, Ens. A. Wilkinson,
all pay Canadian Foncibles; Lieut. W. F. Archald, half-pay Royal West infilia

The new Number of the Foreign Quarterty Review will appear at the end of next week, and will contain a remarkable article on the Affairs of the East, including a Narrative of the late War between Tarkev and Egypt, in which the whole History and Mystery of the Negociations at Constantianple, the origin of the present important crisis, will be developed.—Soho-aquare, Jean. 23.

Died, on Monday last, in Liverpool, aged thirty-two, Mungo Park, replace of Mungo Park, the African traveller, and son of the late Mt. Park, of the Isle of Mull, who Sir Walter Scott, in the notes of his novel of Giny Mannering, acknowledges was the original from whom he drew the character of Dendie Dismonl.

Petrascinet ar Court.—An illustrious Personnge is said to have perused Captain Marryat's annaising adventures of Peter Simple with a peculiar relish, many of the scenes depicted having a locate which, som early habits and associations, must be dwelt upon with considerable pleasure, even in his present exalted station.

East Someres Electron.—Mr. Miles is still without any opponent, except Mr. Hunt. It is said to be arranged that Mr. Hunt will be put in memination at the election by the Rev. Henry Cresswell, of Creech St. Michael, and that Mr. Gales Hall, of Rickford, will also appear at the hustings as the Hon. Cauchintee's seconder.

The Prigrams of the Rhine, by the Author of "Petham" &c.—The folky in the publication of this unique and coady work, has, we understand, arisen from the desire of giving to the beautiful illustrations with which it is embelished, the highest possible degree of finish.

The Prigrams of the Rhine, by the Author of "Petham" &c.—The folky in the publication of this unique and coady work, has, we understand, arisen from the Deckret when the entering the excension of the study of the heart of the means explain sequenced dional tonches to the plates from his drawings for the beautiful and the coad of the plates from his drawings for the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication of the

stage lerty opportune for this purpose, as the machine travings for disasplendid work, which all who have seen agree in expressing their stage and of the consequences of the discharge of men from the Dockgrard has been the emigration of several of our artisms to the United States. The very flattering accounts received from them, it is thought, will shertly have the effect of depriving this country of the serious of some of its most valuable hands, many of whom are desirous of following their companions.—Hoohester Gazette.

New Monthly Library have the effect of depriving this country of the serious of following their companions.—Hoohester Gazette.

New Monthly Library have neglected of the even and cheap monthly library have appeared, containing Captain Morryats. "Naval Offerer," and Captain (fascock's "Sailors and Sants," each in three volumes, at only 4s, per volume, bound. If he third number, to be published the let of February, "Heomprise he "Tales of Military Life," by the Author of the "Military Skrich Book," in three volumes, at only 4s, per volume, bound. If he third number, to be published the let of February, "Heomprise he "Tales of Military Life," by the Author of the "Military Skrich Book," in three volumes. This new Library of Extertainment, although set especial interest to the two Services, cannot fail to become popular with every class of readers, not only on account of its hereanes, but by person of its literary excellence. It has been justly observed that "The military are brivenizeded in the heart of excitety they are constantly in the courter of its galeties; the sharers alike of the joys and perils of life. Their progress is full of diversity, and their adventment and one of the Captary of trist Monance. The February number of Colornes & the relation will contain Mr. Haraim's celebrated story of "The Croppy," in these volumes. And, 3. The February annihers of Colornes & The Scotch Reform All. is to be reformed. Mr. Abercromby intends to introduce a bill shortly after the meeting of Parliame

.. £15,000 in 11 shares.

FOREIGN AFFARS.

Pans, Jan. 22.—Dissensions in the French Cabinet.—Although as in England, so in France, agreet deal of trouble is taken to conceal, deny, and weaken the effect produced by the actual dissensions in the Riench Gabinet; yet the fact is that the members of the present Government are at "leggerheads," and many of their kind friends are doing what they can to profit from the divided and distracted state of the Ministry. I assert then as a fact, on which you may place the fullest reliance, and which the ignorant or the unprincipled will alone deny, that nothing can be more divided, and zothing less harmonious than the doctrinaire-inste milieus Cubiset of Soult, Guizot, Broglie, and Thiers. M. Dupin, who is a very accurate and keen observer of all that is passing in the Chamber of Deputies, as well as generally thoughout France, has lately, and that again within the few last days and even hours which have passed, made the most decided advances towards M. Odillon Barrot, and even towards M. Mauguin. M. Dupin has perceived that the Deputies who have arrived from the departments and their electors, are much afraid lest their support to the present Cabinet should prevent their re-election at the next general election in the autuman, and therefore, like a prudent man, he is for setting his house in order, so as to prevent as far as possible, the rejection of himself and his friends by his and their constituents. M. Dupin has consequently addressed himself to Marshal Soult, who is as full of hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness towards Guizot, Humann, Brogfie, and even Sebastiani, as he can possibly be, and has obtained the ear of the old Marshal, in favour of his plan of a coalition Ministry. M. Mauguin, who has stood aloof from all these sorts of combinations for some time, has within the last twenty-four hours paid attention to the offers made him; and M. Thiers is now the sole obstacle to a gauche and constitutional Administration. M. Thiers has made many enemies by his "swaggering," his concent

The change in the Spanish Ministry has added to the embarrassment of the French Government, and has tended to weaken the doctrimires, and to fortify M. Dupin in his resolutions—Correspondence of the Standard.

The Paris papers of Tuesday convey to us positive intelligence of the removal of M. Zea Bornnidez from the Spanish Ministry. This information, dated Madrid, 15th inst., reached the French Government on the evening of Monday, by telegraph, from Bavonne, and was published in the Intelnation of Monday, in the Respect of Government on the evening of Monday, by telegraph, from Bavonne, and Minister of the Intelnation of Monday in the Respect for for the stated, that M. Martinez de la Rosa had been appointed Minister of Forciga Affairs, M. Gazeli, Minister of Justice, M. Vasquez Figuerosa, Minister of Marine, M. Aranaldi, Minister of the Finances and interim, and that the other two Ministers (M. Burgos and M. Zarco del Valle) were to romain in office.—One of our Bayonne letters states that the Carlist Chief, Zablaa, had re-entered the province of Guipuzcoa, at the head of 800 men, and that the main body of the insurgents of Kavarre were quartered at Balcarlos, on the French frontier.

Extract of a private letter of the 11th inst. from Madrid:—"The following are the details of an event which has caused great againtion in the capital. Last night a considerable number of persons were arrested in the environs of the Palace, and it is reported that an astempt was made to murder the infant Queen and her sister. I am positively assured that the Queen Regent believed the intention to have really existed, and it is even asserted that M. Zea was on the point of scizing the principal conspirators, but the men actually in custody are none but obscure instruments of the plotters. The man who had engaged to do the deed was taken in the disguise of a student. The populace are much excited, and in a moment the public peace may be disturbed by excesses which the troops will be unable to repress. M. Zea would certainly be tour t

nation. Russin has sent a Cabinet courier with a communication to the effect that she cannot yet come to a decision with Negret to the Spanish succession, on account of her relations with Naples, which the effect that she cannot yet come to a decision with Naples, which require some consideration. ??

A Petition to His Majesty in Council has been signed by a considerable number of the inhabitants of Knarcsborough against the attempt now making for the removal of the Assizes for the West Riding of Yorkshire from the city of York to Wakefield.

Izratan Opran.—The Kings' Theatre will open under the management of Laporte on Saturday, the 15th of February, with Donizetti's Anna Balena and the Ballet of the Sulphide, in which Taglioni will take the principal part. Pasta and Blasis are engaged. There are also engaged for the Opera Mille. Gulietta Grisi, Madame Ungher, and Mille. Salvi, all new to our stage, the two former from the Theatre Indien at Parts. The male corps it appears will be very strong, there being amnounced for tenors Rubbin and the Celebrated Ivanoff, and for bases Tamburni, Zuchellt, and Lablache. The principal cugacements for the Ballet are Taglioni, the two Elslers, Duvernay, and Adele; Coulou, Theodore, and Perrot.

The objection made to the new Play at Drury-Lane, the title of which is The Minister and the Mercer, was upon an historical point, which has since been met by the management, and a license has accordingly been granted.

A new drama, by the author of Victorine and Henriette, is to be produced at the Adelphi to-morrow, the principal characters in which are assigned to Mr. and Mrs. Yates. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria knowned this theatre with their presence on Friday.

Vicrosita The vran.—The Dachess of Kent and Princess Victoria, were at this Thentre on Wednesday evening. A new musical one-act farce, entitled The Metashand, and the successful.

A new dramatic sketch, of a heroic character, is to be produced on Taursday, and met with complete success. It is an interesting

POLICE.

Bow-street.—A simple-looking man came before Mr. Conant to ask advice un amitter which exceedingly suzzied him. Some time ago he entered into secont treat the large to Bissan apartment to her at a weekly rent of 55, bussale listed occupied the form of recent the at a weekly rent of 55, bussale listed occupied the form of recent the at a weekly rent of 55, bussale listed occupied the form of recent the at a weekly rent of 55, bussale listed occupied the form of some time, and he was unable to get a latting of read from her. The most perplexing part of the business was, that his oldges seamed all the airs of Royalty, and gase out the form the ladgers and to himself that she was no less a personage than Her Majesty the Queen of Naples and her Grace the Duchess of Hounslow. Notwithstanding this assumption of dignity, "Her Majesty" was in the habit of using a spectose of eloquence by no means characteristic of Royalty, and see size exacted the most profound homage, not only from him but from his other lodgers, and peremptorily refused to consent to the plebeian action of paying her bill, he thought he had better decline the Housel patronage, and get possession of his room again.

As the applicant was speaking the office-door opened, and a little woman, faultastically dressed, walked in, and, with an air of wast dignity, informed the Magistrate she was her Grace the Duchess of Hounslow, and she claimed the protection of her trusty and well-beloved cousin King William against the fellow who had insulted her had been perpetrated upon her Royal privacy.

A ragged red-haired Irish lad here entered the office and bowed profoundly to Her Majesty.

Mr. Conant.—Pray, are you her Grace's servant?

Lad.—Her Ladyship's Majesty, plaze your hanner, has tak me in her sarrice.

Lad.—Her Ladyship's Majesty, puze your meaner, her survice.

Mr. CONANT.—Do you act as her secretary?

The lad, with a sheepish look, said he did not exactly know the nature of his appointment in the Royal household, and then proceeded to answer questions put to him by "her Majesty" with the most profound humility.

The applicant said he was determined to get rid of "her Majesty." for there was no bearing her tongue. "In lact," added the landlord, "she takes advantage of me because I'm only a single young mang whereas if there was a woman in the house she dared not do as she does."

whereas it there was a woman in the nouse sac dured not do as saw does."

Her Majesty declared she would not stir a peg, as she had entered into a written contract, by proxy, with the applicant. The following paper was handed up:—

"Her Majesty the Queen of Naples and Duchess of Hounslow consents to take the three-pair front room in John Taylor's hones, does not not not some form of the place of the present of the present

WOOLWICH PETTY SESSIONS.

she and her suite left the office.

WOOLWICH PETTY SESSIONS.

FORGERY AND FRAUD BY A SOLICITOR.

Friday Mr. Thomas Gorhau, solicitor, of Woolwich, was charged before Sir T. M. Wilson and a full bench of Magistrates with forgery and fraud to a considerable extent.

The case excited the greatest interest at Woolwich; and the Castle Tavern, where the Magistrates held their sittings, was crowded to excess.

It appeared that the prisoner land been apprehended on the 20th instant, and examined before the Magistrates at Greenwich. After a long discussion as to publicity prejudicing the prisoner's clients, the Magistrates agreed to read the depositions previously taken in their private room. On the return of the Magistrates, Mr. Hudson, of Woolwich, builder, deposed as follows:—He said that the prisoner seat him a note requesting him to call upon him. He went, and the prisoner stated that he had a 201. Jill upon Maches and the prisoner stated that he had a 201. Jill upon Maches and the prisoner stated that he had a 201. Jill upon Maches and the prisoner stated that he had a 201. Jill upon Maches and the prisoner stated that he had a 201. Jill upon Maches and the prisoner stated that he had a 201. Jill upon Maches and the prisoner stated that he had become security and of the prisoner stated that he had a poil to him persons for whom he had become security and witness would take the bill he might deduct his account. We have a solid to the prisoner stated that he had a poil to the Woolwich when the prisoner and the bill until he land equivers the respectability of the parties. The hid do fa Mr. Camham, and he after had become security and the state of the prisoner 201. He prind the bill into the Woolwich bank, which had been prisoner applied to him for the longer forgery.

Mr. Thomas Webb, of Mille-town, Sheerens, whose name was on the bill as the acceptor, proved that it was not his hand-writing.

Mr. Andrew Patterson, of Blackbeath, deposed that he had accepted a bill for 401, to accommodate the prisoner who was his br

well as the premises.

Marguret Patterson, of Greenwich, spinster, sister-in-law to the prisoner, was shown the deed, purporting to be witnessed by her and her sister (wie of the prisoner). She swore that both the signatures of the prisoner of the prisoner. She swore that both the signatures of the prisoner of the prisoner. She swore that both the signatures of the prisoner applied to him for a loan of 501, which he lent him upon the security of a lease which turned out to be completely feticious.

Mr. Thomas, the inspector, deposed that n warrant was placed in his hands by the Magistrates of Greenwich, and he apprehended the prisoner at No. 11, Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, where he passed under the name of Anderson.

The prisoner, who held his hand over his eyes during the whole of the examination, declined saying anything in his defence, and was fully committed for trial at the next Maidstone Assizes, and the parties were bound over to prosecute.

The prisoner has been in extensive practice at Woolwich, and was fully committed for trial at the next Maidstone Assizes, and the parties were bound over to prosecute.

A Conversacione was held last Thesday evening, by the members of the Architectural Society, at their rooms, Exeter Hall. This meeting was the first of the sort the Society has had, and was attended by many members of the Royal Academy, and by some of the most distinguished architects and men of allent in town. About two hundred persons were present, and each was apparently supprised and much gratified by the drawings and paintings muny of which were very splendid, suspended around the rooms of the credit of the members—all gathered together within two or three days. We learned, from an oration delivered by Mr. Walker, that the principal objects of the Society were—the advantages of a Library, Museum, Professorships, and periodical Exhibitions: thus to encross the opportunities already alforded for its cultivation by the instit

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V.X. is thoused for his communication—its vant of accuracy as to time renders it useless in a scientific point of view for publication.

Any remarks upon the person altuded to by N.M. would be wasted. The verses of a "Constant Render" are evidently not those of a constant writer—they want point and finish.

We must have some further details with respect to the East India job and the threatened mandamus; as for the condition and stipulation of Lord Wellester, that must be erroneous. Our correspondent must be more explicit.

X.Y.Z. is thanked for the new Greyling. The article to which he refers would occupy at least six numbers of our Paper.

Periorateric is a wag.

We are very much obliged to Seker, although we have not received the Cornwall Gazette to which he refers.

The parody of Amicus Tauri is wholly unintelligible to us, perhaps because we have never seen the original. Its meter and matter are to us incomprehensible; besides, consigning all the Ministry to their tombs, goes very ja beyond anything to which our political hostility would lead us, even in a poem.

We shall the "Reformation of the Church, Revolution in Disguise," by another valued correspondent.

The Title and Index for 1833 are ready for delivery, and may be had at the Office, or of any Newsvender.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton.
His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND arrived at St. James's on Wednesday night, attended by Lord CHARLES WELLESLEY, and left town yesterday on a visit to the KING and QUEEN.

MINISTERS have been down to Brighton. They returned yesterday, and, we conclude, will have a Cabinet to-day. It may seem impertinent in us to offer advice in such a quarter; but we seriously recommend the Conservative portion of the Cabinet to be on their guard, lest any word or phrase should be slipped into the KING'S speech which may have a tendency to recommend or justify the sending troops to Portugal. Should such an expression find its way into the composition, we have no doubt that Lord PALMERSTON and the Radical Clique in the Cabinet would most readily avail themselves of it, provided his Lordship should find the House of Commons in any considerable degree disposed to favour his views; while, on the other hand, the allusion in the Speech (if smuggled in) will be so brief and delicate, that if his Lordship feel weak in the House of Commons on his favourite point, it will neither impose nor imply a necessity of touching the subject at all.

All men know, and none more truly than Lord GREY him-

All men know, and none more truly than Lord GREY him-self, how insidious are the arts of CUPID. The warning may

All men know, and none more truy unan Lough manifold self, how insidious are the arts of CUPID. The warning may not be thrown away.

It is quite clear that the distrust between the Premier and the Chancellor increases hourly—the fact is, that as the time approaches for Lord Brougham's completion of his great plan, by the passing of his Bill for separating the judicial and political functions of his office, the less careful he is to conceal the dislike he entertains for his colleague. It is this division of feelings and opinions which promises to keep us out of danger—it is this separation of interests which will for the present preserve the Church; for although the Government propose to make some reforms or purifications, such as in their opinion may strengthen the Establishment, the Dissenters must prepare themselves for very extensive disappointments. This balance of power will undoubtedly procrastinate the mischiefs that threaten us—we shall be destroyed by sap, but there is no fear of an explosion.

The affairs of Snain have at length taken a turn—M. Zea

THE affairs of Spain have at length taken a turn—M. ZEA DE BERMUDEZ has been removed from the Ministry, and the immediate result will be, that the QUEEN will be thrown into the hands of the revolutionary party. Things have gone to great lengths in the capital, and the life of the QUEEN has been threatened. In the meantime the Carlist party is everywhere on the encrease; and, now that the factions are reduced to two, there remains no doubt upon our mind of the alterior result which we have so long predicted.

uncen to two, there remains no doubt upon our mind of the ulterior result which we have so long predicted.

WEDNESDAY next is fixed for the election of the Chancellor of Oxford, the day on which our illustrious countryman will receive a tribute to his exalted merits, and a mark of confidence in his character and principles which cannot fail to gratify him in the highest degree. We can conceive no greater compliment than this, which the University have resolved to gay the Duke of WELINGTON: beyond the reach of further elevation from the Crown—possessed of every honour and dignity which by the law and Constitution he can derive from his King, this great man, not a member of the University (except as having received, amongst the infinity of honours destined for him, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws)—not a member of the Government, but on the contrary, the dread and envy of the existing Ministry—is selected by this most learned and powerful body, to protect their interests and support their cause at the very period of our history when the Church is threatened from all sides and in all quarters.

It has been the constant habit of the Whig papers to sneer at the Clergy, and to vituperate the Universities to which they belong, as blind and abject followers of the Ministry; creatures of the Government, influenced in their conduct and their votes by a cringing subserviency to the powers that be, and guided in all their proceedings by the hope of preferment. Nobly has Oxford vindicated itself from such low and grovelling aspersions; ready, as all well-regulated subjects are, to uphold the Crown and its Ministers, the University would naturally support a Government whose acts and avowals evinced a genuine desire to maintain the Clurch—upon the welfare of which, the existence of the State depends—but no man can be so blind as to hope for protection to her best interests from the present Cabinet. With the example of Ireland before us, and knowing it to have been given only to afford a precedent for the work of destruct

answer to an address of the House of Commons, presented to him. This return was bitter fruit to Lord GREY. He gave as

answer to an address of the House of Commons, presented to a reason for not raising the Sefaker to the peerage, his disinclination to bring so powerful an adversary into the House of Lords. He subsequently solicited him to re-occupy the Chair; but when the King, of his own motion, bestowed the Grand Cross of the Bath upon him, Lord Greev could ill conceal, under specious words and skin-deep compliments, the spleen and mortification which rankled in his heart. What his Lordship now endures must be worse than death. With all his power and Church patronage—there he stands, the shivering spectator of our Hero's triumph, elevated by the unanimous voice of the University to a post of honour, to which neither Lord Greev himself, nor any of the Dukes who support him, dare venture to aspire.

It is all extremely well for traitors and infidels to denounce the members of the Universities as monks and unworldly men—it is all very fine to calumniate and libel their institutions and movements; but Lord Greev is too well aware of the real state of the case, and of their actual weight and influence, not to feel deeply and bitterly the difference of the position in which he and his Cabinet stand in popular estimation, from that, which the Duke and the Constitutional opposition of the country at this nomen to his Lordship have seriously and earnestly to look to, in such a state of affairs as the present.

Mr. Littleton left Dublin on the morning of the 22d.

Mr. LITTLETON left Dublin on the morning of the 22d, MI. LITTLETON left Dablin on the morning of the 22d, never to return as Secretary for Ireland. Men of all parties are agreed that there never was a man less able to move under the pressure of official difficulties than the Right Honourable Gentleman. The office has become one mass of confusion, and the unanswered letters are nearly as numerous as those in Mr. Charles Grant's lepartment, from whose table, not not long since, fourteen hundred and ninety-seven were removed.

THE Whigs are excessively sore at the bare idea of Lord GREY's going out. Mr. LUSHINGTON, we regret to see, has taken the trouble to answer an attack made upon him by the *Times*, for having exultingly proclaimed the Premier's resignation—it surely was not worth noticing. The *Times* grows saucy upon his letter, and says he ought to mention "who he heard the report from, and then its author might be traced."

who he heard the report from, and then its author might be traced."

Society, and the freedom of Englishmen, are placed under a new sort of control by these Ministerialists. A man repeats a report which was generally current (and most generally believed, because no man was prepared for the quantum of indignity which the PREMIER can bear without retiring) in a Club; for this he is called to account in a Ministerial newspaper, but with great exaggerations as to his manner and expressions; he is good-natured enough to enter into an explanation with the paper, and state that he mentioned the report to Lord CALEDON and Colonel Fox; upon which—as if it were treasn to say, the "Minister is out"—the Times says, "This is not enough—we ought to know from whom he heard it."

Suppose we turn round upon the Times, and say, before

the Times says, "This is not enough—we ought to know from whom he heard it."

Suppose we turn round upon the Times, and say, before you make any such impertment demand, who was your informant that Mr. Lushington said it? We are quite sure that Lord Caleddon could not have been the person—and still more certain that Colonel Fox is not; but certainly, before Mr. Lushington is driven to recollect who told him what everybody was talking of, he ought to be informed who the mongrel syp is who carries tales from the Traveller's to the Times newspaper.

This, however, is not the only case where wonderful anger has been exhibited upon the like occasion. Upon the same general rumour the learned Recorder of Bristol wrote an account of Lord Greey's resignation to the Mayor of that ancient city, who was so delighted that he caused the letter to be posted in the public rooms. The walls were placarded with the news, and extensive preparations were making for a general illumination, when our late worthy Representative, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, happening to get a sight of the Recorder's letter, took a copy of it, and forwarded it to his right honourable successor in office, to know if it were true that he had sanctioned the report, as it was most generally stated he had.

Upon this, Mr. Ellice despatches a very distinguished gentleman, who has a seat at the Board of Contrail to desire them.

Upon this, Mr. Ellice despatches a very distinguished gentleman, who has a seat at the Board of Controul, to desire to know what the learned Recorder meant by his communication; and accordingly the member of the Board of Controul gets out his cuiraus, and proceeds on his hostile mission. The learned Recorder very properly says he did not make the report, but only heard it from somebody else. To this somebody else the Secretary at War writes a very civil note, to which he gets a very civil ansver, and so peace is restored, and the cuirass is laid aside.

Since writing this, we hear that the Government insisted on Mr. Lushington's making his public avowal. This we will not believe.

LORD ALTHORP was the other day suggesting to some of the Treasury clerks, that he should propose, in case of any future vacancies in that department, that three young men should be nominated to each, and that they should all work for half a-year, at the expiration of which period, the ablest of the three should receive the ofice, as the reward of his practical qualifications. To this proposition, the senior clerk present answered, that all the candidates for clerkships would be perfectly contented with the arrangement, provided the Chancellorship of the Exchequer was to be conferred upon a similar principle.

similar principle.

It is needless to add, as the newspapers say, the proposal fell to the ground.

LORD MULGRAVE prorogued the Jamaica Parliament on the 18th of last month, until the 7th of January. His Excellency delivered a remarkably long speech. Things appeared tolerably quiet; but his Excellency, after congratulating himself, and everybody else, upon the success of the Slavery Abolition Bill, announced to the Assembly, that, in order to guard against any excesses during the holidays, he had encreased the military detachments, to keep down the apprentices, to double the number formerly required to controul the slaves. The calm is a deceitful one, and we are much more inclined to look for the actual state of the case in the following extracts from letters received from the island, than from the oration of the Governor, on which no observation could be made, and to which no reply could be offered:—

"All the commercial advices that we have seen by the last ar-

"All the commercial advices that we have seen by the last arrival from Jamaica are generally gloomy as to the probable results of the Ministerial scheme of negro anancipation. We select extracts from a person signing himself BRYDONE, who states, and

from three letters out of many that we read yesterday. The commences as follows:—

"'One year more, and then, I am much afraid, you will get but little produce of any kind from the West Indies, as I cannot see how the apprenticeship system can work here.

"The second letter says:—
"' Under these circumstances, and knowing the state of confusion we shall be in at the period of the commencement of the next crop, I am not anxious you should urge the sale of any part of my sugar beyond what is necessary to meet my bills.

"The third letter has the following remarks:—
"'West India produce, though at present low, will and must advance, for the quantity of sugar and rum will at least diminish one-half after the 1st of August. Things go on smoothly at present, but, after the emancipation takes place, I know well that there will be a strike.'"

strike."

We have elsewhere cautioned the Conservative part of the. Cabinet against the quibble upon which, it seems not quite impossible that the scheme of sending troops to Portugal may still be bolstered up. We have reason to apprehend that the communication to be made by Lord Palmerston to M. Sar-Mento, either to-morrow or Tuesday, will be concled in equivocal terms, so that the question may be considered still in abeyance. Our firm belief is, that our Government dare not resist the determination not further to interfere. We are quite ready to believe that the mere trifling contingencies of justifying Prussia in marching upon Holland, and Russia in taking possession of Constantinople, would not be permitted to stand in the way; but we suspect that, upon feeling the pulse of the Reformed Parliament, the Radical portion of the Cabinet will not find that support for which they look, and with which they expect to be enabled not only to overcome, the scruples of their more rational colleagues, but even the objections of the King himself.

We regret to state that the Duke of Wellington met.

WE regret to state that the Duke of WELLINGTON met with an accident while riding near Strathfieldsay—his Grace was thrown from his horse, which afterwards struck him on the forchead; but we rejoice to add that the Duke suffered only a temporary inconvenience, and that no serious result

THE Times of yesterday contains a letter full of violent abuse and invective against the Emperor of Russia, and in the plenitude of its zeal, instances the speech of M. Bignon, as indicating the only course to be pursued with regard to the Northern Autocrat.

It may not be out of place to apprise the writer of that letter that M. Bignon, to whose patriotic oration he so triumphantly refers, is the author of a History of France; and in order to let thewriter of the letter know what was the policy of France at the time when M. Bignon was the creature of Napoleon, we beg to submit one or two extracts from the History so written by the said M. Bignon:

Bignon.—Histoire de France, Vol. VI. p. 339. Article S. Traité

BIGNON .- Histoire de France, Vol. VI. p. 339. Article S. Traité

de Tilsit.

"Pareillement, si, par suite des changemens qui viennent de de l'accident la méditation de Francuement, st, par suite des changemens qui viennent de se faire à Constantinople, la Porte n'acceptôt point la méditation de la France, ou si, après l'avoir acceptée, il arrivoit que, dans le déhi de trois mois après les négociations, elles n'eussent pas conduit à un résultat satisfaisant, la France fera cause commen avec la Russie contre la Porte-Ottomane, et les deux hautes parties contractantes contre a Porte-titiomane, et les deux hautes parties contractantes s'entendront pour soustraire toutes les provinces de l'empire Ottoman en Europe, la ville de Constantinople et la province de Romélio exceptées, au jong et aux vexations des Turcs."

Page 344. "Dans sa correspondance avec son Ambassadeur à Companique l'Estate de l'Estate de

Constantinople, l'Empereur Napoléon s'expliquait encore plus claire-

"Voici la substance des faits résultant à cet égard de ses com-nunications avec son Ambassadeur. Comme il y'auroit impossibilité munications avec son Ambassadeur. Comme il y'auroit impossibilité de donner à aucune grande puissance Européene la possession de l'Hellespont et du Bosphore, la première condition de l'arrangement à faire devroit être que la pointe de la Thrace, en tirant une ligne de Bourgas, sur la mer Noire, jusqu'au golle d'Enos dans l'Archipel, continueroit, y compris Adrinople, d'appartenir à la Porte-Citonane. La Russie obtiendroit la Moldavie, la Valachie, toute la Bulgarie jusqu'à la rive gauche de l'Hebre, appelé par les Tures Marizza. La Servie formerait le dot de l'Autriche ; la Bosnie, l'Allanie, l'Epire, le Péloponèse, l'Attique, la Thessalie, celui de la France. En transmettant ces indications au Général Sebastiani, l'Empereur le chargeoit de rédiger un mémoire pour régler, sur ces bases, la délimitation précise des trois provinces."

délimitation précise des trois provinces."

Page 362. " Tout si reduit donc à savoir quel étoit en I807, le parti le plus utile à la France, ou de procurer à la Turquie une complète satisfaction, ou de faire entrer la Russie dans le système continental. Le choix alors ne pouroit pas être douteux. Ainsi s'explique la conduite de Napoléon."

These extracts are amusing, considering that they exhibit the policy of NAPOLEON in the words of the Patriot BIGNON.

These extracts are amusing, considering that they exhibit the policy of Napoleon in the words of the Patriot Bigson.

Lord Auckland, we hear, glad to be relieved from the burthen of an office, of his incompetency for which, he is perfectly conscious, is shortly to make way for Mr. Poulett Thomson at the Board of Trade—that is to say, as soon as the new arrangements for the Exchequer can be made.

In this case, we do not apprehend that the Right Honourable Mr. P. T. will be immediately admitted into the Cabinet-The Radical section of the Ministry (so aptly named, by the Standard, the Polypus Ministrav) consider themselves bound to put the Right Honourable Gentleman up, and pat his back, in return for his speech in contradiction to Mr. Stanley's declaration as to the finality of the Reform Bill; but we believe that the Conservative portion of the Government feel it incumbent upon them, however they may submit to the reward of Mr. Thomson's former impertinence towards Mr. STANLEY, at least to protect that Right Hongentleman from a repetition of it in the Cabinet.

As to Lord Auckland's appointment to the Exchequer, to the exclusion of the Right Hon. Henny Ellice, we really are at a loss to characterize it as a proof of the humiliating position in which Lord Ripon, once Prime Minister of England, is placed in the Polypus Government. A Whig subordinate in office, he is compelled to back out of every pledge and promise of his official life, and forced to sanction the nomination of a nobleman already holding three places, to a fourth, which he himself had promised to another person. We are not surprised at the warm feeling the violation of that promise has excited; but when we contemplate the fall and degradation of one of the most amiable men in existence, we pity rather than condemn. we pity rather than condemn.

gives such irrefragable proofs of the truth of his statements, that he received the information he forwards us from a member of the present Government, that we are quite startled at the contents of his letters.

ber of the picture. Some and the contents of the picture of picture of the picture of picture of the picture of

THE first question that has occurred upon the Orders in Chancery lately promulgated, affords a very singular specimen of improvement; that special applications are to be heard and determined by the Master, but orders, quite of course, are to be made by the Court; and the reason assigned with great simplicity for this inversion of the natural and usual course of things is, that it will be more expeditions, and less averaging simplicity for this inversion of the natural and usual course or things is, that it will be more expeditions, and less expensive to the suitor. Such is the construction, after several days of deliberation upon his own order, of the most acute Critic, the the able Reviewer, the other Daniel come to judgment; who will be found, when the mask shall, as it soon must, be pulled

VAUX et præteren nihil.

It appears necessary that we should impress upon the inds of our readers that the DECLARATION, of which we minds of our readers that the DECLARATION, of which we last week inserted a copy, and which is in the course of signature all over the kingdom, is a Declaration of the Laity, wholly distinct from the Address in preparation from the Clergy of the different dioceses to his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. The Address of the Clergy has received numerous signatures in Canterbury, Worcester, Bristol, Brecon, Dorchester, Manchester, Carlisle, Kendal, Whitchurch, Carrarvon, Bangor, Lincoln. Ruthin, Garstang, Lichfield, Peterborough, Gloucester, Newbury, Bedford, Suffolk, Hawkesbury, Stafford, and various other towns; and in the Archdeaconries of Northumberland and Brecon only one Clergyman in each has omitted to sign.

in each has omitted to sign.

The Declaration of the Laity is, we repeat, wholly distinct from this Address—it affords the opportunity to every friend and well-wisher to the Establishment to record his feelings and and well-wiside to the Establishment corecord in seelings and opinions, and to express his resolution to support its interests and maintain its integrity "as far as in him lies." We conclude that public notice will be given where signatures will be received in the metropolis, which signatures are to be authenticated by the addresses of the subscribers.

In these days of rapid travelling, and when comparative statements of speed are hourly put forth, it may not be un-interesting to our readers to know the difference of rate between interesting to our readers to know the difference of rate between that, at which a Minister going to his Master, in great doubt and difficulty, makes a journey, and that at which the same Minister proceeds, after he has patched up his difficulty, pocketed an affront, and still retains his office.

When Lord Gray went to Brighton last week, he travelled with a pair of horses, and took nine hours to get there. On his return, he took four, and did it within the five hours.

As proving what the sort of people—their weight, character, and influence—are, who are opposed to the Church, and consequently as indicating the rank, station, and property of those who are firm to its interests, the following analysis of a meeting, held last week at Aston, in Birmingham, for the purpose of making a rate (the Vicar in the Chair), is curious and highly satisfactory:—
After the report had been read, an adjournment was moved by a person named Pranson, and a scene of great confusion followed; one of the churchwardenstaking part against the rate, another for it. The scene is thus described by the Birmingham Advertiser:—
"If any of our readers ever had the misfortune of being in the gallery of a crowded theatre between the acts of a drama, or in the interim between the play and the afterpiece, they may form some

interim between the play and the afterpiece, they may form some idea of the uproar, jesting, coarse ribaldry, laughter, hooting, and bawling, which were so disgustingly conspicuous during the time the Chairman's promised Resolution was under consideration. To relieve the dull tedium of this orderly assembly a Mr. Massey proceeded to read in a prasonic tone, imitative of the reading-desk, a long scrip tural letter to the Clergy. This, however, outraged the decent feel logs of some portion of his fail, and he desisted. Shortly afterward Shortly afterwards

it was announced that the Resolution was prepared."
Eventually the motion for adjournment was rejected, and the rate-carried. The following is the Birmingham Advertiser's wind-up of

The report of the scrutineers is as follows:-

ity if they did.

If all had voted the matter would, in all probability, have stood

thus:

For the rate
Against it

11 702 15 0

Majority in favour of the rate 11,702 15 0

"To bear out this calculation it is necessary to observe that the following are the respective amounts payable by 5 d of Mr. Pierce, churchwarden 2 d of Mr. Pierce, churchwarden 2 d of Mr. Pierce, churchwarden 3 d of Mr. Pierson, an orator 3 d of Mr. Samson Decley, a noisy one 3 d of Mr. John Butcherd, Jun., who moved the Vicar out of the chair, not a ratepayer 3 d of the chair, not a ratepayer with the foregoing friends and patrons, their whole conclave would scarcely amount to 1,0001, while the property in favour of the rate amounts to 12,8021.

amounts to 12,8021.

meritorious conduct of the Vicar of Aston, encompassed as he was by such a Radical set, which list is made more weighty by a scription for a handsome piece of plate to be presented to the Vicar proof of the sentiments entertained for his manly and perse vering conduct in the chair."

Aston is the most Radical parish of the Radical town of Birming am, containing a population of about 30,000.

WE noticed, a fortnight since, the sales of the Savings' Banks Stock for the purpose of paying part of the £20,000,000 black money—the stir our observations caused, did some good, and besides, it exposed the ignorant flounderings of some of the Ministerial papers, who denied that the sale of this capital had anything to do with the West Indies, but that the object was to pay the sum due by Government to the Bank with it. This is unlucky; for that the Government have no right to do: it seems, however, that, by the Abolition of Slavery Act, Cap. 73, 3 and 4 William IV. sec. 28, the Government are authorised to make use of the savings of the poor whites to pay for the fat blacks. It is a startling clause, and one which we would stake our existence passed the House of Commons without attracting the notice of one-fiftieth part of its members; as for the marginal reference, it does not lead the reader to suspect such a power; and we cannot believe that a Reformed Parliament, who have the interests of the working classes so much at heart, would, without some observations, have sanctioned as law, the power of a Minister to appropriate the hard-eurned wages of English industry to the completion of a scheme which had for its aim no one object, except the attainment of a little spurious popularity for a reckless Government—we think it fair to the WE noticed, a fortnight since, the sales of the Savings no one object, except the attainment of a little spurious po-pularity for a reckless Government—we think it fair to the Government, llowever, to let the contributors know that the Minister is legally justified in disposing of their property for

THE Vestry of St. James's parish have afforded a new proof of their unmitigated hatred of the Assessed Taxes,—they have withdrawn the permission hitherto given to the Commissioners of Taxes to meet in their Vestry Room.

WE have great pleasure in calling attention to one of the We have great pleasure in calling attention to one of the most beautiful graphic works which perhaps ever came before the public—we mean the magnificent Sketch-Book of that admirable artist, PROUT. The drawings of all the fine old continental cities and towns, made on the spot, with a degree of finish and accuracy quite wonderful, have been transferred by his own hand to the stone, and are now presented to the public, so many original repetitions of the first designs. We regret to hear that Mr. PROUT has been for a long time an invalid, but are happy to find that the mild air of lastings has proved extremely beneficial to him; we trust he will soon be sufficiently recovered to pursue his brilliant career, and add to the store of valuable works collected in his present book, enough new beauties to fill a second. In our estimation such faithful and musterly delineations of places fained in ancient lore and modern history, are invaluable.

SIR JOHN BECKETT has received a requisition, most numerously and respectably signed, to offer himself for Leeds, which was conveyed to him at Apethorpe. In consequence of his compliance with the wishes of the requisitionists, Sir John will make a public entry into Leeds on

designs.

At the public meeting at which the requisition was prerepared, Sir JOHN BECKETT was proposed by Mr. SADLER.
The friends of the Right Honourable Baronet are most

sanguine of success.

The Albion of last night says :—

"We stated on Wednesday that Mr. Sadler, in reply to the requisition presented to him, had declined coming forward as a candidate for the representation of Leeds on the present occasion, and that in consequence, the Conservative electors and directed their views to a Right Hon. Baronet connected with the town. We may now add that an application has been formally made to Sir John Beckett, and we think it probable that Monday's post will bring us his address to the electors. He will have a good deal of difficulty to contend with from the state of party feeling in the town; but we feel satisfied that his personal qualifications, his knowledge and experience in political affairs, added to what even the Liberal prints call "the legitimate influence of property," will ensure for him the suffrages of the respectable voters of Leeds. As a staunch Conservative, with sound and prudent views of the right course to be taken in the present crisis, we heartily wish him success, should be come forward, as we have reason to believe he will, and as the best means to success, we counsel him, if he once enter upon the field of contest, to let his course be one of unceasing energy and activity. If he win, his success will be his reward—if he lose, he will have shown that he deserved to win, which is the grand step towards final success.'

POPERY.

POPERY.

MR. NICHOLAS PURCELL O'GORMAN, whose name stands very high in the list of Popish agitators, who was Secretary to one of these boards, and whose speeches and actions have been long characterised by the most violent hostility to the existing order of things, has been appointed Chairman of the loyal and Protestant county of Antrim!

Mr. Beahan, another Papist, has been appointed Cursitor of the Court of Chancery — an appointment to which perhaps no objection can be made, except on account of his religious principles. Mr. Beahan, it is said, has rendered much literary service to the Irish Government, in a newspaper established under the auspices of Lord Anglesey—a paper conducted, it is said, with equal ability and temperance; but the nomination of Mr. O'GORMAN to the Chairmanship of a county like Antrim at a moment when the claims of the Protestant Clergy are to be decided by the tribunals over which such functionaries preside, is almost too much of a joke even for Irish legislation. It is, to be sure, of a piece with appointing the smaller shopkeepers of small towns (being Papists) Magistrates of the Sessions; a system which, conjoined with that of placing such men as Mr. O'GORMAN at the head of a Court so composed, cannot fail to be extremely gratifying to those amiable persons who saw no danger in Protestant concession, and who really believed that removing the disabilities of the Papists would effectually put down the Popish religion in Ireland.

The following is an extract from the Freeman's Journal of yesterday se'nnight:—

"Oratorio in the Metropolitan Church.—Yesterday the grand oratorio took place in the Church of the Conception, Marl-borough-street. We have seldom seen so splendid a congregation of rank, fashion, and beauty, as was assembled upon this occasion. At

"It is gratifying to learn that the spirited individuals in favour of the rate have already commenced a list of approval of the highly

WELLESLEY entered the Church, and was conducted by the Stewards Wellself entered the Church, and was conducted by the Stewards and attendant Clergymen to a seat, raised upon a platform, at the western extremity of the nave. Her Excellency was received by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin! As her Excellency and the Vice-regal party proceeded up the nave of the Church, the full orchestra struck up 'God save the King,' and continued playing until her Excellency had taken her seat upon the platform, to which her Excellency was conducted. We observed their Graces the Duchess and the Duke of LEINSTER, the Dowager Marchioness of CLAN-RICARDE, Sir Hussey Vivian, and the other officers of the Viceregal Household, and a great number of other distingués. As the Viceregal party retired, the orchestra again played 'God save the King.'

Upon this proceeding we abstain from making a single comment; but we may perhaps be permitted to add the following extract, which appears in the *Times*, from its Irish

lowing extract, which appears in the Times, from its Irish correspondent:—
"The provincial papers of Ireland continue to present accounts of outrages that are truly distressing to peruse, and disgraceful to the districts in which they are perpetrated; the more so, as their source is not in the actual distresses of the people, but in the habitual indulgence of bad partisan feelings and the cherished spirit of Whitefoot domination. The counties of Donegal, Tipperary, Waterford, and Cork, are most prolific in these acts of reckless vangeance or systematic retribution. In the first mentioned county, it is asserted that continuous symptoms are observed of very decided organization among the Catholic peasantry, and matters of outrage and reprisal frequently occur, especially in the parishes of Lifford and Taughboyne."

PEMICAN.

It is now said that the Marquess of SLIGO will not go to Jamaica, the orders which were sent for the Blonde frigate to be got ready for the reception of his Lordship having been countermanded.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry have been entertaining a numerous party of distinguished friends at their seat near Durham. Saturday last was the birth-day of the Marchioness, when her Ladyship completed her 34th year, on which occasion a grand dinner was given, covers being laid for 60. Amongst the company present were—the Duke of RUTLAND, Earl of Eglinton, Lord and Lady Howden, Lord and Lady RAVENSWORTH, Lord Castlereagh, Sir F. Trench, Captain and Hon. Mrs. Emily Wortley, Captain and Hon. Mrs. TROTTER, Captain BENTINCK, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. TREVOR, Captain WOOD &c.

The Duke of SUTHERLAND, it is said, is to move the address in the Lords in answer to his MAJESTY'S Speech from the Throne.

It is rumoured that the heirs apparent of a Noble house, and that of a distinguished Commoner in Wiltshire, have, or are likely to become, converts to Popery, at the shrine of the two fair daughters of a Catholic Boronet.

Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, K.C. St. M. and G., late Go-cernor of Antigua, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The funeral of the late Lord GRENVILLE took place on Tuesday. His remains were deposited at Burnham, about four miles from Dropmore, and the ceremony was performed in the presence of the Right Hon. THOMAS GRENVILLE and the Hon. G. M. FORTESCUE.

M. LAFFITE's mansion was sold on Tuesday last, by order of his reditors, in the Chamber of Notaries, on the Place du Chatalet! Vive la Revolution!

A sum of 1300l. has been raised by subscription for the erection of suitable monument, in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of Dr.

The Swabian Mercury states that Sir Pulteney Malcolm has bought a very fine estate in the neighbourhood of Athens. The Admiral has also built a very large house which he has sold to Отно, for a considerable profit, and with the money has bought the Seven Islands called the Petales.

The Princess Sornia of Gloucester has subscribed 101., and the Archbishop of Canterbury 201., towards the memorial in honour of Mrs. Hannah More.

The Dukes of Norfolk and Newcastle are said to be the only two English Dukes who are Peers of the Plantagenet dynasty. The Dukes of Somerset, Beautort, Rutland, and Dorset belong to the Tudor dynasty; the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton, and St. ALBAN'S, in a left-handed way, to the STUART dynasty.

Marshal BOURMONT has arrived in this country.

A ballot took place at Lloyp's, on Wednesday, for the election of a member of the Committee in the room of Alderman Thompson. The candidates were G. R. Robinson, Esq., M. P. for Worcester; and P. M. STEWART, Esq., M.P. Atthe close of the ballot the numbers were—For G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P., 403; For P. M. STEWART, Esq., M.P., 136; Majority for Mr. Robinson, 267.

Lord EDWARD CLINTON, fourth son of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, has joined the Belvidera frigate at Portsmouth as Admiralty mate.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the sudden death of Colonel LITTLEFORN, which occurred on Monday morning last, only a quarter of an hour after he left his residence (St. Michael's Terrace, a quarter of an nour acts he let his restance (St. Michael's I terrace, Stoke), apparently in perfect health. On coming into the town the decensed called, as he was in the habit of doing, at the shop of Mr. G. Hearle, bookseller, and after exchanging a few words, was in the act of raising his hand towards his head, when he staggered and fell into Mr. Hearle's arms, never to breathe again. The public and private charities of this lamented individual—as liberal as they were unostentations, will cause his removal to be long felt as a public loss. He held the rank of Colonel in the Hon. East India Compuny's service, and had nearly attained his 72d year.—Devonport Telegraph.

It appears that the prosecution against Sir John Jeffect, who shot Dr. Hennis in a duel at Exeter, is virtually dropped, the relations of the deceased gentleman. being satisfied of Sir John's reluctance to fight, and of his honourable conduct during the progress of the negociation which led to the fatal termination of the

The Archbishop of Canterbury, shortly after coming into possession of his See, sent a master-key of the gates of his park at Addington, in Surrey, to the Master of the Surrey fox-hounds, that the gentlemen of the county might sustain no inconvenience in their

The Lyons Journals announce that considerable fermentation had The Lyons bounded amounted that considerable control been created in that town by an attempt to provents everal public cryers selling writings published by the Societé des Droits de l'Homme.

The gates of the hotel remained closed, and a military force stronger than usual was stationed in the Court.

Since the last election for East Somerset no less than sixty parishes in this division have been virtually disfranchised, through non-publication of the lists of voters.

So much is at present said about English tithes, that it would be

well to look at some oldish debates on the subject, particularly that of the 22d May, 1816, when Mr. BROUGHAM said For those supported this measure he would venture to say, that they entertained the greatest respect for the interests of the Church, and had no desire to encroach upon them. Speaking for himself he was ready to avow, that he thought the right of the Church to the property it enjoyed as sacred as the rights of individuals to their estates or freeholds, and that the Parson of the parish had as good a title to his tenth of the produce of its soil, as the body of proprietors to the other nine parts."—Does Lord BROUGHAM assent to this?

Poaching, says the Chelmsford Chronicle, seems lately to have been carried on to a great extent in this part of the country. A farmer who holds 300 acres of land in this neighbourhood, assures s that there is not a hare to be found on his lands. The only one he has possessed this season he found in a snare. Another farmer has found dozens of snares set in the woods and hedge-rows; and a third states that, though he is authorised to kill game on his lands for his own use, when he wished to possess a hare he was obliged to resor to licensed dealers.

We find by the last accounts from Hayti that there was probability of a rupture between France and that Republic. probability of a rupture between France and that Republic, in consequence of the French agent having failed in procuring the indemnity. President Boyen had refused to deliver up Fort Jeremie as security for the future payment, and the French Consul had in consequence left the Republic.

SHEERNESS.—His Majesty's ship Powerful is being brought forward with all possible despatch for commission. His Majesty's ship Thunderer, 80, is nearly ready for sea, and is expected to sail next week for Plymouth, where she will be paid two months' advance.

His Majesty's ship Jasseur, 18, and his Majesty's ship Rover, 18, are fitting out at this port. The mechanics have been working extra hours to hasten their completion.

The Court Gazette of Japan promulgates the following curious imperial decree:—"All the young inhabitants are recommended to apply themselves to the art of growing tall. Those who shall attain 20 years of age without reaching their full stature shall receive the bastinado until they have a sufficient growth."

The large quantity of tea declared for the March sale has produced an The large quantity of tea declared for the Marchsale has produced an unprecedented depression in the market, where there is the greatest anxiety to effect sales, but no disposition to buy. Every description f tea is offered at a discount upon the last sale's cost, but it is the general anticipation that much greater sacrifices must yet be made.

At the next Heaton Park Races, in addition to the usual subscriptions by the owners of horses, upwards of 1,000l. will be given in the shape of "public money." Manchester gives 200gs., besides Mr. Krno's Gold Cup; Oldham gives 50gs.; Crampsall, 50gs.; the Steward, 100gs., &c. It promises to be a very brilliant meeting.

ELOPEMENT.—On Tuesday evening last, between six and eight o'clock, the son of that well-known "whip," Mr. Stephen Progons, who regularly drives the Defiance coach from Cambridge to Wisbeach, eloped from Chatteris with the youngest daughter of the Wisbeach, eloped from Chatteris with the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Skeels, Esq., of Stoney, Every requisite arrangement appears to have been well managed, the fugitives driving off at full speed for Ely, where it is supposed they got into the Red Rover night coach to London. The young lady, who is about seventeen years age, is possessed of good property. We have been since informed that the friends of the youthful couple have followed them, in order to arrange the affair in an honourable and satisfactory manner.

It is most lamentable to obverve the extent to which aristocratical emigration is at this present time going on. We happen to know that the letters of credit granted to English Continental travellers by the two principal banking-houses at the West-end of London, exceed this year, both in number and value, by more than a half, those of any preceding year !--- Morning Chronicle.

During the proceedings of the Court-martial now pending in the 15th Hussars, the prosecutor, Licutenant-Colonel Lord BRUDENELL called Serjeant-Major Thom as a witness on a particular point, when the following entry is made in the minutes, "Serjeant-Major Thom was reported to be at dinner, and the Court adjourned till two o'clock!!!"

On Tuesday, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Dublin On Tuesday, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, sentenced the Honourable Thomas Fraench to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1001, for having used insulting language to Mr. Handcock, late High Sheriff of Galway, because that officer had not put him on the Grand Jury panel for that county for 1832 .- Dublin paper.

A Good One .- One of the witnesses, whose testimony is submitted to the Committee of Privileges and Elections in writing, thus answers the interrogatories administered to him:—Question, "Did or did not your brother, who was and is a minor, tell you that he had sworn (in order to vote) that he was above 21 years old?"—Answer, "No; my brother told me that he had written the figures 21 on a scrap of paper, which he put in his shoe, and swore he was above 21.''—Neu York Paper.

It is stated that the rate for the proposed incorporation of Wolver-hampton will exceed 2,500l. per annum. The inhabitants of Dudley are about to petition against the incorporation of that place on ac-count of the expense.

THE HOUSE AND WINDOW TAXES.—The Select Vestry of the parish of Marylebone have determined on holding a great parochial Meeting in the yard of the Workhouse on Monday, the 3d of February, being the day before the assembling of Parliament, for the purpose of adopting a petition praying the immediate abolition of the house and supporing a pertuon praying the immediate about on it the noise and window duties. Lord Kenyon, who, as the senior churchwarden, is at present in Wales, has been written to, and has promised to come up to town in time to take the chair on this occasion. The authorities of St. Pancras have also determined on holding a meeting on the same day for the same purpose.

An application having been made by a number of persons in Glasgow for permission to manufacture foreign corn into flour and biscuit for exportation under bond, Mr. P. Thomson has answered, that there are insuperable difficulties to recommending such a course to Parliament."

A letter from Portsmouth, dated January 20th, says-A letter from Portsmouth, dated January 20th, says—"Don Portsmovs house are all embarked, but cannot get away for want of a fair wind. I saw them all go down, and such a troop of Brummies I never beheld. What a complete job! They would really disgrace adung-cart. Indeed it is my opinion that one half can never reach Lisbon, and those that do, Goo help the poor fellows that have to ride them. I consider it a great shame to deprive the sausage-makers of such good meat."

High words, it is said, have arisen between the Duke of ORLEANS and King LEOPOLD upon the subject of the conduct of the latter and rang Labrupo apon the subject of the conduct of the latter towards his sister, whose air of settled melancholy had attracted the attention of the Duke. His Belgic Majery is reported to have given a very short answer to the remonstrance of his wife's brother.

Mr. Philip John Miles, of Bristol, father of the candidate for the

eastern division of Somersetshire, has purchased the mansion and estates of the late Lord DE Christon, at Kingsweston, near Bristol, for the sum of 220,000l.

It has been determined by the Home Department to abolish the onvict establishments at the outports. The hulks at Devonport and theerness are the first that are to be broken up.

The official return of the exportation of the precion the port of London from the 10th to the 16th inst., inclusive, gives only 24,600 ounces of silver in bars and coin to Calais. Some shipments, however, appear to be going on at Dover, as the Dover coaches obtain bullion at the Bank daily.

It is said that Capt. JOHNSTONE, the individual once known all over Europe as "JOHNSTONE, the smuggler," but now a pensioner upon the Government, with the rank of Post-Captain in the British navy, has made a proposal to the Pacha of Egypt to enter his service, and employ in it, if necessary, his extraordinary sub-marine vessel, by which he is enabled to navigate under water, and to affix to the bottoms of ships a torpedo, which expledes at a certain time regulated by muchinery, carrying entire destruction before it. The vessel in which the torpedo is conveyed contains sufficient air for the use of six men during a period of six hours, and is moved with perfect ease from spot to spot. As there is nothing to indicate the approach of the vessel, it is impossible to guard against it.

WHIG ECONOMY .--- An order has been issued from the Exciseoffice, directing that in future auctioneers are not to have printed forms given to them for the purpose of making out their auction duty accounts. What an important saving will be hereby effected!

A portentous panic arose amongst the tradespeople of Lincoln during the last week. After having supplied several hundred pounds worth of goods to a person who had taken Aubourn-hall for his residence, a sudden change took place, and a siege commenced in order to get back the property. It lasted for two days, and at length the beleagured mansion was surrendered, and each man took his own, or as much as he could find of it. The parties who have been thus ur lucky in their speculation are well known on account of some equally nexy in their speculation are well known on account of some equally extraordinary proceedings at Hull, where the lady called in the magisterial aid against one person. It is not stated how the panic arose, but all accounts concur in representing that the elegant furni-ture and effects which had been delivered on the premises were rapidly removed when once brought under the direction of the

A few days since certain eminent manufacturers of figures shipped off for India and the Ganges no less than 500 newly-manufactured idols for sale. Two missionaries go out in the ship which is to convey the idols to the place of destination.

Early on Tuesday morning last, a serious fire took place on the farm of Mr. Thomast Elion, of Offerton, near Sunderland, which consumed twenty entire stacks of wheat, oats, and hay. Mr. Ellior was apprised of his stack-yard being on fire by two men knocking at his door at about four o'clock in the morning. He immediately arose, and found the whole of them, with the exception of one stack at a little distance from the others, in flames; and from their being all in the same degree of ignition, it is evident they must all have taken fire at the same time, and from this fact it is suspected to have been the work of incendiaries. The engines soon arrived, and so reduced the fire, as to prevent the flames communicating with the house. Mr. Ellior is a man of property, and much respected in the neighbourhood for his integrity in business.

THE POOR LAWS .--- The Court of King's Bench have decided that, if the occupier of a house underlets any part of it, even as lodgings, he cannot gain a settlement by such occupation, whatever the rent may be; the Statute 1 William IV., cap. 18, requiring that he should actually occupy the (entire) house for a year to entitle him to a settlement. Thus a tradesman, who rents a house at 2001. or 3001. a-year in the Strand or Regent-street, cannot gain a settlement by occupying such house, if he lets even a garret for one week in the year, though a 10l. householder, in the purlieus of Clerkenwell or Somers-town, may gain a settlement by occupying his hut. The Statute of 59 George III. cap. 50, was passed with a view of simplifying the law of settlement as far as regarded the renting of tenements. The object of that Act being defented by the construction put on it by the Court of King's Bench, it was deemed expedient to repeal it by the 6th George IV., cap. 57. This Act being equally clumsy and inadequate to its object, it was thought necessary to amend and explain it by the 1st William IV., cap. 18. Now, as it is manifest that the Legislature never could have intended such absurd consequences as must result from the construction put upon that Act by the Court (as above alluded to), no doubt an Act will be introduced to amend and explain the last. So much for the wi foresight, the attention, and penetration of our legislators. So much for the wisdom, the

We take the following from the *Dublin Warder*:—The account of a meeting lately held in the Polish Chapel of Carrickmacross, and of a subsequent dinner in that town on the same day, is going the rounds of the Dublin press—and well it may. It is calculated to revolt the feelings of the loyal, and lovers of order—and to gratify those of an opposite description. The Chapel oratory was directed against *Tithes*; that of the dinner, for *Repeal of the Legislative Union*. The points most worthy of notice are these-that Mr. N. Kelly, a Roman Catholic Magistrate, presided at the Chapel meeting and at the dinner; at the latter also Mr. Plaott, one of the Commissioners of Corporate Inquiry, is reported to have attended. At the meeting Mr. Leslie, the particular friend of Mr. Sergeant Penurs, and one of his Carrickmacross constituents, uttered the following precious

"The tyrants of Europe, the Law Church, was tottering to its foundation—the golden spires of which had so long invited the wrath of Divine Province (cheers). The storm was gathering around it—the indignation of any insulted and plundered people would at length triumph, and the dark and predatory birds, so long perched upon that edifice, must retreat from their elevation; for the people destred it, and the will of the people was somiptoent; they had but to declare it, and the sword of the tyrant would fall powerless from the hand that grasped it. He hoped, ere long, to see that sword, the golden edifice of the Law Church and the mitre, prostrate in one common runt."—Freeman's Journal.

If Mr. Leslie be a lawyer, we should almost think that he is coking for a Sergeantey or Patent of Precedency! When we find a Magistrate, a Commissioner of Corporate Inquiry, and a particular

Magistrate, a Commissioner of Corporate Inquiry, and a particular friend of, we may say, the Irish Government, identified with the several proceedings of the day, how is it possible to avoid including his Majzsyy's Ministers also in the identification?

Will Lord Wellesley displace those functionaries who have done

that which Colonel BLACKER never did?—for that upright, faithful and loyal Magistrate was the protector of property—the just and impartial dispenser of the laws—the firm and uncompromising friend in their full integrity and lustre, "the Kirko's Crown and Dignity."
Why then was he deprived? Aye, "that is the question," and one that must yet be answered, if the parties shall survive those extremes

of Revolution and Civil War towards which all things seem rapid

The triumphant and unopposed return of Sir H. P. H. Campberg for the important county of Herwick (says the Edinburgh Evening Post) speaks volumes. It is in all respects a powerful proof of the reactions which has lately taken place in the opinions, especially of the agricultural portion of the community. The Whigs and Radicals in vain attempted to set up a candidate: they found that there existed not the least chance of saccess, and so they abandoned the field. In endeavouring to effect a decent retreat the friends of Ministers have only plunged deeper in the mire. They even had the field. In endeavouring to effect a decent retrent the friends of Ministers have only plunged deeper in the mire. They even had the effrontry to assert that Sir Hues - entertains Whig principles, and that he would receive the support of Government. In support of their assertions on this point they referred to the printed address of the Honourable Baronet, and so twisted it as to make it appear that really he was a supporter of Ministers. We trust that the Whigs have been undeceived by the speech which Sir Huen delivered on the day of his election. A more truly constitutional address could not be conceived; we subscribe to every word which it contains. Sir Huen eloquently remarks, "I go to Parliament resolved to support every measure of economy and retrenchment which is consistent with the dignity of the Crown and the efficiency of the public service. I will dignity of the Crown and the efficiency of the public service. I will vote for every reduction of taxation which can be made without breach of faith with the public creditor. I am a sincere advocate for the blessings of peace, and trust that we shall never again league with our natural enemy, for the oppression of our oldest and our best ally.— (Loud cheers.)—I will maintain the Constitution; I will stand by the (Loud cheers.)—I will maintain the Constitution; I will stand by the Church; I will do what I can to support the authority of the Crown, to guard the independence of the Peerage, to assert the privileges of the Commons, and to promote the welfare of the people." Are these the sentiments of a Whig—of a Ministerialist? In our opinion they certainly are not; and we hope that the Treasury Journals will awaken from their dreams of self-gratification on the subject.

We take the following from the Post of Tuesday :- The decrease of business in bankruptcy is so wonderful that the funds in the hands of the Chief Registrar of the Court have been barely enough to meet the quarterly demands of the Judges, Commissioners, Registrars, Deputy-Registrars, Ushers, Clerks, Trainbearers, and Messengers for their respective salaries, which were due on the 11th inst. How the Ex-Commissioners are to be paid we know not, for there is in their fund a deficit of some thousands of pounds, and Mr. Thuzu.ow's compensation alone will, it is said, swallow up all that is in hand. These facts mark the very strong dislike with which the mercantile and professional world look upon the Court. The Solicitors, at its first institution, conceived themselves ill-treated by it, and vowed to have been the contract the interest of the property of the court of the cour the quarterly demands of the Judges, Commissioners, Registrars, oring no work to it, and they have now almost consummated their triumph; for when there are no funds to pay the officers we do not see how the Court can go on. Mercantile gentlemen, on the other hand, do not like the appointments of official assignces, and do everything in their power to patch up their insolvencies without bringing them into Court, where an enormous proportion of their always small dividends is sure to be given, by way of allowance, to one of the worthy gentlemen assignees. We advise the Load Chan-CELLOR to look to it, or there will soon be a halt in Basinghall-street. The surplus of fees, which was last year divided amongst the officers of the Court, will not be large enough for any division again; and, if the business continues to fall off during the next quarter as it has during the last, there will be many woful faces on the next quarter-

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

WM. JAMES FUSSELL EDWARDS, B.A. Clerk, has been licensed to the perpetual and augmented Curney of Stoke St. Michael, otherwise Stoke Lane, vacant by the cession of Edward James Phipps, Clerk, the last Incumbent, on the nomination of Jacob Fussell, Clerk, Vicar of Doulting.

of Doulting.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen has appointed the Rev. Thomas Bissity, M.A., Chaplain of the East India Military School, Addiscombe, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

The Rectory of Fladbury, in the county of Worcester, void by the death of the Rev. Martin Stafford Smith, B.D. which was taken 38 an option by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the promotion of Dr. Carr to the See of Worcester, has been presented by his Grace to the Rev. Frederick Gauntlett, M.A.

Walter Renn Hamlurgen, Clerk, M.A., has been collated by the

Grace to the Rev. Farderick Gauntlett, M.A.

Walter Kern Hamilton, Clerk, M.A., has been collated by the
Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Prebendary of Warminster
alias Luxfield, in the Cathedral Church of Wells, yearnt by the
resignation of William Anthony Fitzhugh, Clerk.

The Rev. H. U. Tighe, Curate of St. Mark's Church in Drogheda,
has been presented by his Grace the Lord Prinate to the living of
Clomore, county of Louth, vacant by the death of the Rev. Samuel
Gerrard.

The Rev. Robert Thomrson, B.A., Curate of Stanhope, has been appointed a Surrogate for the granting of marriage licenses, and the probate of wills, in the Diocese of Durham.

The Rev. Huan M'Nella (son-in-law to Dr. Magee, the late Archbishop of Dublin), is appointed successor to the Rev. William Dalton, as Minister to St. Jude's, Liverpool.

OBITUARY.

At Durham, suddenly, the Rev. Patricis, George, Perpetual Curate of St. Mas-garety, a. Minor Canon of the Cathedral, and Librarian to the Bishop of Durham, and to the Durham University, aged 35.

At Upton-upon-Severn, of apoplesy, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. Thos. Honialt, Victor of Brainton, 'near Hereford, deeply regretted by his relatives and all who knew him. He had several times, in the early part of this life, refused preferment, that he might remain with his parishioners at Brainton, to whom he was much attached; and among whom, from his charity and kindness to the poorer part of his flock, he had acquired the distinguished and well-merited appellation of "the poor man's friend."

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Jan. 23.—The Vice-Chancellor has fixed Wednesdsynext, the 29th instant, at twelve o'clock, for the election of a Chancellor of the University.

Masters of Arts: W. Boyd, Fellow of University; G. Clark Scholar of University; Rev. J. S. Dolby, Lincoln; Rav. E. W. Holland, Worcester; and E. Massey, Wadham.—Hachelors of Arts: G. Day, H. M. Villiers, G. Barnes, and W. Cother, Students of Christ Church; H. S. Murray, Christ Church; J. Bright, Wadham; G. W. Cooke, Jesus; J. Harmilton, Pembroke; J. C. Bell, Trinity; J. S. Pinkerton, Fellow of St. John's; E. Pidsley and F. O. Morris, Worcester.

Worcester.

Cambridge, Jan. 24.—We have authority to state, that the address from the Clergy of England and Wales, to his Grace the Archbishop of Campragury will be greented on the 6th of next month, and that it will lie for signature at the Public Library till the 31st inst. On Friday last, John Rowlands, B.A., and George Whittakes, B.A., of Queens' College, were elected Fellows of that society.

ORDINATIONS.

At an Ordination held on Studay, the 19th inst. by the Lord Bishop of BATH and Wells, in the Chapel within his Lordship's Palace & Wells, the following gentlemen were ordained:—Deacons; J. Barrowes, B.A. Trin. coll. Dublin; J. G. Bussell, B.A. Wadhan Chl. Oxf.; E. P. Vaughan, B.A. Baliol coll. Oxf.; A. Fisher, M.A. U. Laxton, B.A. and F. Smith, B.A. Trin. coll. Carn, i. K. Laxton, B.A. and F. Smith, B.A. Trin. coll. Oxf.; H. Rogers, Examined Student, University coll. Oxf.; A. Wikinson, B.A. Jesus coll. Cambridge.—Priests: W. P. Austin, B.A. Exceter coll. Oxf.; J. S. Brockhurst, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambri, J. Burnett, B.A. St. Edmund hall, Oxf.; J. P. Cox, B.A. Magd. hall, Oxf.; T. F. Dymock, M.A. Baliol coll. Oxf.; W. J. F. Edwards, B.A. Queen's

eoll. Oxf.; R. Palairet, B.A. Worcester coll. Oxf.; R. Podle, B.A. Exeter coll. Oxf.; G. Dowell, M.A. Trin. coll. Oxf.; R. Farquharson, B.A. Christ Church coll. Oxf.; R. Gray, B.A. University coll. Oxf.; E. Parker, S.C.L. Queen's coll. Camb.; I. Spooner, B.A. Clare hall, Camb.

MISCRIE ANDOUS

son. B.A. Christ Church coll. Oxf.; K. Gray, B.A. University coll. Oxf.; E. Parker, S.C.3. Queen's R.G. Clare hall, Camb.

MISCEILANEOUS.

Prists of Lameth Church Rates.—A Vestry Meeting we hald in this parish on Wednesday, at the instance of the churchwardens, to consider the propriety of making a church rate: The Recept Rev. Dr. D'Over, took the chair, and briefly stated the order of the Vestry. After some irregular, foolish interruption from a fir. Carrevrra, Mr. Churchwarden Koozas proposed a church a few of twopence in the pound. Before doing so, however, he made astatement to the Vestry as to the funds which had been received through former rates, and the sum of money which the churchwardens now required to enable them to execute their duties in accordance with their onths. He calculated that a rate of 3d. in the pound, together wifn the burial fees and some other inferior items of rerence, would be sufficient, and not more than sufficient, to enable the churchwardens property to execute their duties. Mr. Churchwarden Rossitzar seconded the proposition. Mr. MrConnell, and collected was a voluntary rate; that fibe system of church rates was an unjust, unchristian, and galling exaction; and that that Vestry should adjourn to the 19th of January, 1833, at is o'clock, r. M. A person named Hall seconded the amendment, but before doing so he made several observations. In the very first sentence he compared the Rector to Turpin the highwayman, and then proceeded to state several matters which he called facts, the whole of which, without exception, were subsequently proved to be gross falsehoods. The meeting was addressed by a public-house-keeper, named Hawkins; Mr. O'Gaany, a Roman Catholic; Mr. Nicholson, and the having expressed his ncknowledgments, the Vestry broke up. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dourana, on according the office of patron of the Society for the relied upon all ratepayers to the society for the rate, 111.—The thanks of the Vestry were then condition of visitors, the whole of Durana, on a

Caurch in Hennes chered into.

We understand that the Executors of the late Earl of PLYMOTTE have this week pind his Lordship's subscription of 100, towards the effection of a Church for the Extra Parocial District, in this City. The Rev. Jons Flezh, has also pind his subscription of 200,—Horces of the Church of the Early Parocial District, in this City. The Rev. Jons Flezh, has also pind his subscription of 200.—Horces of the Church of the Church of the Hardward of the Church with the Hardward of Hardward of

ligious liberty has flourished in a degree which has had no parallel in the history of the world.—Cambridge Chrometele.

Mr. Carllie, the motorious Reformer, has arrived at Plymouth to enlighten the inhabitants upon the "true principles" of the Christian religion! His doctrines, however, now so generally known, are solitile uppreciated, that he has not been able to obtain a lecture-room, having been refused at the Mechanics' Institute, Plymouth, Town-Hall, Devouport, and various other public places where he has applied. He will, doubtless, however, find some hole in these large towns from whence to spout his shallow tirades against Christianity, and it is probable enough that he may collect a few hearers out of a population of eighty thousand persons.

The Brize.—It is an important fact, and one which will prove interesting to a large number of persons in this country, that the Minister of Public Instruction in France has given instructions that cach child educated in the national schools shall be furnished with a copy of the New Testament. In order that the demand thus occasioned many be met, no fewer than 50,000 copies of the New Testament have been ordered, and it is understood that the Bible Society is to supply an equal number.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., the Rev. Wm. Dardy, B.A., who has been Carate of Heigham for the last few years, preached his farewell serman; the text chosen for the occasion was from the Fpistle of Paul to the Hebrews, c. xiii., v. 20 and 21. The pews, the altar, and the aisless of the church were all filled, and some of the parishioners were obliged to return in consequence of not being able to find room. All classes, old and young, seemed alike affected at parting with their highly esteemed and much-beloved Minister. The writer of this paragraph was much pleased to observe, that although Mr. Dardy was detained in the vestry some time after the service was constructive and on the head, wild and the carrier of the purpose of purchasing some memorial to present to their worthy Paston, i

mmorined your locusing is tenian for fife, by the courlesy of England!?

The following list of the Oxford Chancellors from 1552 will be increasing to many of our renders:—1552, Sir John Mason, Kint.; 1556, Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury: 1558, Earl of Arunder: 1560, Sir J. Mason, Kint.; 1564, Earl of Linespers, 1588, Lord Chancellor Hatton; 1591, Earl of Dorner; 1648, Banchoff, Archbishop of Canterbury: 1610, Lord Ellespers; 1618, Earl of Penmonck; 1533, Marquis of Liertpoon; 1648, Earl of Penmonck; 1539, Lact, Archbishop of Canterbury; 1641, Earl of Penmonck; 1538, Marquis of Liertpoon; 1648, Earl of Penmonck; 1630, Lord Comment.; 1650, Marquis of Canterbury; 1649, Marquis of Heatforn, and Duke of Somewer, restored; 1660, Earl of Clarence, 1660, Earl of Clarence, 1660, Earl of Canterbury; 1669, Duke of Ormon; 1688, Duke of Ormon, grandson of the above; 1715, Earl of Arran, 1759, Earl of Westmonetann; 1762, Earl of Licrificial; 1772, Lord North, afterwards Earl of Gulfford; 1792, Duke of Portland; 1899, Lord Grenville.

THE HOUSE AND WINDOW TAXES.

THE HOUSE AND WINDOW TAXES.

On Thursday night, at eight o'clock, a Meeting of the Westminster Central Committee for obtaining a repeal of the house and window taxes was held at the British Coffee-house, Cookspur-street. The Chair was taken by Mr. Brown.

The following correspondence was read by the Secretary, between himself and Lord Altrhont, on the subject of the solicited interview:—

"My Lord—At a Meeting of the Central Committee of Westminster on the repeal of the house and window taxes, ledd at their Committee Room, British Hotel, Cockspur-street, yesterday evening, the following members thereof, viz., Messrs. Brown, a'Beckett, Kwen, Pett, and Crouch, were appointed a deputation to wait upon your Lordship on the subject of the before-mentioned taxes. I therefore solicit your Lordship will kindly inform me when it will be your Lordship's pleasure to receive the deputation, trusting it will suit your Lordship's convenience to grant the desired interview previous to Thursday next.—I have the honour to be, dee, "WILLIAM LINNELL, Secretary."

"Addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Althorp."

To this the following reply was received;—

"Addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Althorp."

To this the following reply was received:—
"Dorning-street, Jan. 21.
"Sir—I am directed by Lord Althorp to acknowledge your letter of the 17th inst., requesting, on the part of a Deputation of the Central Committee, that his Lordship would grant them an interview respecting the repeal of the assessed taxes. I am directed to state, in reply, that if this were a subject to be brought under the notice of Government for the first time, his Lordship would be most happy to receive the Deputation you have named. But having already received Deputations from almost every quarter of the metropolis, Lord Althorp trusts the Committee will not press the request, the more especially as the Government have resolved on the coarse which they mean to oursne with regard to the taxes in question, and will take an early opportunity of communicating their intention to Parliament—I have the homeir to be, etc.,
"To Mr. William Linsett!"

Mr. Gaers expressed his opinion that, although the letter was not

Mr. Green expressed his opinion that, although the letter all they could desire, still its contents were rather favoura

otherw Mr. I tions th wise.

Robers declared his concurrence in the pleasing anticipa-the last speaker was disposed to form from the general tenour

Mr. Romens declared his concurrence in the pleasing anticipations the last speaker was disposed to form from the general tenour of the letter.

Mr. Pitr., on the contrary, viewed the letter very differently, and was inclined to believe that unless the Committee exerted themselves most strenuously, both collectively and individually, in their several parishes, they would find, after all, that the relief proposed would fall far short of what the country had a right demand. He begged to submit the following Resolution for the adoption of the Meeting:—"That the Deputies from each parish do convene Meetings of their respective parishes, to receive Reports of past proceedings and further instructions, as soon as possible after the meeting of Parlianent." Messrs. Ford. HILL, Joy., SMITH, and several other Deputies expressed their approval of this motion, which, on being put from the Chair, was carried by acclamation.

A discussion ensued as to the calling of a great Public Meeting, to which the Country and Metropolitan Representatives should be invited; and the question was entered into as some length, in a desultory conversation, as to whether it would be hetter that the Meeting should lake place before or after the assembling of Parliament. On the whole it appeared to be the opinion of the majority that it would be better that the Meeting and from the speeches of Ministers, to know the precise situation in which they stood.

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STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING.

The settlement of the Consol Account closed on the 22d, without any deficiention, and the account proved rather Bearish. The Market for the new Account commenced with some animation, but it subsequently became very flat, and the quotation from 884 i ex-dividend, has been as low as 881. It closed this afternoon at883 buyers. Long Anunities 17 1-16. India Bonds have advanced to 23 27 premium, and Exchequer Bills are 45 to 46. Bank Stock has been on the advance, 2134 to 214 being the price. India Stock is 242 2434. In the Foreign Market the chief speculation has been in Portuguese and Spanish Stock; the former has been as high as 58, 29 for the Old Bonds, and 584 for the New. It has been reported to-day that Don Pedro's forces have retreated from Santarem, and the Bonds fell nearly one per cent, the Old Bonds closing at 58 4, and the New at 584. The change in the Spanish Ministry enused an advance in Spanish Bonds, which touched upon 244; they closed rather heavy at 244 is. Russia Bonds are 103; to 104; the proper of the control of the control

Aper Cent. 1826, 103/2 %
Bank Long Annutites, 17 1-16

The French papers contain little information as to Spain, but they bring a rumour of a change in the French Ministry. The Duke of Broglie has not held a customary Levee, and neither he nor M. Guizot was in the Chamber of Peers on Wednesday; and on these grounds it has been stated that the Doctrinaires were to retire, and that the Ministry was broken up.

Catalonia appears to have thrown off allegiance to the Queen altogether. The Memorial Borde'ais says "the province has risen to a man." General Queesad has imitated the conduct of Gen. Llander, and addressed an exposition to the Queen, in which, after recapitulating his own private wrongs, real or imaginary, he demands a re-modelling of the constitution. Quesada's exposition is far more violent than that of Llander, and it ends with the significant threat that "the criminal must tremble before the law." The Carlists continue very active in the Northern provinces.

The German papers of the 19th bring us some accounts from Greece, where as usual, plots and conspiracies are of daily occurrence. The Bavarian Journals, however, continue to assure us gravely, that the Government of Otho is etremely popular. Robberies abound in all parts of the country.

Conanges at Vienna.—The Augsburgh Gazette of the 18th inst., has the following, of the 13th, from Vienna:—"Baron Ompteda is authorised to represent Brunswick and Nassan, at the Congress, as M. Marschall's health will not allow him to attend. This arrangement making the Congress complete, it held its first sitting yesterday at three o'clock, which probably was entirely occupied by preparatory arrangements. At the close, several of the Ministers were invited to dine with Prince Metternich. Our Carnival is unusually gay. Several the first of the 6th instant, from Malta, after announcing the wreck

brilliant balls have been given already. The Ministers are invited to all of them."

A letter of the 6th instant, from Malta, after announcing the wreck of the Superbe, briefly adds:—"An English ship of the line and a frigate have met with the same fate at other points. There are at this moment about 100 ships under Cape Passaro, in Sicily, waiting for a fair wind to sail for the west." We shall be anxiously waiting for particulars of the loss of the two British vessels, and hope that the statement will prove unfounded—Gulignant's Messenger.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated Nov. 30:—"Fifteen merchantmen, a schooner, and two transports belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, were lost on the north coast of Candia, in the storm which raged during the 25th and 26th October. A frigate lost her foremast and all her topmasts, but had the good fortune to keep off the shore and ride out the gale."

nd ride out the gale."

It was currently reported in the City yesterday, that the forces of on Pedro have retreated before Santarem, and fallen back upon

Don Pedro have retreated before Santarem, and loaded support of the Service For Church-rates.—The True Sun of last night says, "A public meeting is to be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at No. 8, Theobald's-road, to take into consideration the best means to be adopted respecting a seizure of the goods of a Dissenter, residing in Fleet-street, which are to be removed on Monday morning."

The inhabitants of Colchester are about presenting Sir George Henry Smyth, Bart., with a piece of plate, for the kind and ready manner with which he has at all times advocated the interests of that town.

Henry Smyth, Mart., with a piece of piane, for the aim and remay manner with which he has at all times advocated the interests of that town.

Birth.—Yesterday, in Portman-square, the Countess of Lincoln of a son and heir.

We regret to announce the death of Lady Charlotte Hope, Lady of the Lord President of the Court of Session, which took place in Moray-place yesterday (Wed.) morning.—Caledonian Mercury.

At Bow-street, yesterday. Louisa Smith, a girl not sixteen years of age, was charged with having created a disturbance on Friday night in Monmouth-street. Magnistrate: What are you? Prisoner: Three months ago.—Magnistrate: When did you work last? Prisoner: Three months ago.—Magnistrate: How have you supported yourself since?—Prisoner: I keep company with a post-boy.—The prisoner was committed for fourteen days.

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On the 17th inst. at Syithead, on board the "James Pattison," the ladge Governor Sir James Stilling, R.N. of a son-At Bombay, in September last, the lady of James S. Unavin, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Artillery, of a daughter on the 21st inst. at the Revertory, Mickleham, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. James Brilling, and the Stilling Burmester, of a son-At Bolfast, on the 12th inst. the lady of the Hon. Captain Strong, of a daughter—On the 25th inst. in Mecklenburg-quare, the lady of Milk, of a daughter—On the 25th inst. in Mecklenburg-quare, the lady of a daughter—On the 25th inst. Stilling grower, the lady of L. S. Hadow, Se of a daughter—On the 16th inst. at Highgate, the lady of John Halcomb, Se M.P., of a son.

villam Williams, Esq. of Plas-y-Wan, Penhigheris, to Elizabeth Sophieldest daughter of Sir Richard Ottley, late Chief Justice of Ceyion.

On the 7th inst, at his seat, Titey Court, Herefordshire, in the 93d year of 18 age, William Greenley, Esq.
At Cheltenham, on Wednesday the 22d of January, Mary, second daughter of Josiah Gils, Esq., of Wornington Grange, in the county of Gloucester.
On the 27th ult. in the Island of Madeira, much beloved and deep Lsq. of Fabourn Hall, in the county of Kseev, in the 22d year of his age.
On the 19th inst., at his house in Bolton-street, aged 36, Sir Charles William Spint, at his house in Bolton-street, aged 36, Sir Charles William Islat, Duncan Crauford M'Leod, Esq., Acting Magristate of the district, elder and of Coloned M'Leod, Renga Residency, on the 16th of 19th Office—At Gyah, Rengal Precidency, on the 16th of 19th Office—At Gyah, Rengal Precidency, on the 16th of 19th Office—At Gyah, Rengal Precidency, on the 16th of 19th Office—At Gyah, Rengal Precidency, on the 16th of 19th Office—At Gyah, Rengal Precidency, on the 16th of 19th Office—At Gyah, Rengal Precidency, on the 16th of 19th Office—At Gyah, Land Rengal Precidency, on the 16th of 19th Office—At Gyah, Land Rengal Precidency, on the 16th of 19th Office—At Gyah, Land Rengal Precidency, on the 16th of 19th Office—At Gyah, Land Rengal Precidency, on the 20th Instant, head of her grandfather, Vice-Admiral Tollemane, edited the 19th of the 19th Office of 19th O

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HEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow and
Tnesday will be performed, the Opera of GUSTAVUS THE THIRD; or,
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Harlequin and Tales of the Surrery.—On Wednesday, a new granul Fairy
liet, in Three Acts, entitled The Revolt of the Harcun. In which Mille, Pauline
monx, Mille. Cara, Mildle. Larche, Mille. Vagon, Mille Selerte, and Monsieur

windle, Cava, Mille, Larche, Mdlle, Vagon, Mdlle, Celeste, and Monsieur biata, will appear.

HEATHE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow evening will be performed. Shakspear's First Part of HENRY IV. On Truedy, twending Gown, which will be performed three times a week until further modes.—To conclude every evening with St. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON; or, he seen Champions of Christendom.—A new Historical Comedy will be promed in the course of the ensuing week, called the Minister and the Mercery evening until further notice (with the exception of two nights a week, edicated to the performances of Mr. Sheridan Knowles), will be performed, a womann, in Three Acts, to be called MOINT ST. BERNARD; or, The losseman. Principal Characters by Messre. W. Vining, Wynne, Forrester, Villians, Abbrid, and Mise Jarmother with (the tist night). A. B.C.; or, Holeston, and the Davolfice; of Mr. Andrews, 167, New Bond-dts and the James of the strength of the same with the strength of the same pickets, and the Dun Cow.—Tickets, &c., may be had of it. Thompson, at the Box-office; of Mr. Andrews, 167, New Bond-street; and the State Part of the

or, My Country Cousin. To conclude with (last six nights) A. B. C.; or, Hariegin Gur, Earl of Warwick, and the Dun Cow.—Tickets, &c., may be had of Mr. Thompson, at the Box-office; of Mr. Andrews, 167, New Bond-street; and Mr. Bans, St. James's-street.

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at the low price of 18s. Extra Superfine 21s.

London House, 62. Redeross-treet, and 140, Regent-street.

CARPETS.—LAPWORTH and RILEY, "Manufacturers to the
King, respectfully invite the Nobility and Charty to inspect their subundia
and exclusive Assortment. They particularly recommend their improved Velvet
Carpet of the Royal fabric, which successfully rivis the most celebrated Gallic
manufactures. Also a new quality, in which the choicest. "Tapis Orientaux"
are imitated with a correctness that challenges comparison. A very cloice Collection of Perisa, Koula, and Mitrapoore Carpets.—Warehouse, 19, Old Bond-Str.

STILDENBURG TAMB OFFS.—E. In TINSON, 160.

without Ice—lee Preserver—Ice Pails, &c. &c. The above articles of scientific discovery may be seen only at the Manufactory, Jerpn-street, six doors from St. James's-street, London.

THIRD and FINAL GLASGOW LOTTERY.—Tickets and Shares for the Final Portion of the GLASGOW LOTTERIES, authorised by Parliament, are now on Sales at BISH'S OFFICES, 27, Poultry, 27, Poultry, 27, Poultry, 27, Poultry, 28, Regent-street, 27, Foultry, 28, Regent-street, 28, Regent-street, 29, The Drawing takes place on the 22d of Julynext, on which day the whole of the Series authorised by Parliament will be finally determined.

**Gentle The Trawing takes place on the 22d of Julynext, on which day the whole of the Series authorised by Parliament will be finally determined.

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**Gentle Trawing takes place on the 22d of Julynext, on which day the whole of the Series authorised by Eastern and Series and Eastern and Series and Eastern and Easter

CHARLES BARING WALL, Esq. M.P., AND THE REPORTERS.—Friday Morning near will be published, by G. Purkess, Old.
Compton-street, Soho, A. FILL VINDICATION of the REPORTERS concerned in the Charge preferred against Baring Wall, Esq.; including the particulars of their Examination before the Magistrates, with the result; and the whole of the Correpondence between the Parties, together with seven interesting and hisbly amusing Anecdotes.

THE FIRST VOLUME of the LIFE and POEMS of CRABBE was published yESTERDAY, by Mr. Murray.

Just published, by Roske and Varty, 31, Strand,
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, taken from the Private Memoranda of a NAVAL OFFICER. Price One Shilting.—The produce of the sale to be given to the Scannar's Hoppital, on board the Dreadnought.

A PPEAL to the BENEVOLENT.—An AGED LADY, who-formenly kept her carriage, and who is the descendant of a great Naval Commander, has lately, from adventitious circumstances, been reduced to a state of great distress, and involved in difficulties to the extent of 2001. She is perfectly helpless from paralysis, and her youngest daughter (one of twenty-two-lately the produced of the private Memorand of a prefetcy helpless from paralysis, and her youngest daughter (one of twenty-twoher aged mother. The lady having no relatives of her own now living, it has been thought advisable by her friends to appeal to the benevolence of the public, to assist her in getting rid of those incumbrances which now oppress her. Shoulad this be effected, she will be enabled, by means of a pension to which she is entitled, to pass the remainder of her days in comparative ease.

The editor of the Naval and Military Guzette has kindly consented to permit
reference to be made to him as to the truth of the above. 2156

ADDITIONAL SI BSCRPTIONS.

Mrs. Frewen Turner (Cold Overon) Mrs. Dude (Broadway, Dorset) 21 0

Hall) . 22 0

Lady Stelmeradale 3 0

Mrs. My Bluisinson 1 0 Nrs. Nucle (Broadway, Dorset) 21 0

Mrs. Williamson 1 1 0 Nrs. Nucle (Broadway, Dorset) 3. 1 0

Mrs. Williamson 1 1 0 Nrs.

tions of their property, or to effect a change in their animatication interest so a party. Making there allowance for the sufficient of the duty of any man to change the Laws and Institutions of his Country merely for the purpose of adding to the power of his party, be that party what it may.

"My opinion of the legality of the Countrision is known, having been without any such intention on my part, from circumstances over which I had no controut) laid before the public. It may add here an opinion which was not then called upon to declare, that it is not more unlawful and unconstitutional in principle than mischievous in effect and in example. The Commissioners, if I had no controut) laid before the public. It may add here an opinion which was not then called upon to declare, that it is not more unlawful and unconstitutional in principle than mischievous in effect and in example. The Commissioners, if I had no controut) laid before the public of the grievances of which they were made the instruments. Authorized by their Commission to inquire into and report the defects that might be found to exist in the constitution of Corporations, a task, by the way, requiring the greatest experience, discretion, and learning, they appear to have courted, certainly not to have rejected, evidence tendered in the hitteness of party plean to calumniate individuals, dead as well as living. That could be no part of their duty. A Corporation may be the best possible—as particular to the control of the public prints, they appear sometimes to have used as a substitution of the public prints, they appear sometimes to have used the theorem of the public prints, they appear sometimes to have used the theorem of the public prints, they appear sometimes to have used the theorem of the public prints, they appear sometimes to have used to have a control to have rejected to the Corporation.

"Again the Commissioners are only to inquire and report; but according to the public prints, they appear sometimes to have used to prove the developmen

1	of		£'16,000		••	£16,000
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1			3,000			3,000
1	••	••	2,000			2,000
1	••	••	1,600			1,600
1	••	••	1,500			1,500
2	••	••	1,400			2,800
1	• •	• •	1,100	• •	••	1,100

risk of sale.

ATRIMONY.—A Gentleman of ancient family, who color nextons entitle him to move in the best society, is induced to follow: to example of an intimate friend, and he now believes that should a unutual feeling of the acquaintance can in no way interfere with the happin of either control of the acquaintance of in no away interfere with the happin of either control of the control of t

Unpaid letters, the productions of knaves or fools, will never be received, much less answered.

EVSTABLISHED upwards of Thirty Years, at 4, Holborn side of the MoloMSBURY SQUARE, for the sale of Shirting, Sheeting, Boussehold and Table Linen, manufactured the many admixture HD pure law, and sold in any quantity (whole pieces) at the range of the many control of the COMPANY beg leave to state that the above house is their only established to the control of the control of the law of the law

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

At the Court at Brighton, the 21th day of January, 1834, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council—Tits day the most Noble Howe Peter Margues of Signowas, by his Asigasty's creamand, swom at Jais. Majesty-Most Homorable Privy Council, and took it place at the Beard special may. His Majesty having been placed to appell the Most Noble Howe Peter Marquis of Signo Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of his Majesty's laked of Jaiming and its dependencies, his Lordhiphthis day took the meand onthe appointed to be taken by the Covernor-in-Chief of his Majesty's laked of Jaiming and its dependencies, his Lordhiphthis day took the meand onthe appointed to be taken by the Covernor-in-Chief of his Majesty's laked of Jaiming Jaiming Chief of the Ch

3. vA 1 SUN, jun. Icothernam, Yorkshire, iron and tin-plate-manufacturer—18 ROWNE, Strond, Gloucestershire, coach-maker—T. WHITE, Houndsditch, currier.

B. PHILLIPS, jun. Chiswell-steret, Flipshuy-square, auctioneer. Att.—Landby, Quality-couri, Chancery lan.—W. VENARLES, Lamb's Conduit-tixeet, deaper. Att. Ashuer, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Hardwick, Lawrence-lane, Chaspaude—T. WOOSTER and T. WOOSTER, jun., Coal Exchaper, City, Wooster, WOOSTER, jun., Coal Exchaper, City, Wooster, Wooster, Wille, Milton-Leit, Hondon, J. Chander, Att., Stille, Milton-Vender, June, Jun., Coal Exchaper, City, Wooster, Woos

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

T. WARING, Little Windmill-street, Golden-square, builder—J. TRIGGS, More-street, Heekune, velerinary surgeon—T. B. FrikRakS and L.J. MACKIN-TOSH, Copthall-court, stock-branch branch bra

THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Jan. 31.

10th Regt. Light Dragoons—Cornet W. Wilmer to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Vincent, deceased; Cornet S. 6. Purdon, from half-pay 19th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Wilmer.

6th Foot—Rasign F. Bristow to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Knight, dec.; Ensign G. Chambers, from half-pay 34th Foot, to be Eign, vice Bristow.

26th Foot—Capt. W. Caine, from 41st Foot, to be Captain, vice Price, who exchanges.

hanges. et Foot—Capt. R. Price, from 26th Foot, to be Captain, vice Caine, who

Aschanges.

45th Poot—Ensign B. Gray to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Armstrong, promoted in 55th Foot; Ensign J. P. Coffin, from the half-pay Royal Staff Corps,

south Fool—saisin a. Cray to be failed. Without purmose, vice Amarony, and the property of the

lee Greville, who retires.

Messrs. Greyhurst and Co. have just sent out a very handsome and Box to the Welch Regiment of Infantry (now in the East dides), to be presented by the Welch Officers of the Corps to the

Mesera. Greyhurst and Co. have just sent out a very handsome Sauff Box to the Welch Regiment of Infantry (now in the East Budles), to be presented by the Welch Officers of the Corps to the Mass.

The English Nobilty — The collateral branches of the British nobility, with the alliances that they have formed, are fully letailed in the Linky, with the alliances that they have formed, are fully letailed in the Herenge for 1834, published by Mr. Lodge, the Norroy King of Arms. A correct and submitted to the Country, has long been a desideratum, and we rejoice in at length having obtained a publicaring the control of the Samily connections, intermarges, honours, &c., of the Peers of this country, has long been a desideratum, and we rejoice in at length having obtained a publicaring the control of the Samily connections, in the submitted of the Peers of the Peers of the Peers of the Samily connections, is now ready for delivered Barconetage, with all the new Creations, is now ready for delivered Barconetage, with all the new Creations, is now ready for delivered Barconetage, with all the new Creations, is now the Peers of Peers of the Peers of the Peers of Peers of the Peers of Peers of Peers of the Peers of Peers

Brandling of Geoforth, Blacker of Carrick Blacker, Clifton of Lytham, Stundish of Standish, Fairfax of Gilling Castle, Connolly of Castle town.

Now that the senson of annual feativity is about to terminate, and the respective boarding-schools be re-instated by the busy throng of youthful aspirants, the personal attractions of whom become narrally an eiget, with friends and relatives, of great solicitude; Rowaldon, and Macasan Olli, for accelerating the growth of, and beautifying and Macasan Olli, for accelerating the growth of, and beautifying and Macasan Olli, for accelerating the growth of, and plexific accompanients of the decorative repository. The august patronage composition of the Sovereigns of Europe to the creative and renge of the second of the second

PEMICAN

Lord HOWARD of EFFINGHAM is to be the s conder of the Address LOTA HOWARD OF EPPINGHAM IS tO BE the seconder of the Address in the House of Peers, to be moved by the Duke of SUTHERLAND.
Mr. Lefenes, one of the members for Hampshire, is to move the Address in the House of Commons. It is said that Mr. Morrison, the haberdasher, who represents Ipswich, is to be the seconder.

A new Club is forming, consisting of Members of the House of Commons totally unconnected with either of the leading parties in the House. About fifty Commoners have inscribed their names as members, and others are expected to join them before Parliament meets. Neither Mr. Hume nor Mr. O'CONNELL are members.

There are two new Envoys Extraordinary shortly expected to arrive in town, namely, M. Speridon Tricouri, as resident Minister for the young King of GREECE; and Mr. STEVENSON, Speaker of the American Senate, from the United States. The Lady of the Greek Minister, a Princess Mayrocordato, accompanies her husband to this country.

His MAJESTY has most graciously been pleased to confer upon Commander ROBERT FAIR, R.N., the Cross of the Third Class of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, with the military decoration

His MAJESTY has been pleased to confer the honour of the Com-anionship of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order upon Sir GEORGE MAGRATH, M.D., as a flattering mark of his favour to the Medical corps of the Navy.

His MAJESTY has conferred the decoration of a Knight of the Guelphic Order on Capt. James Hillyar, C.B., of Thanckes; and also on Lieut.-Col. Vallack, late of the Royal Marines.

EAST SOMERSET ELECTION .- The nomination is fixed to take place EAST SOMERGET ELECTION.—The nomination is fixed to take place at Wells, to-morrow. The determination so generally expressed by the electors throughout the division to support Mr. Miles would have rendered opposition to him hopeless if any other candidate had appeared. It is said that Mr. Hunn will be put in nomination, but it is not likely that his opposition will extend beyond one of his vituperative speeches against Whigs and Tories.—Some friends in the interest of Mr. Miles canvassed Banwell fair; and we have support for stating that such a change of feeling in record to authority for stating that such a change of feeling in regard to political sentiments was never stronger evinced than appears to be the case throughout the Northern Marshes, there being at least nine-tenths of the farmers enlisted in the Conservative interest.

The appeal of the Advocates, Messrs. Duront, Pinard, and Michel, against the decree of the Court of Assizes, which suspended them from the exercise of their profession, for limited periods, on account of their conduct during the trial of the twenty-seven, was rejected on Saturday by the Court of Cassation.

The Congress of Ministers from the Courts composing the Germanic Federation held their preliminary meeting at Vienna on the 13th ult. It is understood that the question relating to the aliena-tion of Luxemburg will occupy a large share of its attention. The Dutch Journals assert that the result of the discussions of the Congress at Vienna will not be known before the meeting of the States General in April, and that the Conference of London will not re-assemble until after that period.

The mercantile letters from Madras, which come down to the 15th of October, state that large quantities of rice had arrived there from Calcutta, which had materially relieved the inhabitants from the pressure of scarcity they had so severely experienced. By these letters it appears that there was no indigo in the Madras market. The advices from Bengal are as late as the 30th of September. They calculate the extreme amount of the indigo crop at 85,000 maunds.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Monday a valuable diamond pin was stolen from the shirt of a Solicitor engaged in conducting a case before the Court, as he was in conference with Counsel: in consequence of which and other robberies in the Law Courts at West-minster Hall, four policemen, subject to the observations of an inspector and serjeant, lave been appointed by the Commissioners to protect those Courts from future depredations.

In addition to the corcessions noticed in our last, the Common Council of the city of Bristol have voted 500l. for the relief of the sufferers whose claims were under 30l., and who, from informality, were debarred from any egal claim upon the city. This will be pa ticularly acceptable to servants and others, who lost small sums. This will be par-

Some articles of furnitire, the property of Carlille, the republican atheist, were seized on Monday for payment of Church-rates due at Michaelmas last, and anounting to 6l. No sooner were the goods removed than a tri-colorred flag and the effigies of a Bishop in his canonicals, and of the broker, were suspended from the first floor. The passers-by treated the exhibition and the placards with which the house was covered, calling for their sympathy, with mingled contempt and ridicule.

A numerous and highly-respectable Meeting of the ship-owners merchants, and traders of the port of Sunderland was held in the Commission Room, Exchange-buildings, on Friday week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaties, and of adopting such measures as may deemed expedient to oppose the intended alteration in the duties on timber.

At a special assembly of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Principal Burgesses of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, it was resolved that they would co-operate with the Corporation of the City of Norwich, in endeavorring, by every lawful and constitutional means of resistance, to defeat any design that may be in contemplation to wrest from them their Charters and Franchises, and George BANKES, Esq., Recorder of the Borough, was deputed to attend any meeting that may be held upon the subject.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Council, under a statute that has not been hitherto generally acted upon, has appointed five Magistrates in Drogheda—Roman Catholics; and it is the first instance in that town, in modern days, of a Roman Catholic holding the Commission of the Peace.

The Dublin Evening Post throws out a very appropriate suggestion that as Mr. O'Connect has made 15,0001. of "the rent" this year, he ought to give his victim, Mr. Barrerr, of the Pilot, at least ten per cent. on that amount. This would be only justice, but not at all characteristic of Mr. O'CONNELL.

Major Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of the 15th Hussars, left this city last evening for Dublin, on his way to London, having been directed, in a letter received by him in the morning, forthwith to repair to the Horse Guards. We believe the gallant officer had previously transmitted to head-quarters a statement of some circumstances which took place during the Court Martial on Captain WATHEN, which he took pince caring the Coart Marina on Captain wather, which need considered furnished cause and grounds for such representation. Further, we understand that the statement was transmitted through Lieut.-Colonel Lord Baudenell, and that it was sent to his Lordship, as in all such cases, unsealed. In the steps he has taken Sir

WALTER Scott is said to have acted under the advice of a distinguished Officer of high rank in the army.—Cork Reporter.

We are sorry to record the death-of WILDRAM MELLISH, Esq. his house in Dover-street, on Tuesday. The enormous wealth of this Gentleman (supposed to exceed one million sterling) will, it is supposed, come into the possession of his two daughters and coheiresses, Lady Edward Thynne, and Miss Mellish, who was on the eve of marriage to the Earl of Glengall at the time of her father's decease. The funeral will take place to-morrow, at Woodford, Essex

There is now at the Palace of the Lord Bishop in Exeter, a plant of the Acacia Affinis in full bloom against a south wall, in the open air, fifteen feet six inches high. This spleudid and rare production of the floral tribe was introduced into England in 1822 from New South Wales.

A New York paper states that the encrease of slaves in the United States is estimated at sixty thousand per annum.

It is computed that at present 2,000 workmen are idle, in consequence of strikes in Glasgow; and supposing their wages to have averaged 15s. a week, it will occasion a weekly decrease in the communition of 1,8001. The average weekly compensation given by the combined trades is said to amount to from 8s. to 10s.; but this allowance will occasion a porportionate diminution of their expenditure.

ance will occasion a porportionate diminution of their expenditure.

A General Meeting of the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association was held last week at Aylesbury, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the premiums to be given to the labourers, &c. &c. The Noble President said that he was deeply gratified at being enabled to announce to the Meeting that his Majesry had with his usual munificence given him 50l. to add to the fund for the encouragement and relief of the agricultural labourers.

He (Lord Chandos) was most happy in being the medium through this the Varieties of the agreement and the state of the which the King's gift was conveyed, and it must be exceedingly gratifying to the Meeting to know that the Sovereign approved of the plan which they had proposed.

Letters from Cairo mention the formation of a Polytechnic School by MEHEMET ALI, several of the Professors of which are Egyptian young men whom he sent for education to Woolwich. Nothing can be described as more verbally respectful than the language of duty and submission to the Porte now employed by the Vicenov; but this has always been a part of the policy of the Turkish satrap, even when in open rebellion.

A duel was recently fought at Lyons, between M. VITTON, formerly Mayor of La Guillotiere under the Restoration, and M. Clerce. The parties fought with pistols, at 25 paces, and M. VITTON had the first fire. His pistol missed fire three times, and the seconds in vain interfered to put an end to the dispute. The fourth discharge his weapon went off, but M. Cléree was untouched. The latter then fired and shot him dead by a ball in the breast. The contest arese out of a political discussion.

The Maidstone Journal says, that since the ships have been fitting out at Sheerness, the artificers have been working extra hours, and out at Sheemess, the artificers have been working extra hours, and those who are unacquainted with the present mode of acting in the Dock-yards naturally suppose that they are materially benefited thereby. But such is not the case; it is quite the reverse, for instead of the artificers being paid in money for that service, they have time given them. Some have now six days due. The men have not anything in which they can profitably employ their time when thus unemployed in the yard; the consequence is great injury and loss to their families, and to themselves, and very often a useless expenditure of a portion of their small earnings in order to find amusement for their idle hours.

The following appears in the newspapers:—
"AWFUL AND SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday morning Mr. JULIAN Hinnear was found dead in his bed, at his temporary lodgings at Hampstead, which he had taken for the benefit of his health. The Hampstead, which he had taken for the benefit of his health. The deceased was well known in the political world as a violent republican. He was the person who appeared at the Old Bailey the Session before last to give a character to a German named Berthold, who was convicted of felony, and excited the disgust of the Court and spectators, by boldly avowing himself to be an Atheist, and speaking contemptuously of the Holy Scriptures. Although he lived very abstemiously, it appears he died in a fit of apoplexy."

This seems to us a most awful and tremendous event. Let the blind and infamous wretches who hold the doctrines this man so unbackingly accorded to the property of the contraction of the property of the property of the contraction of the property of the contraction of the property of the prope

blushingly avowed a few days since, think on his fate. Let them feel boaster of disbelief is now laid. If they have any feelings left, we think this event must have its effect.

The tollowing affair of honour and appeal for protection was made before the Magistrates of New Romney, at their Court on Tuesday:—Ситвивн, a farmer's bailiff of Old Romney, complained of having received a letter from John Gilbert, a labourer, and for erly a soldier, residing at Old Romney, provoking him to fights duel. The letter of which the following is a literal copy, was presented to Curbuss, at his house, by a discharged soldier and friend of John Gilbert :-

" New Romney, Jan. 20, 1834, "Mr. Cuthuss, your conductowards me on the 18th inst. calls for some redress on your part, which I think was cowardly and unbecoming of a man and a gentleman; therefore as an old soldier and an old man, makes me call on you to meet me with pistol or sword which you may chose, at nine yards, fifteen, or twenty, with three or six rounds, as you may think proper, leaving it to you to appoint the place at an early hour to-morrow morning.—Yours,

"Jonn Glipper"

"Please to inform the bearer of the time and place of meeting." ing."

It appeared on investigation that John Gilbert was very disorderly at a public-house on the night of the 18th ult., and that Cur-BUSH, after being abused, turned him out of the public-house. The Magistrates bound John Gilbert in the sum of 60l. to keep the peace, and to answer any charge that may be brought against him at the next Sessions.

A fatal accident happened on Tuesday last to John Cruickshans, Esq., residing at Midmar Castle. This unfortunate gentleman was going on a shooting excursion with two or three of his friends in a phaeton, when his gun went off suddenly, and instantaneously deprived him of life, the whole charge having passed through his

An inquest was recently held upon the body of a man found dead in a cellar, where he had taken shelter, in Montreal, and a verdice returned by the Jury that he "Died of Misery."

On one morning of the past week a lady, residing within three miles of Torpoint, left her residence to make a call on the lady of the Clergyman of the parish. She had not gone far from home when she discovered that her bow had fallen from off her shoulders, and sent her man servant back the road to look for it. The servant met a countryman, of whom he inquired, "Have you seen a bow in the

To which the bumpkin replied in amazement, "A box road?" To which the cumprin replied in amazement, "A boar; I've sern no boar, nor anything else, but a great long hairy snake in the road; I've pelted it with stones for this last ten minutes, but one work kill the thing; I've cut it in two, but his tail move now." On the servant's arriving at the spot described by the countryman he satually found the lady's valuable fur literally cut in pieces with suits which it was nearly covered.—Descriptor "To be seen the spot of the lady's valuable fur literally cut in pieces with

actually found the lady's valuable fur literally cut in pieces with stones, with which it was nearly covered.—Devonport Telegraph.

Extract of a letter from Washington:—" All is despondency. The deposis cannot, I fear, be restored; not that it is impossible to gain a majority in favour of their return, but because all are convinced that the President will withhold his concurrence. I really believe that two-thirds of both Houses are in heart favourable to the restoration of the devosits, but some fear the consequences of area in the consequences. that two that the deposits, but some fear the consequences of arraying Gongress against an Executive that has declared 'the deposits shall Congress against an executive that has declared the deposits shall sat be removed, and many more are reluctant to join the Anti-Administration party in a course which, however correct, seems at present hopeless. All is gloom and dismay. Those opposed to the removal of the deposits will never abandon their opposition to the measure of the deposits will never available their opposition to the measure. The Senate will never sanction the measure, they will never confirm the nomination of Taney, and never, be assured of it, submit to an evasion of their constitutional right of rejecting."

Mademoiselle Michelor, a young chorus-singer of the Opera Comique, had been long teased by the urgent suit of a young musician belonging to the band at the same theatre, but whose advances she had uniformly repulsed. On Thursday she received a note from him inimating that if she did not accept his tenders of love he should be and diven to some act of desperation. This rendered her very uneasy, and she became so alarmed, that on Friday morning she remained locked up in her room in the Rue des Filles St. Thomas till 2 o'clock, locked up in her both in the red ear himself and her when some one knocked at her door. Her excited feelings made her imagine that it was the musician come to carry his threats into execution, and so overpowering was her terror, that she rushed to the window, precipitated herself into the street, and was killed upon the spot.—Galignani's Messenger.

There is something interesting, and affecting too, in the following account of the termination of a day's sport with Mr. Berkeley's account of the termination of a day's sport with Mr. Berkelev's hounds on Thirsday week: "They met at Easton Wood, found an old dog-fox, which gave them a sharp run of thirty-five minutes towards the Chase and Castle Ashby, where, climbing the walls of the Deer Park and Gardens, the hounds ran him to ground. A favourite horse of Mr. B.'s, named Jack, was out on that day, the informer looks of Mr. 13. S., instance. Sacks, was out out and any time of which dismounted on reaching. Reynard's retreat, and left him in the midst of the hounds; the next moment he fell, and died upon the green sod, beneath which lay earthed his last fox. This old hunter's exit was in keeping, and graphically correct, for he died over his fox, clothed and surrounded with the ample appointments of the chase, and was buried at the blast of the huntsman's horn. thorough sportsman, and a lover of that noble and intelligent animal will know how to appreciate the loss of a creature so gallant, and which for twenty years had been as docile as he was high-spirited

THE WOOL TRADE.—There has been considerable activity in the market for long wool, which has caused prices to advance in a very remarkable manner. A few days ago a large grower in Romney-marsh disposed of his whole growth for 231 a pack, conditionally that e should receive any advantage that might take place up to a certain period. The price is now 241., and, should the present demand continue, no doubt it will increase to 251., and even 261. In many parts mas, no country will increase to 201, and even some of the sounty the farmers, clated with the success of the grazing interest, are laying down large tracks of arable land for permanent pasture, in view to turn their attention, now that agriculture is

eclining, to that important branch of industry.—Kentish Chronicle.

CALCULATION.—The estimated number of looms propelled by rater and steam power in the United Kingdom, including those in water and steam power in the United Number of looms propelled by water and steam power in the United Kingdom, including those in preparation for working, previous to the stagnation, and as near as any calculation can be made, is 58,030. The average produce, taking it at 32 square yards a day, makes 1,254,000. or 1,741 yards a minute; weekly, 7,524,001 monthly, 31,300,000; yearly, 376,200,300. Allowing to each person six yards for yearly consumption, will supply 22,700,000, and will cover 62,700 across of ground, and in length would extend 213,750 miles, and reach across the Atlantic Ocean 71 times.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS, JAN. 30.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS, JAN. 30.

The Female Gambler. Thomas Lavender was indicted for keeping againing-house in St. James's purish.
The case excited very considerable interest, as the house which the defendant occupied was that in which a lady named Davis entered in mid occupied was that in which a lady named Davis entered in mid occupied was that in which a lady named Davis entered in mid occupied was that in which a lady named Davis entered in mid occupied was that in which a lady named Davis entered in mid occupied was that in which a lady named Davis named Colton, Cameron, Jones, West, Croft, Davis, and Ashion, were included with the defendant in the indictance of the defendant of the defendant in the indictance of the defendent of the prosecution, and Mr. Alley for the defence.
Mr. Adorfus observed that the prosecution was instituted by the parish officers where not empowered to exhaust the parish finds by instituting proceedings of that description at their own discretion; but when the neighbours who resided near and complained of the nuisance, and tendered evidence, the parish fineers were bound to act upon it. The house in question was situated in Pickering-place, St. Jumes's, and had been complained of as a missance by several of the neighbours. In order to covict the person holding possession of the premises, the parish fineers were found to act upon it. The house in question was situated in Pickering-place, St. Jumes's, and had been complained of the nuisance, and the defendant was the first witness he with the parish discrete the parish of the parish discrete the parish of t

Mr. Aloudraus observed was lizance to attend.

Catians.—Well, Mr. Adolphus, he don't appear. What was doned to ado next?

Mr. Adolphus—Sir, when I opened the case I candidly stated that Mr. Lunn did not appear I should not call any other witness. Mr. Lunn did not appear I should not call any other witness. Mr. Lunn has not attended for Mr. Lunn has not attended for The default was then acquitted.

Alady, stated to be Mrs. Davis, entered the Court shortly before the default was placed at the bar, and quitted immediately after he was discharged. She was elegantly attried in a silk dress, over which was thrown a blue silk pelisse trimmed with ermine.

The Political Union.—What the case may be with the Cabinet

which was thrown a blue slik pelisse trimmed with ermine.

The Political Union.—What the case may be with the Cabinet Council in Doming-street, we pretend not to know—but the Council of the Birmingham Political Union is torn to rags and tatters by intestine dissensions. There is not one subject brought before them for discussion pron which they can come to an amicable decision. So are extremely anxious, now the Council is in extremely, to have a how distinct statement of all monies received, and by whom, and how distincted, since the formation of the association in January, 1880. The accounts read at the annual meetings are mere gross tatements, and do not afford those details and explanations of the Birmingham Advertiser.

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needed, perpiration is obstructed, and the skin soon takes the wrinkled appearance of age.

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24, Old Bond-street, January, 1st, 1884.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ORTHODOXUS will find his question answered in to-day's paper

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

THE KING and QUEEN will come to town to-morrow, and His MAJESTY will open the Session of Parliament in person on Tuesday. It is said their MAJESTIES will remain in town till Monday, so that the KING may receive the answer to the Address, which the Cabinet hope to have got by that time. His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND returned to town from Brighton on Tuesday.

THE intelligence from Portugal which was received early in the week is farourable to the Pretender—but much more important successes have previously been obtained by the rebels without materially affecting the great cause. SPAIN as well as PORTUGAL remain without any change visible, at least at this distance, and both, if permitted to do so, will eventually settle themselves as we have all along foretold. The distresses in Belgium appear to be on the encrease—while the rumours of ripening revolt in Holland have been proved to be groundless—"weak inventions of the enemy." All the foreign papers teem with ridicule of our diplomacy, which has placed our country in an entirely new position in the scale of nations.

The meeting of Parliament will of course bring to light some o the unaccountable proceedings of the three Cabinet Delegates, to whom, in the absence of their colleagues, the affairs of the State were so judiciously and constitutionally comfided. The position of this triumvirate upon the reassembling of Ministers was anything but agreeable—however, as our readers know, the affair is patched up, and we are to go on as usual for the present.

At a meeting of Convocation at Oxford, most numerously

At a meeting of Convocation at Oxford, most numerously attended, His Grace the Duke of Wellington was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University. The enthusiasm of all the parties present was most marked and genuine, and the manner in which the high compliment has been conferred upon this illustrious man, proves that it is intended to mark not only the sense of the University of his unrivalled glory in the field, but its admiration of his unbending integrity and superior ability in the Council. It is a death-blow to the vanity of the miserable Lord GREY, the squalid, downcast, nervous creature of his underlings, beaten in his Cabinet, vilified in the streets by his own relations, ridiculed by his weak and waggish colleagues, and trampled on by his Sovereign.

weak and waggish colleagues, and trampled on by his Sovie-Reign.

Never was there an opportunity so fitting for a body, which has been libelled time out of mind as the dependants of the Ministry, to assert their character, and prove that they pay tribute of admiration and respect to objects really deserving such an honour. What does it show to the Country? It shews that with all their influence (as it is called), with all the Dukes that dangle at their heels, and all the noble and learned Lords who cringe and fawn at their feet, not one—not a single one of them, dare shew his face, with all the influence of the Government at his back, against the Duke of Wellington. This, we say, must satisfy themselves, if it satisfies nobody else, of the place they hold in the estimation of the Country.

How long will Lord Grey, gorged as he is with place and

fies nobody else, of the place they hold in the estimation of the Country.

How long will Lord Grey, gorged as he is with place and wealth, and fattened as all his family are—how long will he be induced to appear to hold the reins and let others drive? He must know, as everybody else does, that the moment Lord Brougham has carried his separating Bill, he will be sent to the right-about. Why does not he exert himself, and act upon the judicious feeling which, several years since, told him he had better not take office—and profit by sad experience, and having secured all sorts of things for all sorts of people, make his bow and retire, and not suffer himself to be kicket out, in a month or two by a man, whose abilities and influence he considered just sufficient to entitle him to an Attorney-Generalship under him.

The ceremony of Installation will tabe place at Oxford in June, and we suppose so splendid a celebration never yet has taken place as that will be.

Poor Lord Mulgrave is destined to be disappointed of

POOR Lord MULGRAVE is destined to be disappointed of his White Staff and Key, for which we confess ourselves extremely sorry. Differing in politics toto cæto with Lord MULGRAVE, it is impossible not to acknowledge his talents, his agreeable manners, and, above all, his fitness for the office of Lord Chamberland of the Household; but his fate is sealed—the overbalancing weight of the Duke of SUTHERLAND settles the business, and his Grace having consented to move the Address on Tuesday, is to be rewarded (if to a Duke worth two or three millions, carrying a White Stick and standing behind a chair, are rewards) with the office which crst was intended, and almost promised, to the ejected Governor of Jamaica.

Why Lord MULGRAVE should be removed from Jamaica nobody can well guess—all his fault was, anticipating by a short time what he knew the Government were about to do; and so far from doing harm, as it has turned out, he certainly did good, for he excited the people, kicked up the cust. and put them in such a ferment before the real destruction arrived, that when it did, they were as meek as so many lambs.

But since he is turned out, and since Lord Sulgo has sailed.

struction arrived, that when it did, they were as meek as so many lambs.

But since he is turned out, and since Lord Stigo has sailed in one or two of His Majesty's ships to succeed him, the question next arises, what is to be done with his Lordship? "Oh!" say the wiseheads, "he will go to Russia." Chill him after the melting?—Not he! His Lordship is destined for the Ionian Islands, where he is to relieve Lord Nugent—the great White Horse. This is odd: Lord Mulgarve gives place to a fat man, No. 1, Class A, and then goes to take the place of another No. 1, Class A. What Lord Nugent is to be done with, we do not presume to anticipate—is he for Petersburgh? We should think not.

Petersburgh? We should think not.

MR. ELLICE has thought proper to publish what he calls the correspondence between himself and Mr. CHARLES ROSS, upon the report of Lord GREY's resignation. He certainly might as well hare published it all—as it appears in the newspapers, Mr. Ross's last letter is omitted.

The subject is too ridiculous to refer to again, or, if we chose, we could give our readers the history of Mr. ELLICE's visit to Brighton on the Wednesday evening, and the motives which induced him to send for Lord GREY by a King's messenger to come down to the Pavilion on the Friday. As for Mr. ELLICE's anger at the rumour of Lord GREY's retirement, we

are at a less to account for it; for, besi des the vindication of his own dignity, which it would have implied, we really believe it would have been one of the wiscest, most prudent, most graceful, and most acceptable steps his Lordship could have taken.

WHEN we last week drew 'the attention of our readers to the "Decharation of the Laity of the Church of England," now in course of signature throughout all parts of the king-dom, we had ourselves no idea of the extent to which it had been circulated, or the degree of cordiality with which it had

been circulated, or the degree of cordiality with which it had been adopted.

The Central Committee, which sits daily at No. 15, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, has been proceeding actively, deliberately, and systematically; avoiding ostentation, but not declining publicity; prescribing to no one the form in which he shall avow his attachment to the Established Church, but offering for general acceptance a Declaration, which is, in our opinion, no less to be admired for the beauty and simplicity of its composition, than approved for the sentiments it contains. Whilst it pledges no one who signs it to any particular opinion as to the expediency or inexpediency of a commutation of tithes, or any measure of reform which shall be directed to the maintenance of the Church in the integrity of her property, rights, and privileges, and her identity with

commutation of tithes, or any measure of reform which shall be directed to the maintenance of the Church in the integrity of her property, rights, and privileges, and her identity with the Civil Government, it contains a bold and manly avowal of those great and definite principles which are now at issue between the advocates of the National Establishment and the general body of Dissenters. We are well aware that many, and those some of the most excellent and distinguished of that body, are far from partaking of that rancorous spirit of histility which has been exhibited by the more violent and republican members. We believe we may except the great body of Wesleyan Methodists, who still bear in mind the warning voice of their venerable founder.

To those who hang back, from an opinion that a declaration of attachment to the Church on the part of her members is uncalled for at the present time, we would say, look to the books of the House of Commons, on which stand not less than fifteen notices of motion, all directed to the introduction of vital changes in her polity and the distribution of her property, and most of them proposed by the open enemics of the Establishment, and for the avowed purpose of her subversion or spoliation. Listen again to the language of the Dissenters in their periodicals and memorials. Is this, they, the time for the friends of national religion to be sleeping at their posts? Is this a time to fold the arms in apathy and fancied security? The Ministry may be friendly—we are not in their confidence; but we know that with them the "arbtrium popularia aurae" is the rule and guide of their policy. Lord Grey may avow his determination to stand by the church—Lord Grey said he would stand by his order. But ve have done with argument; indeed we hope that argument is superfluous.

We now come to the most gratifying part of our duty:

tion to stand by the 'hurch—Lord GREY said he would stand by his order. But ve have done with argument; indeed we hope that argument is superfluous.

We now come to the most gratifying part of our duty; and it is with sinere pleasure that we find ourselves in a situation to lay before our readers a detail of facts of the most encouraging nature, which, however little they have surprised us, who were never "ignorant of the noble qualities of our countymen," will cheer the hearts and raise the spirits of all true friends of the Church, especially of those who had permited a feeling of despair to weigh down those energies which ve trust now to see roused into successful action.

And first and forenost we would mention Birmingham—ct-devant Radical Birmingham—now the seat of a real and a holy "Union." There the Declaration has been unanimously adopted, and a Committee of influential gentlemen formed, each member of which has undertaken to procure signatures in one or are districts, into which the town has for this purpose been divided. The result has been, that nearly 3000 signaturs have been attached in the course of four or five days.

Next, we would poit to Bristol, where a pure and sacred fame has been kindlel. A public meeting of the members of the Church was had, resolutions approving of the Declaration adopted, and a Association formed for the purpose of promoting its circulatin and signature, which is proceeding with great success, And first and foremost we would mention Birmingham-

promoting its circularm and signature, which is proceeding with great success,

At Gloucester a Committee is in active co-operation with gentlemen in all pars of the county, throughout all the parishes of which the Declaration is in rapid course of signa-

gentlemen in all pars of the county, throughout all the parishes of which the Declaration is in rapid course of signature.

The cause has bee warmly taken up at Coventry, where a meeting was held a Tuesday last, and where the friends of the Church are sangine.

Bath stood forwardearly in the day, and suggested the plan of operations, wich has been successfully followed in other places. The comms of the Bath Chronicle contained early evidence of the activity and zeal of the members of the Church in that pace.

In Oxford and Cambidge the standard has been raised, and entire parishes have asswered the call. At Liverpool and Sheffield the most active extions are making, under the sanction and superintendence of their chief municipal officers. Nottingham has distinguised itself by an eloquent expression of feeling at a public meaing, the report of which will amply repay an attentive persal. There the declaration was unanimously adopted. Theame may be said of Cheltenham and Canterbury, at the latt of which places a meeting was held on Thursday, and attelled with the most satisfactory results. Manchester, Leeds, Gritham, Exeter, Salisbury, Launecston, Plymouth (wherea pute meeting is convened for to-morrow), Carnarvon, and numbrless other places, are the centres of active and successful peration, and in every district of the metropolis and its nghbourhood, more especially in the parishes of St. Marylene and St. Martin's, Richmond, West Hackney, Greenwich, rentford, and in the City, a zeal has been displayed whichoromises the best results.

Such is a rapid an imperfect outline of what is already done or in progress. We can anticipate the feelings with which the intelligence ill be received by the country, calculated as it is to arose the apathetic, encourage the timid, and confirm the hope of the friends of the Church of all classes throughout theingdom.

MR. DANIEL WHILE HARVEY, Member of Parliament for Colchester, has azen been rejected by the Repekers of

MR. DANIEL WHITLE HARVEY, Member of Parliament for Colchester, has agn been rejected by the Benchers of the Inner Temple, reteen of whom were present. The official announcemen of their decision will be found in another part of our par.

ONE of the favourie measures of Aristocratic degradation was the alteration of he Gaine Laws—it formed part of the system, but was so spiously urged as a matter of humanity, that even those who we perfectly aware of its character and

objects, conceded their rights for the gratification of their better feelings, in hopes of checking or putting a stop to the imprisonments of poachers and the murders of keepers.

How this Act ever could have been expected to accomplish these objects, is not for us to guess; but we cannot help saying that, to simple-minded men, making an article openly saleable, the sale of which was previously prohibited, appears to be as little likely to discourage the stealing of it as anything that might be well imagined. When this view of the case was suggested, we were met with a fact—and with us, one fact you for the first products—that after the sale of venison was legalized, the crime of deer-stealing ceased. This sounded plausible; but, in truth, it has nothing to do with the question. Deer were stolen from open chases or forests—not from enclosed parks—and the difficulty of transport and facility of identification, and a hundred other circumstances, conspired to impede its sale to the regularly licensed dealer. The ease with which game is destroyed and removed—the impossibility of swearing to it, added to the lately granted permission for its purchase and sale, have had precisely an opposite effect: never have there been so many poachers—never so many serious outrages by them, as since the passing of this Act.

At Lord Rivers's, at Mistley, at Lord Herrypapes of

Act.

At Lord RIVERS's, at Mistley, at Lord HERTFORD's, at
Sudbourn, and at various places in the north, most savage
attacks have been made upon gamekeepers, and within the
last week two murders have been committed, and a third

last week two murders have been committed, and a third very nearly perpetrated.

On Saturday a most violent assault was made on the servants of Mr. Garrat, of Bishop's Court, in Devoushire, in which one of the keepers was shot by a man named Elson; on the previous Sunday James Davis, an assistant game-keeper, was shot dead by some poachers at Allensmore, in Herefordshire; and on Tuesday a large body of fellows began shooting in every direction round Ravensworth Castle, at twelve o'clock at night. The Hon. Thomas Liddella, at twelve o'clock at night. The Hon. Thomas Liddella, with several servants, sallied out, but unarmed, when they were attacked in a most violent manner by the men, who were evidently under military training, each man answering to a number; the butler narrowly escaped death, and Join Bella, a farm-servant of Lord Ravensworth, received a gun-shot wound in his groin, from which there are very small hopes of his recovery.

his recovery.

If these are the results of the Game Act, the sooner it is repealed the better.

The triumphant acquittal of Captain WATHEN, of the 15th Hussars, was so generally expected after the first two or three days of the Court-martial, that it will not excite much surprise—that it will give great satisfaction we are quite sure, and to no persons more than ourselves, who, although we have no personal knowledge of the gallant officer, have before us such testimonials to his character as a soldier and a gentleman, that we cannot but rejoice at his having passed through, a severe ordeal without spot or tarnish. What result the prompt and unanimous decision of the Court which tried him may produce upon the position of his Noble accuser, in the regiment, we cannot pretend to surmise.

UPON our own case with Lord DURHAM we said nothing—the thing took its course, and Lord DURHAM withdrew his actions, or rules, or informations, or whatever the things were, and as he paid all the costs, it made no kind of difference to us; but with respect to the case of Mr. HERNAMAN, the editor of the Newcastle paper, the gentleman with whom the Nohle Earl resolved to proceed to extremities, we cannot refrain from one word.

us; but with respect to the case of Mr. Hernama, the editor of the Newcastle paper, the gentleman with whom the volute Earl resolved to proceed to extremities, we cannot refrain from one word.

Mr. Hernaman, having been prosecuted by Lord Durham, and assaulted, beaten, and nearly murdered by his Lordship's friends and their dependants (all of whom have been convicted and punished for the outrage), was on 'Thursday put upon his trial, by the Solicitoroff. General's moring in the Court of King's Bench to make the Rule absolute which the Noble Earl had obtained against him. The Solicitoroff. General is energies, and Mr. Follett brought to their aid all his extensive knowledge and powerful ability: but it would not do—the sieve would not hold water—the Noble Earl went to leeward just as much as he would in his jignuaree crank craft, the Louisn. Of course we dare not say anything of ourselves, and have no room for what Sir James Scallett so admirably said: but we flatter ourselves the observations of the Court, with Sir Thomas Denman at its head—who seems to have a much higher respect for the Standard, than Lord Durham was by his libellers misrepresented to have exhibited), will not be considered obtrusive:—

The Loan Chief Justice observed, that he was far from saying that the defendant was right in making this publication, or that the rule ought to be discharged if the paragraph was perfectly untree it did not, however, appear that the statements in the paragraph were whichly widned foundation. The paragraph made a certain charge, which was the result of the facts stated in it, and that charge was nutrue. The Earl of Durham was most perfectly exculpated from the charge which imputed to him the having been the cause of having his own flag hoisted of his country at Cherbourg, of having had the tri-coloured flag hoisted in the Paragraph were wholly without foundation. The paragraph made a certain charge, which was the result of the facts stated in it, and that charge was the foundation of the defendant, when write in

honours, and, until recently, had enjoyed a high seat in the councils of his King. The case for a criminal information had not been made

Pedruary 2.

| hotel the property of the see for a criminal information had not been made of his king. The case for a criminal information had not been made of the first must be discharged.—Rule discharged there made the made had the rule must be discharged.—Rule discharged to the bear of obligation which the Papers might be supposed to feel to the Earl of Durham, for sparing them, and paying the costs of his own ill-temper; for it is here declared by the Judges of the land, that if he had attempted to get his rule against the Standard and ourselves, he would have been beaten—but it proves, what is to us infinitely more agreeable, the impertinence and insolence of the Ministerial Papers, which (as the Globe once denied Major-General Ellice's appointment to Portsmouth) pretended and swore through thick and thin that no such flags as we spoke of, were seen flying on board Lord Durham's crank yacht; and we believe—we speak under correction—that Lord Durham Himself swore in his affidavit, that he "HAD NOT, NOR EVER HAD, ANY FLAG "O' ENBIRO ON BOARD HIS YESSEL ON WHICH HIS FAMILY "ARMS WERE PAINTED O' PLACED."

His Lordship, moreover, SWORE that he did not believe that the tri-colour flag of France was ever hoisted or displayed in any part of his vessel, except when she was slying at Cherbourg, &c. In answer to this, Sir JAMES SCARLETT produced in Court an affidavit of Mr. COKERELL, who swore that, on the 27th of September, he was on board the Louisa, when he saw the tri-coloured flag flying at the mast-head. Mr. Somers swore to having also seen it there; and these affidavits were corriborated by those of Mr. DUNCAN and several other persons. Mr. Chalmers, the master of the yacht, had written to Mr. Chalmers, the master of the yacht, had written to Mr. Chalmers, the master of the yacht, had written to Mr. Chalmers, the master of the yacht, had written to Mr. Chalmers, the master of the yacht, had written to Mr. Chalmers, the master of the yacht, had written to Mr. Chalmers, the master of the yacht had been from the

We have elsewhere mentioned our intention of noticing a very able article in Fraser's Magazine on the present state of the Church. It is extremely cheering to find the best talents on all hands exerted in her defence; and we must in justice say, the writer in Fraser ranks amongst the most poverful. We regret to add, that a pressure of other matter has prevented our noticing several valuable works which we have received, and which shall be brought to the attention of our readers as speedily as possible.

At page 138 of Fraser's number we find the following statement of the strength of the Dissenters: and the writer clearly proves that the Dissenters are not as a body nearly equal to the members of the Establishment—a fact which has been most strenuously but erroneously urged with very great emphasis by our opponents.

The writer says:—

"The churches and chapels of the Establishment amount, in England alone, to about 12,000. The Cherical Guide contains the names of about 12,500 in England and wheles; but in this list the proprietary chapels are not included. Making the necessary additions on that score, and subtracting the Welsh churches, we shall leave about 14,2000 for England alone. It is necessary to exclude Wales, because in the Dissenting statement, to which we must next refer, that Principality is not included.

"The next point is to estimate the congregations. Were we to look at the little tillage churches principally, we might suppose them to average 100 or 150 to both, were we to think of the spacious churches of our towns, of 1000 to low. A fair medium will be about 300 or 350 for the spacially the 200 or 300 lately erected, we should think an average of 1000 to low. A fair medium will be about 300,000. "We have apply stated our reasons for calculating the strength of surface and subtractive at less than 1,000,000 : we believe that such an estimate as the safet 1,000,000 is we believe that such an estimate as the safet 1,000,000 is we believe that such an estimate as the safet 1,000,000 is we believe WE have elsewhere mentioned our intention of noticing a

Church of England Wesleynn Methodists Independents 515,600 Baptists 206,400 Presbyterians 38,700	
Total of the Dissenters Roman Catholics Various smaller sects	820,700 300,000 300,000

He then proceeds to explain why not more than half of the population of the country are thus classified; it seems curious that such should be the case—but the writer presently satisfies us of the fact, by stating what is an incontrovertible truth, that although the sapient citizens have evinced a great desire to pull down their churches, it would be impossible to cram the fifth part of the inhabitants of the metropolis into all the churches, chapels, and meeting-houses in London. We never remember to have seen this fact put so clearly, but we must confess it is very striking.

The writer takes an encouraging view of the state of the Church, in spite of the attempts making upon her, and in spite of Lord Grey's profession of attachment; he quotes the case we last week noticed of the debate upon the churchate at Aston, to shew how the Establishment predominates in character and respectability, and adds—

"In numerical strength, then, and still more in the support of the

educated classes, the Established Church obtweighs, not one only, but all the various sects taken together. And this is more than could be required for the establishment of her claim. For were she only to exceed, not all of the sectaries combined, but merely each body of them considered apart, that would entitle her to the first place, and, by consequence, to be the established religion."

We very much regret that we have not room to extract and remark upon much more of this able article: we can only recommend it to the reader as one of the very many highly gratifying evidences to the opinion declared by the Bishop of EXETER, in his luminous charge to his clergy, that the Established Church is not wanting in zealous and highly-gifted

CAVALIER SONG, Written in the Reign of King Charles II.

Would you know what a Whig is, and always was-I'll shew you his life as it were in a glass: He's a rebel by blood, with a villainous face, A saint by profession, who never had grace: Cheating and lying are puny things, Rapine and plunder but venial sins; His dear occupations Are ruining nations, Subverting of Crowns, and murd'ring Kings.

To shew that he came from a stock of worth, 'Twas Lucifer's pride that begot the elf, 'Twas bloody barbarity gave him birth, Ambition the midwife that brought him forth; JUDAS his tutor was, till he grew big Hypocrisy taught him to care not a fig For all that was sacred-And so was created And brought into life, what we now call a Whig.

Spit up amonest mortals from hellish jaws. He suddenly strikes at religion and laws; With civil dissensions, and bloody inventions, And all for to push on the good old CAUSE-Still cheating and lying, he plays the game, Always dissembling, yet still the same, Till he blots the creation With vile desecration,

Then goes to the DEVIL, from whence he came

A. D. 1669.

The Life of Crabbe.—The first volume of his works has just been published; it is a most interesting and curious piece of biography—we must say, without meaning any disrespect to the menory of the poet, that it breathes somewhat too much of a spirit of high feeling and dignity of character, considering that its subject addressed more than one or two begging-letters to different distinguished individuals, and succeeded eventually in securing a patron and a fortune by a similar proceeding. The history of his later life is extremely beautiful, and, as a precursor to his well-known and muchadmired poems, will be hailed with pleasure by every lover of modern literature.

LORD BROUGHAM AGAIN!

NEW FIES.—Mr. SAAIN!

NEW FIES.—Mr. SAAIN begged to mention, that much difficultiy was experienced in consequence of the construction of the new Table of Fees.
The Muster of the Rolls said he had understood that the present fees had been approved of by the officers of the Lord Chuncellor; therefore he (the Master of the Rolls) had issued the orders without seeing the Table of Fees.
The Registrar stated, that the schedule of fees which had been delivered to Mr. Vizano varied considerably from the Table of Fees in greation.

questa Mr. on.
Printerion said that the new fees had caused universal

dissatisfaction.

Mr. Lovat--- And they are much more expensive to the suitor than

before.

His Honour wished the Gentlemen of the Bar to mention that circumstance to the Lord Chancellor. The conversation then dropped.

dropped.
There is no end to the benefits which Lord BROUGHAM is conferring upon the country.

WE have had occasion before to speak in the highest terms of Mr.Valpy's beautiful edition of Shakspeare, just concluded, and of his Family Classical Library, now in progress; but we must say that he has far outgone himself in a new edition of Hume and Smollet's History of England, of which the first volume has just reached us.

The work is to be completed in nineteen volumes. The history of the period since the termination of SMOLLETT's history, up to the year 1835, will be continued by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, late Christian Advocate at Cambridge, and who is most favourably known to the public for his great literarary talent.

who is most favourably known to the public for his great literarary talent.

We seldom can find space for any special notice of new works, but we honestly confess this appears so particularly to deserve it, that we cannot avoid most strongly and pointedly calling public attention to it. The first volume carries us to the end of the reign of Henry II., and is illustrated by copious and most interesting notes; it contains, besides, a beautifully-executed frontispiece, six or seven portraits of our early Monarchs, and a likeness of HUME. The manner in which it is printed and got up altogether demands the highest praise, and it is extremely agreeable to us to be able to recommend it in the warmest terms to the notice of our readers.

THE following, which we extract from the Exeter Paper

THE following, which we extract from the Exeter Paper, will, we are quite sure, gratify the supporters of the new anti-slavery measures, and gratify the contributors to the Savings' Banks of this country, as exhibiting the happy prospects likely to arise from the outlay of their hard-carned contributions:

"WEST INDIAN SLAVERY.

"This is a term that may be considered obsolete: as, however, so much has been said on the subject, there can be no impropriety even now in obtaining all the information we can upon it, and above all it is desirable that we should be correctly informed as to the habits and astate of those labourers in our West Indian Colonies, that previous to the Act of the last Session were free. Through the kindness of an esteemed friend, we have been favoured with a sight of the St. George Chronisle and Grenada Gazette. It contains a Proclamation issued in pursuance of the memorable Act before alluded to, emanating from the Colonial Secretary, and winessed by Major-General Grenage Middle and Grenada Gazette. It contains a Proclamation issued by Major-General Grenage Middle and Grenada Gazette. It contains a Proclamation issued in pursuance of the memorable Act before alluded to, emanating from the Colonial Secretary, and winessed by Major-General Grenage Middle and Grenada Gazette. It contains a Proclamation issued in pursuance of the memorable Act before alluded to, emanating from the Colonial Secretary, and winessed by Major-General Grenage Middle and Grenage and Grenage Middle and Grenage a

the cultivation of the sugar cane, without having procured a single applicant; they continue to hold out the same encouragement with the expectation that among the numerous class of free labourers, some may be found who will prefer the advantage of constant employment to their present precarious mode of living. The following prices continue to be offered for the under-mentioned description of work, or the Society will contract with any number of free labourers for the preparation of cane land, and subsequent cultivation of the cane, at a price to be fixed by persons appointed by each party, and payment will be made when the culture of each acre is completed:—For holing land, per acre 191. 16s.; for cross-holing ditto, per ditto 91. 18s.; to weeding and cutting canes, per ditto 61. 12s; being at the rate of five shillings sterling per day."

THE two Houses of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain re-

The two Houses of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain re-assemble on Tuesday.

Recollecting the noises and language, neither of which we dare describe—and the measures, upon which we dread to reflect—of the first Session of the Reformed House of Commons, and arguing from analogy, we are not very sanguine, either as to the nature of the legislative proceedings of the second Session of that House, now about to take place, nor as to the behaviour and expressions by which those proceedings may be attended. But the prospect that Parlia-ment, especially the Reformed House of Commons, may afford to the country. Is not more worthy of consideration than the nicture, which country, is not more worthy of consideration than the picture which this country, at home and abroad, now exhibits to Parliament.

Victorious at sea, triumphant on land, to a degree that no country, not merely of so confined a territory, but of any extent, however large, ever before achieved—and opposed to Powers whose resources ange, ever series acmeved—and opposed to rowers whose resources and energies were greater than any country ever before had to contend with—we have, chiefly in three years of Radical rule—the three years since 1830 (November, at latest)—lost men'ly all the advantages that we acquired; whilst France has been gaining, incipiently and insidiously, many she was deprived of in the last war, so glorious to our honour, and so beneficial to our interests, had we only remained 'true to ourselves."

Where are our alliances—those national friendships, our faithful observance of which we were so justly proud, and which so much contributed to our national credit—that base upon which the unexampled prosperity of England hitherto rested? Turkey, invaluable to us, prosperity of England hitherto rested? Turkey, invaluable to us, abandoned, sacrificed, und blotted out, perhaps for ever, from the chart of the world, as an independent empire, by our naval friendly fight of Navarino, and our recent kindred negociations: Holland, another of our ancient and faithful allies, deserted, and, if still preserved as a kingdom, so preserved not by us; and Belgium, guaranteed to Holland by ourselves, wrested from Holland by us, or at least by our culpable connivance, and has become the property, the very chattled of France, entrusted for present security to a sort of crowned pawnbroker, but redeemable at pleasure in an instant. Portugal, another again of our old and constant allies, rescued by us, in war, from the iron conquest and tyranny of France, betrayed Portugal, another again of our old and constant allies, rescued by us, in war, from the iron conquest and tyranny of France, betrayed by us, in war, from the iron conquest and tyranny of France, betrayed by us, in peace, and still exposed to the horrors of civil war (having also been consigned to the aggression of France), though our present Gracious Majesty, in his first Speech to his Parliament, after his accession, declared his immediate intention of acknowledging the rightful Portuguese Monarch, Don Mague, rightful alike de jureand de facto, by law and by election. Spain, similarly saved by us in war, similarly betrayed by us in peace, and similarly subjected to intestine warfure—not unlikely with the additional curse of a French invasion. Such are the sud specimens of our friendship and fidelity to our Allies! With these specimens staring them in the face, can Russia, Austria, or Prussia place much trust in the amity of England? What America thinks our connection worth now, is pretty clear, by her lawing had no Representative in this country for some time, and when complained to on the subject, by the British Minister at Washington, calmly, coolly, carelessly, and indefinitely replying, "She will send Mr. Stevenson, in a few weeks!"

"She will send Mr. Stevenson, it a few weeks!"

But what signifies all this? France—our first foe, and false friend—is the ally of England! and a darling, ancient, and true ally is France: her possession and retention of Algiers, in spite of her promise not to retain it—the continued occupation of Ancona by her troops, engaged to have been removed, but not removed, and confidently reported to be far more likely augmented than withdrawn; her last Revolution, perpetrated on other pretexts, but for no real purpose but the injury of England—her rejoicings at our Reform, because she foresaw in it our weakness and her strength—her referable resistances. purpose but the injury of England—her rejoiengs at our Reform, because she foresaw in it our weakness and her strength—her refusal to admit our manufactures, though we admit her's, to the decrease of our own, and the encrease of her Revenue, as the official necounts prove—her sending to this country, as Ambassador, "gentle Cupid's" enchanter, dear old Taleyrand, expelled from this country for his misdeeds when here before as Ambassador, and of all Frenchmen the most subtle and determined enemy of England, as seen in his letter to Nafoleon when First Consul, detailing an elaborate, undermining, and fiend-like plan for our destruction—every work, every word of France, her thoughts by day, her dreams by night, are all devoted to the object nearest and dearest to her heart—the degradation, overthrow, and downfid of England. This is our Ally in 1834 I France, who would in a moment snap assunder the fragile links that just ostensibly join her to us, and is ready and restless to enter, if she could—as Nafoleon wanted to do, and Louis Philipper would jump to do—into alliance with Russia, or any other Power, for their partition and participation of the East, or any project, contributing to the bunkruptey of the "Nation of Shopkeepers!"

In our Colonies, from the little Island of Newfoundland, to our extensive possessions in the West Indies, and our vast empire in the

extensive possessions in the West Indies, and our vast empire in the East Indies, every thing is undergoing re-construction. A mongrel freedom, by the process of apprenticeships, the indentures of which are to be paid for at the rate of twenty millions, to be extracted out of the exhausted pockets of our own lean whites here, is to be conferred upon our fat blacks in the WestIndies, of whom what is to become at the expiration of their apprenticeships, or of the whites, their present the expiration of their apprenticeships, or of the whites, their present masters, from whom an immense revenue has heretofore been derived for our Exchequer, has not been considered, or if considered, certainly has not been provided for. This "Diffusion of useful Freedom," like most of the mensures of "Liberalism," it has been found necessary to associate with an encreased military force. Canada, looking on attentively at the "new moralities" of "these enlightened times," is apparently awaiting her while. This, too probably, is the exact situation of other of our Colonies. In the East Indies, where greater distress is prevailing than was ever known. is the exact situation of other of our Colonies. In the East Indies, where greater distress is prevailing than was ever known there until now, new notions, new laws, new offices, new innovations, new philosophies of all kinds are being introduced, little adapted to attach to us a population, to whom, unlike our now fickle selves, change brings no charm. And, without knowing how the judiciously jenlous "Chineeses" will receive our new-fangled system of trade,—without so much as having even consulted them,—our enormous China commerce is, as far as the British Parliament can decide, to be carried on upon quite a "bran new" plan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Complan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Complan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Complan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Complan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Complan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Complan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Complan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Complan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Complan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Complan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Complant. plan—one which must be a considerable loss to the East India Com-pany, whose wealth has been our strong hold upon India—a plan which does not necessarily benefit private interests, which, strangely

and contrastingly enough, have, in this case, been much regarded; a audi contrastingly enough, have, in this case, been much regarded; a plan which will not eventually benefit the public, and which may, not improbably, throw a large share, if not the whole, of our present China trade, into the hands of the Americans. We have scattered the seeds of change—of "Reform"—plentifully in our Colonies, both in the Eastern and Western Hemisphere: what the crop will be, and whether the sower will be the reaper, remain to be seen. Ireland, which was to have been conciliated, quieted, and contented, by the emancipation of the Papists—Ireland, which was to have been made as "quiet as a mouse," and as happy as "little Jack Horner sitting in a corner, eating his Christmas hie." by the

Jack Horner sitting in a corner, eating his Christmas pie," by the Irish Church Reform Bill of last Session, and other measures, raising Popery upon the ruins of Protestantism—Ireland, which by the Popery upon the ruins of Protestantism—Ireland, which by the adoption of these adopted measures, was to have enabled us, more fully even than we had done, "to face the world in arms," in consequence of the immense number of troops that might be withdrawn from that, now to have been quiet, "green isle"—Ireland is in a state of half-smothered rebellion, the flames of which are kept under, and prevented from bursting out into a blazing conflagration, by a military government, backed by an army of 23,075 men; to the amount of which force, Ireland, so far from enabling, is disabling England from "facing the world in arms," according to the slang terms of the canting contract. So much for "conciliation!" Here too, is another remarkable instance, that the necessary companion of "liberal measures" is an immense and enlarged military force; and also, that desire and demand for concession encrease in the same proportion that concessions themselves encrease. Concession of that desire and demand for concession encrease in the same proportion that concessions themselves encrease. Concession of the Catholic Claims was followed by desire and demand for the partial spoliation of the Protestant Church: that granted, the Repeal of the Legislative Union is demanded: were that conceded, demand for the Repeal of the Executive Union would as surely and rapidly follow, and would be more difficult of refusal.

Little better is the state of England and Scotland. In 1890, when, "Novembor: the Reform cry."—so insensate and insane, except as

In November, the Reform cry,—so insensate and insane, except as far as party and plunder go—was set up, every interest was beginning to rally—"the favourable turn had just taken place" (as the mercantile phrase is), trade was reviving, manufacturers were encreasing their hands, markets were on the advance, and the farmers were obtaining a pretty fair price for their corn. We admit there was discontent, much more than there was foundation for; and that incendiarism—copied from France, where it came into practice about the time of their Revolution, as here about the time that our Reform came into vulgar vogue—was disgracing England. But will any one deny that the country has been, and is, more distressed, and more discontented, since Reform, than it was before it; or that incendiarism—which Lerd JOHN RUSSELL boasted was extinguished by Reform, as he also bragged that Ireland was pacified by Reform— has raged, and is raging, to a much greater extent, and with a much worse spirit, than before the Reform took place, or was heard of. [See norse spirit, than before the Reform took place, or was heard of. [See only Suffolk, date Halesworth, Janury 26th, in all the papers.] Before the Reform cry, no Political Unions held a divided sway with his Majesty's Government; there was no resistance to the King's taxes, taxes levied by the very Reformed House, for which these Unions clamoured and conspired; every man's property was more valuable; every man's labour was in greater demand; every man's property, labour, and life were more secure; and never the consequence.

mand; every man's property, labour, and life were more secure; and every law was more observed.

Supposing retrenchment to be a gain, which we very much doubt, as it must, directly or indirectly, throw out of work an additional portion of the poorer people—what saving has been effected which might not, and would not, equally, indeed better, have been produced by the unreformed House? The whole value of the disfranchised boroughs, being a sheer waste of capital, as much as if cast into the sea—for of the thousands the Duke of This, or the Marquis of That, or Mr. Torrien lost, no human being gained a farthing ing or relieving their poorer fellow-creatures. The worth of the extension of the franchise is no recompense for this waste. the extension of the franchise is no recompense for this waste. A vote to an honest man is an inconvenience, often an expense; to the rascal that sells it, it may be some advantage, or to the slubberdegullion, who makes a market of it, by an overcharge for his "expenses." For the character of the "new constituencies," we refer to Mr. Portman, who sat for Marylebone, till his disgust would let him no longer. For that of those constituencies that have been "enlarged," Mr. Tower, the happy member for Harwich, is good authority. As to the "Cockney Boroughs" generally, Lord Grey is fast discovering that in enfranchising them he has been raising so many nests of hornets about his ears; and that the Reform has brought into Parliament a set of men, third or fourth rate in rank, talent, and character, as compared with thos who used to form the House of Commons; and if things should pro-

who used to form the House of Commons; and if things should propers much more, that it will be difficult to get any one to be a member, from the class from which members used to be taken.

What we have said is a sufficient sketch of the blessings of the Reform Bill. The utility of Catholic Emancipation we have also pointed out; and its total failure in conciliating and contenting Ireland, has been generously acknowledged, far more ably, by one whom we need not further particularize. The Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was to have perfectly satisfied the Dissenters, who are bitterer than ever against the Church; and to have presented Catholic Emancipation, which occurred very shortly after it. who are bitterer than ever against the Church; and to have prevented Catholic Emancipation, which occurred very shortly after it.

'Free Trade,' which was to have wonderfully extended our commerce, has made us very nearly free from trade; and the gain from "Reciprocity" has been found to be all to one partly, and that unfortunately not ourselves. The beer-shops were to have been a mighty improvement upon public-houses, than which they are universally admitted to be a hundred times worse conducted, and the slop they sell, instead of being as good as "Stout" or XX., is "Swipes," and of the worst, weakest, and most unwholesome sort. The Game Bill was to have put a stop to poaching: poaching, this and the last autumn and winter, has flourished plentifully, profit-ably, andforposperously, beyond all record. Surely, these fine exably, and prosperously, beyond all record. Surely, these fine examples of the results of "liberal measures" ought to make, and must make, the Legislature slow to enact laws upon assumption—too

often the mere nostrums of ignorant empirics, or selfish spoilers.

One of the worst consequences of "Reform," and of the maxims advanced in support of it, and of the conduct of the Government in ndvanced in support of it, and of the conduct of the Government in giving every possible impetus to a lust for change, is the expectation, so universally instilled, of advantages which no human youer could accomptish. In this country "Reform," has become the punacea: Church "Reform," Law "Reform," Chancery "Reform," Corporation "Reform," Naval "Reform," Military "Reform," Theatrical "Reform," Naval "Reform" in all things, and some others; and from every one of these "Reforms" every preson of "little learning" in the kingdom anticipates great good to his own small self. There are, therefore, extreme disappointment and siscontent; and demands are made of the Government, so rashruls omischievous, that we will not believe the present Ministry will accede to them.

That the weight the Bishops I ave in the House of Lords, and with

stinguished acquirements the country at large, by re and eminent qualities the Right Reverend Bench themselves pe and also on account of the veneration in which are held the charac-ters of those over whom they preside—the Parochial Clergy—than which, we sincerely believe, there are no class of men so much improved not only in learning, but in the discharge of their duties, or who spend their incomes so well, and almost always on the spot from which they acquire them—that this influence of the Prelates should make the envy and enmity of the Dissenters rankle, is perhaps natural. Lord Grav has declared his determination to "stand by" the Church. We fervently hope that he will (more than he has done by his "order"), and that he will not mistake, for conscientions scraples, objections that are nothing but factious and supping, nor misunderstand for compliants against the abuses of tithes, rapacious demands for spoliation. We speak not of separa-tion of Church from State—that would be concession of total revolution and confiscation at once.

Another of the diseases caused by the "Reform" malaria now so

Another of the diseases caused by the "Reform" malaria now so predominant in the political atmosphere, which encompasses every part of the kingdom (thanks to "the Bill"), is the outcry for abolition of the Corn Laws. Seeing the very low price of corn, and the consequent great depression of agriculture, we think this must be a ruse to prevent the landed interest from claiming more efficient "protection." The stuff that is talked upon this subject is really sickening. Free trade in corn is to do all kinds of incompatible things: to relieve the manufacturers, by making bread cheap; to assist the agriculturists, by making bread dear; to give the farmer large profits, the labourer great wages, the landlord high rents, yet "give the poor man a cheap loaf," and—whom we believe are much more considered—the fat "middle classes" too. These Doctrinaires say anything, because they know nothing, of the subject upon which they prate. One of them, a Colonel Perrore Thompson (bless these Thompsons, with and without the interior P., POULETT and all), who is taken for a Giant in Grain, because he has written a Catechism of the Corn Laws, without having learnt the alphabet of the subject, said this the other day at a grand meeting at the Crown and Anchor:—"If the trade day at a grand meeting at the Crown and Anchor:—"If the trade of the country were increased four or five times, what would be the weight of the National Debt?" This is a barefaced plagiary from the old nursery tenet—"If you can put a little salt upon a row's tail, you can catch the sparrow." Yet Col. P. T. "sat amidst loud cheers."

amidst loud cheers."

Another crying complaint, made chiefly by the middling shop-keepers, whose shop-window duty and shop-men duty, &c. &c. have been specially taken off, is for the repeal of the House and Window Duties—at a time when the payment of the interest of the debt is too barely provided for already—when the Sinking Fund is no more—when our revenue is falling off, and that of France advancing—when Turkey, and perhaps more than Turkey, are in constant in Partner and Spain and the jeopardy — when civil war is raging in Portugal and Spain, and the rightful succession of Migues to one throne and Carlos to the other are disputed, through the machinations of France, whose army (an usurper swaying her sceptre, and Belgium being in the possession of another usurper, a creature of the usurper of France) is upwards of 300,000 men, ours being but 100,000 — when Ireland is all but in rebellion, and "agitating" the repeal of the Union — when incendiarism, and resistance to taxes, and Political Unions, are in active operation in England—and when the East Indies and the West

operation in Engineer-state when the past indies and the west Indies are not unlikely to require more troops.

The country should be undeceived as to the false expectations it entertains of relief, from sources whence no real relief could be de-Destruction of the Church, destruction of the landed interest, rived. Destruction of the Church, destruction of the landed interest, would be injuries, not advantages, to the very classes who ignorantly suppose such measures would do them good. The "Sinecures," of which there are so few, and the sum of all of which is so small, are not the sinecures which are preying upon the vitals of the country. The really injurious "sinecures," the amount of which is enormous, are the millions of able-bodied but unemployed men in agriculture, and shipping, and trade, who live in idleness upon the poor-rates. The employment of the people, the remuneration of labour and capital, and the rewarding of industry—the punishment of idleness and crine, and particularly resistance to renece-officers, now so common—not and the rewarding of industry—the punishment of identies and crime, and particularly resistance to peace-officers, now so common—not the fanciful alterations of forms and laws, and the mischievous inroads upon rights and properties—are the subjects to which the Legislature should give its attention. If this be not done, and if Parliament do not ponder upon what it has done, and pause upon what it has to do—and if, instead of retracing the errors of its ways, it should, at this time, add to the monvement—'tis done and,
"O'er the glory of the land,

O'er the beautiful and gav. O'er the Muses' graceful band,—
Hangs the funeral web of GREY!"

It has always been our principle to look to facts and results, in preference to theories and arguments: there are some powerful articles in the numbers both of Blackwood and Fraser for the present month—one from Blackwood (we will notice Fraser elsewhere) is very curious and very striking, as exhibiting at a glance, the results of over-education; nothing can more clearly demonstrate the truth of what we urged several years since. If you can educate the people to read good books—orthodox books, loyal books, books of information, books of art and science, and none others—do it—in God's name do it; but everybody knows how predominant vice is in luman nature, how easy it is to doubt, and how happy the unprincipled rascal is to read a justification of his rascalities, or an encouragement to his atrocities. We have given a statement from Blackwood of the encrease of crime, co-progressive with the encrease of education—with the establishment of Mechanics' Institutes, of Penny Magazines, and of all the rest of the enlightenments; it is curious—it is striking—it is appalling:— It has always been our principle to look to facts and results.

"We come now to an overwhelming authority on the same subject, that furnished by the Parliamentary returns, of the progress of crimed during the period that the schoolmaster has been in operation in Great Britain. The Parliamentary return, 29th March, 1833, gives the following appalling encrease of criminal committals in England and Wales, during the last one-and-twenty years:

aies, qui	nng u	ne last one-an	id-twenty yea	ırs:	
1812	••	6,576	1823		12,263
1813	••	7,164	1824	••	13,698
1814	••	6,390	1825		14,437
1815		7,818	1826	••	16,137
1816	••	9,091	1827	••	17,924
1817	••	13,932	1828	••	16,564
1818	••	13,567	1829	••	18,675
1819		14,254	1830	••	18,107
1820	••	13,710	1831		19,647
1821		13,115	1832		20,829
1822	••	12,201	2002	••	

"Thus it appears that crime has more than tripled in the last 20 years, during which time more has been done for the education of the poor, than in the whole previous periods of English history; and that the encrease has gone on at an accelerated ratio during the last seven or eight; when the children upon whom the great experiment was made may be supposed to have been growing up to manhood, and engaged in the business of life. Nor can it be said that this extra-

erdinary encrease has been owing to any greater vigilance in the prosecution of crimes, or any greater laxity in the committal of prisoners, for every practical man in England knows, that the unwillingness to give information concerning offences has greatly encreased of late years, from the apprehension of being involved in expense; and the proportion of convictions to committals, as shewn in the same Parliamentary paper, is pretty uniform through the whole period, being throughout about two-thirds of the committals."

These are the fruits of enlightenment. However, as Lord GREY said—"the door is open!"—Who is to shut it?—Certainly not be.

These are the fruits of enlightenment. However, as Lord Grav said—" the door is open!"—Who is to shut it?—Certainly not he.

We are indebted to the East India Magazine for the following latest news from India:—"Just as we were going to press, our files of Madras papers reached us to 12th of October inclusive. The Extracts from the Calcutta papers in them are to 20th of September, which is a month later than any direct intelligence from that quarter. The following are the heads of the latest news we can collect from them. Lord William Benvirsck was on the 28th of September to embark for Madras, in H. M. S. Melville which had arrived at Saugor for him; Lady William it is said, would not accompany him. The famine at Cashmere continued to rage with extreme severity. The total amount of the Bengal Steam Fund on 7th of September was 85,300 rupees; Mr. Wasnexs had arrived at Calcutta. The H. C. ship, Buckinghamshire, had been struck with fightning, but the injury was not such as to detain her. Among the deaths of Calcutta, we find the names of Col. W. H. Woon, Commanding in Arracan, and Mrs. Morros, relict of the Inte W. Morros, Est,; and at Madras those of Capt. T. Abell, H.M., Sind. ont—Lient. W. M. Molvanex, Mad. Artillery, Ass. Jung. S. W. LISTER—Ensign G. Newlander. The Holms, 40th regt. N. I.—Ensign J. W. Claurek, Eurrect.—Ensign A. W. Brabazez, H. M. Shi foot.

"The ships Comment, Asia, Duke of Buccluegh, Fergusson, and John Addra, from London, the Royal Sazon, from Liverpool, and the Jaia and Warrior, from Sydney, had all arrived at Madras before the 12th of October; and the Epithiastone had sailed for London, via Cape, on 20th of September. The Command and Jude of Buccluegh made encommon fine passages: and it is worthy of remark, that the later left Porismouth on the 28th of June, and arrived at Madras on the 3th of October; so that the replies to letters by her might have been received within the seven months. In the Grand Jury list, at Madras, we regret to see that the good camples set at Calcutta and Bomba

The peace and prosperity of the country are very gratifying; the calmness of the Political Unions is quite edifying, and the proceedings of the Trades' Unions remarkably agreeable; the confidence of the contributors to the Savings' Banks is highly consolatory, and of the contributors to the Savings' Banks is highly consolatory, and the loyally and good conduct of all the lower orders, cheering and delightful. The following, by way of variety, is, however, curious:—
"On Wednesday evening, the Police of Exeter surprised nearly forty peratives, who, with two delegates from London, were sitting in: conclave at the Sun Inn in that city, for the purpose, it is believed, of forming an illegal society, and of administering unlawful onthas ferat confusion ensued upon the officers making good their currance. The lights were extinguished; and some of the party, it is supposed, them therefore the window and the supposed. there themselves out of the window, and esenped. The whole of their materiel was seized. It consisted of two frightful-looking wooden axes, two large cutlasses, two makes, and two white garments or robes, a large figure of Death with the dart and hour-glass, a Bible and Testament, and the book in which the proceedings of the meeting, and the oath administered to the initiated, are entered; with a variety of other documents and correspondence. The parties arrested underwent an examination before the Mayor and Mr. Alderman Sanders, by whom fifteen of them, including the two delegates, were committed to gad for further examination. About twenty-five others were permitted to depart, upon a promise to attend when requested.

requested.

DECISION OF THE BENCHERS OF THE INNER TEMPLE ON MIR. HARVEY'S CASE.

Inner Tempte, Bench Table, Thursday, Jan. 23.

At a special meeting of the Masters of the Bench of this Society, to take into consideration the renewed application of D. W. Harvey, Esq., to be called to the Bar, accompanied by a copy of his petition to the Judges, present—Edmund Henry Lushington, Esq., Treasurer; Joseph Jokyll, Esq.; Sir James Scarlett, Kt.; Sir Charles Wetherell, Kt.; William Harrison, Esq.; Sir Alexander Croke, Kt.; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart.; Sir Robert Baker, Kt.; John Wyant, Esq.; the Jlon. Sir George Rose, Kt.; Henry Bickersteth, Esq.; John Williams, Esq.; Frederick Pollock, Esq.; Illorace Twiss, Esq.; the Hon. Charles Ewan Law; Thomas Coltman, Esq.; Francis Ludlow Holt, Esq.; Henry Hall Joy, Esq.; Philip Courtenay, Esq. Upon taking into consideration the renewed application of Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey to be called to the Bar, and the cydence adduced in support of the same, and the arguments of the Learned Counsel thereon,

It is unanimously resolved—"That the Bench do not see any sufficient reason to alter the resolution of the Bench communicated to Mr. Harvey by the Trensurer of the Society, on the 13th of November, 1821, against his application to be called to the Bar."

Enwand II. Marris, Sub-Trensurer.

The annual dinner of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom took place on Thursday the 30th ult., at their hall in Chancery Lane. Nearly 200 of the most eminent practising solicitors sat down to dinner. WILLIAM Lowe, Esq., in the chair.

The following summary of the manner in which the various tosts were received, will convey a pretty accurate estimate of the feelings entertained by the profession towards the legal dignitaries:—

The LORD CHANCELLOR; drank in solemn silence. This no doubt arose from the deep veneration and awe in which that very learned personage is held; sad it is resemmed that the company thought personage is held; and it is presumed that the company thought they could not better evince their sense of his great legal attainments than by receiving the announcement in the same manner set they would the names of his prototypes in legal learning, Sir Edward Coke, Bacoy, Hale, Hardwick, &c.

Mr. Secretary of Bankrupts VIZARD sat on the left hand of the

Chairman, but did not return thanks; undoubtedly his feelings over-

powered him.
The Master of the Rolls.—Great appleuse.

Vice Chancellor .--- Same

The Lord Chief Justice and the "other Judges" of the Court of

The Lord Curry desired and the "other Judges" of the Court of King's Bench. —Applause. It is most probable that the very Learned Lord Chief Justice would have had the same honors paid to him as to his quondam collegage, had it not been for his being associated with such indifferent the most of lawyers as Institute 1. w-pated lawyers as Justices LITTLEDALE, J. PARKE, TAUNTON,

and Parteson.

The Lord Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Court of

Common Pleas.---Applause.
The Lord Chief Baron and the other Barons of the Court of Ex-

chequer.--Enthusiastic cheering, which lasted several minutes.

The Chief Judge and the other Judges of the Court of Review Shouts of Laughter.

p.S.--Some gentlemen contemplated proposing, as a sequel to the last toast, "The Judges of the Courts of Requests."

It has been determined by the Home Department to abolish the Convict Establishments at the out-ports. The hulks at Devonport and Sheerness are the first that are to be broken up. This arrangeand Sheerness are the first mater to be order up. In sarrange-ment will furnish employment for the paupers at present receiving an allowance from the neighbouring parishes, as the work which was formerly done by the convicts, will, for the future, be performed by the labourers resident in the vicinity of the different Dock-yards.— Several other measures having economy for their object have been adopted: for instance, the poor women who make the flags were all sampled. 101 instance, the poor women who make the flags were all sent to the right about because Government was about to contract for the manufacturing those essential articles to the service. After a long examination they find that the work can be done more cheaply by the poor women—so the poor women are re-instance. by the poor women—so the poor women are re-instated.—Then we find that at Plymouth the use of Government boats is to be no longer allowed the shipwrights and labourers of H. M. Dock-vard who reside in the distant villages on the opposite side of the Hamoaze, to covery them to and from their habitations; it is said that a considerable sum which has been unrually expended on boats' so used will be now swed.—To be sure it will a matter of forty or fifty pounds; and the poor labourers are to pay out of their powekets the expense of their conveyance from their homes to their work, and vice-versa.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.
TO JOHN BULL.
Sin—A most important question on the subject of the allowances to Official Assignees, was before the Court of Review on Thursday and Friday, the reports of which is the daily press have been so garbled that I shall be glad for the sake of the public if you will find room for the following particulars, as they were disclosed to the

Court:—
The Commission was dated 13th February last, and a dividend was made 19th June, being almost the earliest possible day. The total assets realized 18,2501. 9s. 2d. The Bankrupt had in his possession at the time of his Bankruptcy, in cash and bills, which were nt once paid over to the Official Assignee

His stock was sold by the Assignees without the slightest interference on the part of the Official Assignee, who received in aix cheques

His shouse was sold in like manner, and the Official Assignee received in one cheque

Certain mining shares were sold in like manner, and the Official Assignee received in one cheque

And the Official Assignee received at his own office, from various debtors who called there and paid it without any personal trouble to the Official Assignee

4.627 11 6

It will scarcely be credited that, for the interference of the Official Assignee, for I cannot say his services, the Commissioner allowed

Assignee, for I cannot say his services, the Commissioner allowed him 488l. 17s. 2d.—pray print it in capitals—Fora Hundred and Eight-eight Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Two-pence!! thus composed:-

thus composed:— £10 10 0

Examining books and accounts
On collection of debts under 1001., five per cent. on
4.4121. 543., received in cash
Ditto ditto 5001., and not exceeding 6001., 21.10s.
Per cent. on the than debts, one per cent. on first
1,0001.
On collection other than debts, one per cent. on first
1,0001.
One-half per cent. above—amount 12,5001. 3s. 2d
On money divided, two per cent. first 1,0001.
One-per cent. above, on 14,941. 10s. 7d.
On number of creditors proved, 1s. each—153

On number of creditors proved, 1s. each—153 10 0 0 62 10 0!!! 20 0 0!!! 149 3 0!!!! 7 13 0

Total

Comment is unnecessary.

The daily papers will do a great public good in copying these statements; and if the Court of Review will not interfere, Parliament must.

I should add, by way of shewing the opinion of the creditor I should add, by way of shewing the opinion of the creatures generally, that town creditors to the amount of 20,8001, ont of 21,2301. who proved, sign the petition against this enormous allowance. The signatures include those of SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITH, and the first merchants in London.

A CREDITOR. matures include erchants in London.

TO JOHN BULL.

Scarbro', Jan. 29, 1834.

Sin,...Recollecting that a few weeks ago you took notice of a proposed petition to Parliament, instly denominated by yourself an odious petition, which was attempted to be got up in Sentror' by one or two Dissenting Ministers, and which proved to be a complete failure, and anxious that you should be informed of the steps which some oner inhabitants of Scorbor' or now taking in order to prove our on the province of the steps which some oner inhabitants of Scorbor' or now taking in order to prove our oner attachment to the British constitution in Church and State. The province of the presented early in a constant of the province of the presented early in the steps which some statement to the British constitution in Church and State. The petition of the House of Commons, which will be presented early in a threat of the province eader. Mr. H. Miller, Vicar.

reader.

Mr. H. Miller, Vicar.

An Inhabitant of Scarbo'.

Mr. H. Miller, Vicar.

To the Homorphic the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Dritan and Ireland in Parliament Assembled;

The humble Petition of the undersigned Clergymen and Laymen of the United Kingdom of Great Dritan and Ireland in Parliament Assembled;

The humble Petition of the undersigned Clergymen and Laymen of the United State of the United Kingdom, the County of York,

Shepty the Parliament Assembled;

That your Petitioners have witnessed with the utmost alarm several notices on the Great of this County.

That county the State of the County of York,

That your Petitioners state of the public mind, and also the various modifications which hostility to the Church is daily assuming, your Petitioners cannot forbear stating their opinion that Thus to got the product of the State of the State of mity of the Church.

And therefore, your Petitioners humbly, but most earnestly, pray

your Honourable House, that the Church Establishment of this country may not be altered according to the views of any persons who are professedly hostile to the doctrine and government of the same; but that the constitutional authorities of the Church, in Convocation assembled, may be advised duly to consider this important subject, in order that some well-digested plan of Church Reform may be thus prepared and submitted to the deliberation of the Legislature. And your Petitioners, &c. &c.

We have intelligence from Malta up to the 8th of January. The squadron under Sir Pulpenry Malcoln was expected at Malta, with the exception of the Alfred, which would remain at Smyrna, and the Madagascar, which, in consequence of having become a favourite toy with King Orno, is to be kept at the seat of the Greek Government as a plaything for the Royal Infant. This vessel, indeed, trovernments a plaything for the Royal Inlant. This vessel, indeed, seems to have become a sort of marine omnibus for this Prince and his illustrious family; for we find that, at the date of these accounts, she was at Smyrna, with the Prince of Saxe Altenburg (King Otho's uncle), the Countess of Annanspara, and her family, on hoard; so that any one affirming that one soundary in the Maria. (King Otho's uncle), the Countess of Annanspare, and her family, on board; so that any one affirming that our squadron in the Mediterranean is entirely idle, will see the falacy of this assertion, and acknowledge at once that, if we have obscured our renown as warriors, at least we are entitled to some degree of credit as carriers.

We find by the intelligence from Alexandria, that the Vicenov remained at Cairo, preparing for his expedition against the Hedjaz. It was to consist of 16,000 men, and it was intended at first to be placed under the command of Actmer Packa; but subsequently Abbas Packa, a grandson of Mehemet Ali, had been fixed upon. The interest taken by the Viceroy in the expedition was such that he had delayed his journey into Upper Egypt. The works of the naval arsenal at Alexandria had not been relaxed, and the maintenance of a formidable naval force seemed to be the determined policy of the Egyptian Government. The exportation of all kinds of grain continued to be prohibited, and from the wants of the army and the scarcity of the harvest there was no probability that it would be

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. James North, M.A., of Brasenose College Oxford, to the Incumbency of St. Catherine's Church Liverpool, on the resignation of the Rev. T. W. Peile, M.A., appointed Senior Tutor in the University of Durham.

The Rev. T. MEVLEA, M.A., to the perpetual Curacy of Haydon, Wilts, void by the death of the Rev. William Jennings.

The Rev. Robbert Merk, to the Rectory of Brixton Devereil, Wilts, void by the death of the Rev. T. H. Hume.

The Rev. Liscombe. Clarake, M.A., to the Treasurership of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, with the Prebend of Calne annexed, void by the death of the Rev. T. H. Hume.

The Rev. Francis Lear, B.D., to the Prebend of Netherhaven, void by the cession of the Rev. Jacombe Clarke.

The Rev. WILLIAM SHORT, M.A. to the Prebend of Stratford, void by the cession of the Rev. Francis Lear.

The Rev. Charles Woodeock to the Vicarage of Chardstock. County of Dorset, void by the resignation of the Rev. Elborough Woodcock.

The Rev. WILLIAM COUKE, A.M., Succeptor of Hereford Cethoe.

Woodcock.

The Rev. WILLIAM COOKE, A.M., Succentor of Hereford Cathedral, to the Vicarage of Bromyard; the same being void by the resignation of the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph. Patrons: the Portionists.

drai, to the Vicaringe of Dromynta, the same being you by incressingtion of the Very Rev. the Deann of St. Asaph. Patrons: the Portionists.

The Rev. Joseph Dudley, M.A., to the perpetual Curacy of Marston, in the county of Hereford. Patron: the Rev. H. B. Domville.

The Hon. and Rev. H. E. J. Howard, Dean of Lichfield, has been appointed to the Rectory of Dominigton, near Albrighton.

The Perpetual Curacy of Kinfare has been presented to the Rev. Mr. Whatron, Muster of the Free Grammar School in that place.

The Rev. Mr. Hathaway, of Hereford, to the Rectory of Oldbury, near Bridgnorth.

The Rev. Jons Arch Argles, Ll. B., of Maidstone, has been presented to the Rectory of Goldhanger, with Little Totham, in Essex, by the Rev. Thomas Leigh Rector of Wickham Bishops, the Patron thereof.

The Rev. Charles Barter Sweet, has lately been instituted to the Rectory of Kentisbury, Devon, on his own petition.

The Rev. Gray Stuart, Curate of Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, has been appointed Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Gray of Gray. The Lord Bishop of Chester has been pleased to liceuse the Rev. Emwand Burnow, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, to the Parochial Chaple of New Church in Rossendale, void by the resignation of the Rev. Philip Abbott.

The Rev. William Robert Newbort, Clerk, M.A., Vicar of Somerton, Somerset, to be a Surrogate for Bath and Wells.

The Rev. Lames Brikett, A.M., master of Haydon-Bridge, The Rev. Lames Brikett, A.M., master of Alaydon-Bridge.

The Rev. LAUSEN THE SHIRKETT, A.M., master of Haydon-Bridge, The Rev. JAMES BIRKETT, A.M., master of Haydon-Bridge, Grammar School, to the perpetual Curacy of Ovingham. Charles William Bigge, Esq. patron.

OBITUARY.

Grammar School, to the perpetual Curucy of Ovingnam. Charles William Bigge, Esq. patron.

ORITUARY.

On the 19th inst. at Mickleton Vieraree, in the county of Gloncester, aged 74, the Rev. Joseph Baylis, M.A. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Roanfort, Viera of Mickleton-cum-Bbrington, Rector of St. Mary-de-Crypt, and Vicar of St. Owen, Gloncester.

At Wigniton, Vorkshire, aged 86, the Rev. Win. Dealtry, Prehendary of Southwell, Notts, and Rector of Wigzinton, and of Skirpenbeck, Vorkshire.

At Wifney, the Rev. Thomas Cripps, Rector of Coggs, Oxon, and Master of the Free Grammar School at Witney, aged 74.

At Grove-house, Twickenham, the Rev. H. J. Hill, in his 52d year.

The Rev. Win. Roles, M.A. Viera of Raunds, Northamptonshire, Rector of Sharmord, Wilks, and of Upina Lovell, in the same county.

Aged 77, the Rev. S. L. Adams, M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxfond, and Viera of Biocharton and thomourty of Stafford, the Rev. John Peploe Mosley, A.M.

At Barneley, the Rev. H. W. B. Willan, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and eldest son of the Rev. R. Willan, M.A. Minister of St. Mary's, Barnsley,

At Borneley, the Rev. H. W. B. Willan, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and eldest son of the Rev. R. Willan, M.A. Minister of St. Mary's, Barnsley,

At Borneley, the Rev. H. W. B. Willan, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and eldest son of the Rev. R. Willan, M.A. Minister of St. Mary's, Barnsley,

At Borneley, the Rev. H. Engiamin Adams, pastor of that parish for the period of 51 years.

Horization, Stationard, the four sequential reading, passet of the partial of 51 years, the Rev. James Wyld, of Blumsden St. Andrew, Wilts, in the 69th year of his

The Rev. James Wyld, of Blumsden St. Andrew, Wilts, in the 69th year of his age.

In a Convocation holden on Thursday the University send was affixed to the instrument of election of his Grace the Duke of affixed to the instrument of election of his Grace the Duke of affixed to the instrument of election of his Grace the Duke of affixed to the instrument of election of his Grace the Duke of affixed to the instrument of election of his Grace the Duke of affixed to the instrument of the Press in the room of the late Dr. Surrely annual prizes of 251. The Holl, to be a Delegate of the Press in the room of the late Dr. Milliams, was unanimously approach.

The Holl, to be a Delegate of the Press in the room of the late Dr. Surrely annual prizes of 251. The Holl, to be two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy mong the commencing Bachelors of Aris, were on Friday last adjudged to Philip Krillams of Queen's college, and Thomas Rawson Brake, of Trinity college, the first and second Wranglers.

The Hon. Gronge Saviler, brother of Lord Pollingron, is admitted of Queen's college.

At a General Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Workesteria in the Cathedral on Saturday the 25th ult. (being the Conversion of St. Paul) the following Gentlemen were Ordinined:—Deacons: R. Sergeant, B.A. of Magd. hall, Oxford, to the Curacy, of Boroughton Hackett.—Priesses: J. H. T. Allen, B.A. of Brasenose coll., Oxford, Curate of St. Peter's in Droitwitin; W. K. Izon, B.A. of Queen's coll., Oxford, Curate of Tredington; T. C. Vanghan, B.A. Magd. hall, Oxford, Curate of Tredington; T. C. Vanghan, B.A. Sangal, hall, Oxford, Curate of Tredington; T. C. Vanghan, B.A. Lorate of Stratford-upon-Avon; S. Thackwell, B.A. of Pembroke, coll., Oxford, Curate of General Proposition; M. S. College, Oxford, Curate of Abbotts-morton; William Turbitt, M.A. of Pembroke coll., Oxford, Curate of Genary, Dabitot; M. J. Loyd B.A. late of St. John's coll., Cambridge, (un letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Norwich); C. Roe, B.A. of Trinty c

the chair, for the purpose of taking the sense of the payers as to making a new Church-rate, it was proposed that a Church-rate be forthwith made and collected. The motion was met by an amendment by the Rev. Thomas Hirst, minister of the Independent Chaped, "That the motion be deferred to this day twelve months." After along discussion, in which the more respectable and influential Dissenters bore a conspicuous part, and justly eulogised the liberal conduct of the members of the Established Church, the Rev. gendeman withdrew his amendment, and the rate was acceded to without further opposition.

The number of Roman Catholics in England is daily augmenting. At Bristol on Sunday se'nnight, Dr. Bairss, V.A., administered the rite of confirmation to 300 persons, of whom 86 are recent converts to the Roman Catholics of Birmingham met last week to consider the practicability of creeting a *Cathedral* in that town. Among those who took part in the proceedings was Mr. Hanson, the architect, who said he was sure they might set up a building which would out it may place of worship in the town. Dr. Walsh, Vicar Apostolic of the Middland district, presided on the occasion, and expressed his intention of giving 2001. to the fund, and a monthly contribution of one pound towards payment of the interest of money to be borrowed.

Exalish Established Church at Hanburgh.—The following official notification has been made by the authorities of this city:—"The privileges of our established congregation having now been constitutionally conferred on the professors of the Anglo-Episcopal Church, it has also been deemed expedient to remove any doubt on the subject of the official acts hitherto performed he: estime the same force, which is hereby made known to and recommended to the attention of all.—Given at our Assembly of the Senate, at Hamburgh, the 20th of January, 1884."

On Monday last, a meeting was held in the parish church, Huddersfield, by a number of friends to the establishment, for the purpose of subscribing towards the exp

dersned, by a number of trends to the establishment, for the purpose of subscribing towards the expenses of beautifying that place of worship, when the handsome sum of 1,1001, and upwards was put down.

We have heard of the death of the Rev. Samuel Madden, sen., of Kilkenny, occasioned by what would appear a most mysterious providence. While administering medicine to a favourite pony he in some way caught the disease (glanders), which in a short time deprived his family of a kind and affectionate husband, father, and brother. Mr. Maddens was eldest son of the late Major Madden, of Kilkenny, and nephew of Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Bart.—Dublin Mal.

Trinity College, Dublin, are not to be engaged in the duties of unition but are to receive a permanent salary of 3001, a year, rising in their turn into the far more lucrative situation of Tutors. The Fellowships are not to be filled up at-once, but are to be given away at the rote, of one each year, so that eight years will elapse before the new arrangement will come finally into effect; when it does so, the eight most junior of the Fellows will receive the above-mentioned stiperid from the College, without the permission of taking pupils; they will, like them, in their turn, be coopted into the full rank and privileges of Fellows. There will be three grades in the Society-Senior Fellows, Tutor Fellows, and Junior Fellows.—Limerick Chronicle.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge have announced a meeting to be held in London on the 10th of February, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of appointing a separate Committee to superintend the publication and promote the circulation of versions of the Holy Scriptures, and of the English Litury, in Foreign Laugnages; and likewise of establishing a separate Fund for the extension of the Society's operations in this department of its designs.

We learn with sincere regret that the Rev. Dr. Chalmers was taken suddenly ill on Friday morning; the answer to the inquiries yesterday was that he was st

appeared much exhausted. We trust that a few days of relaxation will restore the Rev. Doctor to his wonted health.—Edinburgh Courant.

The Dissenters.—It appears from what Earl Gary said to the deputation of Nottingham Dissenters, that Ministers are quite disposed to relieve the disabilities of the Dissenters connected with marriage, burial, registration, &c. but that they will firmly resist every effort to sever the Church from the State. Earl Gary, said, "he considered it the sacred duty of every Government to maintain an establishment of religion."

Some Dissenters of Cheltenham have adopted a Memorial to Government, in which they arow their opinion, that "all connection between Church and State is decidedly opposed to the spirit of Christianity," and urge the removal of their grivances.—The Rev. John Brown, of Cheltenham Chapel does not concur in this Memorial.

We understand that the Bishop of Rochester will visit and hold confirmations, on behalf of the Bishop of Nogures, throughout his

John Brows, of Cheltenham Chapel does not concur in this Memorial.

We understand that the Bishop of Rochester will visit and hold Confirmations, on behalf of the Bishop of Norwich, throughout his Lordship's diocese, during the months of April and May. The venerable Prelate is now in his 90th year, and is of course unable personally to perform these duties. The Bishop of Rochester will hold a visitation in his sown diocese in the beginning of July.

The Downger Lady Lyttelton, of Peachfield Lodge, near Malvert, has trumsmitted, through the hands of the Bishop of Workstein, the very handsome donation of 20th to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and her Ladyship has also become an annual subscriber of two guiness.

The Earl of Coventary's subscription of 100 guineas towards the crection of a church in the Blockhouse, has been paid within these few days.

ammal subscriber of two guineus. The Earl of Coventra's subscription of 100 guineas towards the creation of a church in the Blockhouse, has been paid within these few days.

We have the pleasure of saying, that the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Coventray, at his late tithe audit for the parish of Severn Stoke, made a permanent reduction of ten per cent. on his tithes. We have the pleasure of saying, that the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Coventray, at his late tithe audit for the parish of Severn Stoke, made a permanent reduction of ten per cent. on his tithes. We have the tendence of the per cent. On the state of the clerky at Gloncestal tithe-holders; we hope the lay impropriators will give us an opportunity of mentioning like liberality on their part.

Archdeacon Ossows said at the Meeting of the Clergy at Gloncesten; "The misfortune is, that if the Clergy exert themselves in defence of their fairly, their exertions are too often ascribed to selfish motives; and they are too often supposed to be actuated more by a concern for the temporal interests of the establishment, than by a concern for the temporal interests of the establishment, than by a concern for the temporal interests of the establishment, than by a concern for the temporal interests of the establishment, than by a same banners with ourselves, and to show that, with regard to the same banners with ourselves, and to show that, with regard to the same banners with ourselves, and to show that, with regard to the same banners with ourselves, and to show that, with regard to the same banners with ourselves, and to show that, with regard to the same banners with ourselves, and to show that, with regard to the same banners with ourselves, and to show that without the slightest profes. They are assumed to be facts, without the same banners with our them. I do not hesitate to declare that, in my opinion, such assertions are wholly unfounded without the slightest profes. They are assumed to be goose libely, both on the Clergy and Laity. On the contrary, I believe, that, gen

STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING.

Consols have undergone some fluctuation during the week, and the closing quotation for the Account was 884 it, after having them 884 it. They were quotific resterdar in the first having them 884 it. They were quotific resterdar in the first having them 884 it. They were quotific resterdar in the first having them 884 it. They were quotific resterdar in the first having the first having the second in the first having the first have been on the first having the first had a first had a first had a

Exchequer Bills, 47.38 pm.
Bank Long Annutites, 17 1/6 1-16

Exchequer Bills, 47.38 pm.
Concest for Account, 98.883 %

Duel between M. Dulong and General Bugaaud, both Deputies, and death of the former.—All Paris has been thrown into a state of agitation by a political duel which took place on Wednesday, between M. Dulong, deputy for Eure, the illegitimate son of M. Dupont de PEure, and General Bugeand, the member for Perigord, who was commandant of the citadel of Blave during the period of the incarceration of the Duchess of Berri. On Saturday last, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Dulong accused General Bugeand of having been the 'ignominious gaoler of Blaye.' After the sitting, a friend of Bugeand required an apology, which was at first promised, but subsequently, Dulong being required to write or sign a letter containing that apology, to be published in the Journal des Debats, he refused so to do, and the meeting was fixed for Wednesday morning. M. Dulong fired first, according to decision, by drawing lots, but missed his adversary. General Bugeaud then fired, and shot Dulong through his head. He died on the svot. It is feared that this result will be to new provocations and new duels. Dulong belonged to the republican party.

The Congress at Vienna, it appears, is about to introduce a vigorous surveillance of the press, which is to be exercised throughout all the States of Germany by a general commission, so as to prevent the superation of that Duchy from the Germanic body.

Halifax papers to the fith of January were received vesterday morning. They furnish accounts from Bahama, by which we learn that second collision had taken place between the Council and the House of Assembly, from a dispute with the former on their alleged and the fitted on the second collision had taken place between the Council and the House of Assembly, from a dispute with the former on their alleged of Assembly, from a dispute with the former on their alleged of Assembly, from a dispute with the former on their alleged of Assembly, h

and the Governor, siding with the Council, had dissolved the House of Assembly.

Mr. Baron Bayley took leave of the Bar on Friday. Sir William Horne, Mr. Pepys, and Mr. Sergeant Wilde, are all mentioned as likely to succeed the much respected Judge who retires.

A numerously signed requisition from the electors in Ayr has been forwarded to Sir George Murray, inviting him to become a candidate for the representation of that district in Parliament, in the room of Mr. Kennedy.

Dover, Jan. 29.—The unusual high tide of last night has washed away a part of the base of the rock of Archcliff fort, and it is feared that unless the overhanging part be not immediately sloped away it may beattended with serious consequences in the fall. The tide has been equally high to-day, and has taken away a great deal of ground between the South Pier and Shakspeare's Cliff. Kentish Observer.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Friday orders were issued at all the recruiting depots in London for his Majesty's Cavalry to leave town and on their respective regiments. It is expected that similar orders will be immediately issued at the recruiting depots for the Infantry service.

MR. BENSON'S SERMON at the TEMPLE, January 19th.

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	Wheat . 48s 10d Rye 29s 9d Barley 27s 10d Beans 32s 2d Oats 18s 2d Pease 36s 3d	Oats 18s 9d	Pease 38s	94	
	Duty on Foreign . \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Oats 19s 9d	Beans 19s	94	
	·Duty on Foreign · Barley 19s 10d	Rye 21s 3d	Pease 12s	64	
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	han mara				

On the 28th ult. in Mansfield-street, the lady of Lieutenant General Sir George Townshead Walker, G.C.B., of a son—At the Rectory Caxton, the lady of the Rev. Robert W. Shaw, of a daughter—On the 28th ult. at Chebea College, the wife of Lieut. Colonel John Morrilyon Wilson, of a daughter—At Street Parsonses, on the 22d ult. the lady of the Rev. Wim. Fitzhigsh, of a son—On the 26th ult. at Bath, the hady of Captain Stevenson, of a daughter—On the 20th ult. at Bellay Coltage, Brixton, the lady of Major John Race Godfrey, of the 1st Regimen Madras Infantry, of a daughter—On the 31st ult. the lady of Francis Whitworth Russell, Esq. of a daughter.

Russell, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

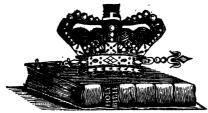
On the 29th ult. at Remembain Church, Berks, John Colqubonn, Esq. second son of Sir James Colqubonn, Bert. to Frances Sarah, fourth daughter of E. Fuller Maildand, Esq. of Parle-place, Henley-on-Thames—On the 30th ult. at S. George's Hanover-square, Major Gore Brown, of the Royal Artillery, to Mary Anne, daughter of Benjamin Benyon, Esq. of Wilton-creecent, Beigrave-square, and the square of the Convertible of the Convertible

Gemeral of Civil Public Accounts in Ireland, to Eliza Sarah, second daughter of Charles Coto, of Bellannoth Forest, Esq.

At Chiswick, on the 27th inst. A. Brande, Esq. M.D. in the 87th year of his age, At Boulogne-sur-Mer, on the 26th ult., after a short illness, Sir William Clay, On, Bart, of Marden Park, Surrey, and Harlevford. Bucks, in the 72d years, in the 18th year of his age, deeply regretted by his numerous family and friends—On the 30th ult. 27th of November last, at Portland, Jamasica, in his 36th year, William Szeonds on John West, Esq., of that Island, and of Brixton-place—On the seconds on John West, Esq., of that Island, and of Brixton-place—On the seconds on John West, Esq., of that Island, and of Brixton-place—On the 28th ult., George William Story, Esq., in the 77th ye and 18th graders house, Vork-place, Wood, Spatiliagne—On the 28th ult., aged 28, Henry Malpas, Esq., of Knieth-prige—On the 30th ult., at his residence, No. 2, Pier-head, Wapping, Dealt prige—On the 30th ult., at his residence, No. 2, Pier-head, Wapping, Dealt Chapman, Esq., the much respected Superintendant of the London Docks, aged 69—On the 28th ult., John Authur, the infant son of J. Anglos-Esq.—At Tidmarsh, Berks, on the 28th ult., Robert Hopkins, Esq., aged 18th year, Mary Nochimery, 18th year, 18th

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JOHN



BULL.

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Vol. XIV.—No. 687.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow evening will be performed, a new Historical Play. To conclude with St. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON; or, The Seven Champions of Christendom, which will be performed every evening until further notice.—The Wedding Gown will be performed every evening until further notice.—The Wedding Gown will be performed every evening until further notice.—The Revolt triumphant—the scenery may tee with the efforts of the first artists. The symphs bathing and sporting is as chaete as it is beautiful. The dance and evolutions of the female wayfore are highly halfed with repeated chees, and it may truly be said to be the senior of the control of the scenery and the senior of the senior of the female of the senior of the sen

at the Box-office; of Mr. Andrewa, 167, New Bond-street; and Mr. Sann, St. James-street.

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CRAND VALEXTINE BALL, will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, Feb. 14th ANNUAL VALEXTINE BALL, will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, Feb. 14th occook, with the Valentine Dance, composed by Mr. Wilson, in which the nominal letters of the word Valentine will be successively formed by the fourteen young Ladies performing the dance. The peneral diancing will consist of every department of many of any age may be privately instructed in every department of many of the Nation of the National Control of any age may be privately instructed in every department of month of the National Control of the

ben Dancing.

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	8	Excellent Pale or Brown	28.
Very come of time, 5 vrs bottled 34	s l	Fine old Straw-coloured ditto	348
Very curions, of the most cele- brated vintages 40		Curious old East India ditto	40s
Fine old Countages . 40	۰ I	Manual Contract There unto	
The Old Crusted Posts	•	Marsala, first quality	24s
Pine old Crusted Ports, in Pints and Half-pints.	1	Fine old Lisbon and Moun-	
Good Family CAPES.		tain 21s.	.298348
Good Family ver APES.	ì	Bucellas, very fine	348
Good Family Wine 12 Superior ditto, Sherry flavour 14 Genuine Pontac, very flavour 14	. 1	Wood India Madaian	
Gennier ditto, Sherry Haven		Old District State of the Cold District Cold	348
Totaline Pontage war intvotty 11	s17s	Old East India ditto	52859s
Genuine Pontac, very fine 17	s20s	Fine old Rota Tent	34s.,40s
	ı	Sparkling Champagne	60s.,66s
A large 4	1		.58s70s

d Rum Shrub

10s 64 12s

10s 6

DECLARATION of the LAITY of the CHURCH of ENG-LAND—A COMMITTEE Sits Daily at No. 15. SUPPOLK-STREET.
PALL-MALL EAST, for the purpose of PROMOTING the CIRCULATION
and SIGNATURE of the DECLARATION of the LAITY of the CHURCH of
ENGLAND, throughout the Kingdom. Copies of the Declaration lie for Signature at the Thatched House Taven, St. James's-street; and at the City of London
Tavens, Bishopsgate-street. Subscriptions for defraying the necessary expenses
of printing and circulating the Declaration are received at Mesers. Drummonds,

and SIGNAL I URL Of the DECLARATION Of the LAILY of the CHURCH of EXCILAND throughout the Kingdom. Copies of the Declaration is for Signature at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-vices; and at the City of London of Printing and circulating the Declaration are received at Mesers. Drummonds, Charing-cross.

Chairman—Golonel CLITHEROW.

T. G. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Esq., D.C.L., M.P. for the University of Oxford.

JOSHUA KING Esq., M.A., The Company of Charing-cross.

River-home-deport het University of Cambridge. A Company of the Company of the University of Cambridge. A Company of the Company of the Company of Cambridge. A Company of the Company of the Company of Cambridge. A Company of the Company of Cambridge. A Cambridge of Cambridge. A Cam

James's.

A PPRENTICE to a SURGEON.—A Gentleman, practising the Medical Profession in all its branches, and residing a short distance from Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, is desirous of obtaining an APPRENTICE. The strictes attention will be paid to his Professional Studies—Apply, if by letter, post paid, to Branshy B. Cooper, Esq., Surgeon, New-street, Spring-garden.

apply, 11 by letter, post paid, to Branshy B. Cooper, Esq., Surgeon, New-street, Spring-gandless, and ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, Inving been engaged for nearly three years at one of the principal University-towns in Prussia, as Tutor to the sous of an English Gentleman, is now about to return thither with a limited number of Pupils, and has a few Vacancies for those Gentlemen who wish their sons to acquire the Gennal Language, connected with the routine of an English education, and attention to their countries. Continuous wishing to attend the University received as bonders. Letters for the paid) addressed to P. R., care of Alessos, Richter & Co., Booksellers, 30, Sohr-square.

the routine of an English education, and attention to their countors. Gentlemen wishing to attend the University received as boarders. Letters (post paid) addressed to P. R., care of Messis. Richter & Co., Booksellers, 30, Sobio-square.

PERFECTION in CHINTZ.—MILES and EDWARDS are now introducing for the DRAWING-ROOM, BOUDORR, &c., designs in printed Chintz, surpassing anything of the kind ever before attempted in this country, and which can only be seen at their extensive CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WARENOONS, No. 131, Oxfont-street, now Hanver square.

A LBION HOTEL, COCKSPI R-STREET.—CHARLES G. ENGLISH, late Principal Waiter at the Union Hotel, begs to announce to the Nobibity, cientry, and his Friends in particular, that having enlarged his cincer thanks for the vert fattering pations in particular, that having enlarged his incre thanks for the vert fattering pations as hitherto, and returns binomical success thanks for the vert fattering pations.

CAPITAL ESTATE—TO BE SOLD, a benutiful FREE-HOLD EXTACLES, with a quantity of Timber, situated in the most fertile part of the South Hame of Devonshire, and near the great Western Turnpike: consisting of a Farm-house and Offices, with about 100 Acres of the richest Ordonal, Meadow and Poster Eand, undring a clear rent of £310. Price £300. The ENGLE, and EASTATE.—TO BE SOLD, a benutiful FREE-Ordonal, Meadow, and Poster Eand, undring a clear rent of £310. Price £300. The ENGLE, or the ENGLE, and Frant thereto belonging, containing together about 175 Acres of Amble, Meadow, and Pasture Land, with Farm-yard and excellent Agricultural Buildings a Gent Frant for the reception of a family of distinction. It is situate on an extensive lawn, and commands a view of beautiful severy, comprising Photocres Hill and the River Thames. It promits a not has been farmed for everal part in every respect, and fit for the reception of EN

The Land has been money or one expense in the cultivation and improvements, and it is now in the nignest condition.

For further particulars, and for eards to view, application may be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mesers. Porfer and Nelson, New-Court Temple: to Robert Bartlett, Esc., Chemisson's rio Mesers. Perkins and Gepp, of the same place, where plane of the Sex AIKE BED AIRER.—This vessel is constructed upon philosophical principles, and will retain its heat with once lilling for any post of the properties of the proper

Ministerial Dissensions—The Sabbath Night's Super, by the Author of "Night's Super of the Regular Dissensions—The Sabbath Night's Super, by the Author of "Night's Super of the Sabbath Night's Super of the Sabbath Night's Super of Nig

This New Series are a more reasonable, as, at the rate charged by the mixed aday, at the rate of Tweeter Shillings annually, as, at the rate charged by the mixed aday, at the rate of Tweeter Shillings annually, as, at the rate charged by the mixed aday, at the rate of Tweeter, and before. The character of the trees, "—the charged and as various as before."—Spectator.

"Tait's ample page looks as frank and open as ever; its matter is as good and as various as before."—Spectator.

APPEAL to the BENEVOLENT.—An AGED LADY, who formerly kept her carriage, and who is the descendant of a great Newal. Commander, has lately, from adventitious circumstances, hen reduced to a state of great distress, and involved in difficulties to the extent of 500l. She is perfectly helpless from paralysis, and her youngest daugher (one of twenty-two children), who is living with her, his incapable from internal disease, of assisting her aged nother. The lady having no relatives of her own now itving, it has been thought advisable by her friends to appeal to the henceolence of the public this her effected, she will be enabled, by means of a pension to which has in emittied, to pas a the remainder of her days in comparative case.

Subscriptions already acknowledged ... 2779 1 0

A friend at Charmouth, by the Soldier's daughter ... 20

Record Office ... 20

Soldier's daughter ... 20

Record Office ... 20

Soldier's daughter ... 20

burn). New Burlington-street; at the Naval and Military Gazette Office, Catherme-street, Strand; and at the Standard Office, Bridge-street, Backfrians.

TO MY PUBLISHER, MR. JAMES FRASER, REGENT-STREET.

Sir.

Sir.

THINK our friend of the Metropolitan gives us some hard knocks to begin the year with; you may tell him from me, if you meet, or through the medium of your Monthly, that I think he is better than half right in some of his remains, and had I my life to write over annin, or to live over again, meet on the so angr just because a hely tells him that the some and daughters of Britain have not degenerated in their broad plains of America. Your, sincerely, Dalkeith, Jan. 21, 1834.

AT the LONDON GENERAL INSTITUTION. OF FREE AMERICAN, THORNBURN, Dalkeith, Jan. 21, 1834.

AT the LONDON GENERAL INSTITUTION OF FREE AMERICAN, and poverty being sufficient pussports to the immediate benefits of the Charity. The expenses afterndant on the indiscriminate admission of Cholera pations during the last two years, has left the Charity very much in debt, to liquidate which, the Committee carnedly solicit the aid of a benevolent Public. The great utility of this institution is demonstrated by the single fact, that since its foundation in treatored them from the most wretched and loathsome disorders. The Commattee are satisfied, the liberal principles on which the Charity is founded, and the evenomical manner in which its affairs are managed, require only to be known to obtain for it the approbation and support of the humane and affuent.

Donations are received by the Treasurer, Pasco St. Leger Grenfell, Eq., at Sir James Edulic and Co., Lombard-street; by Mesers. Courts, Strand; Mesers. Harmborn, and the Royal Enumborn of London House, St. Redecross-street, and 10, Respent-street; and 10, Respent-street; hard London House, St. Redecross-treet, and 10, Respent-street; and London House, St. Redecross-treet, and 10, Respent-street, and the Royal Enumborn of the service of their superior fobric—LaPAWORTE and MLEY, Manufacture

quality and workunan-hip of which his establishment has been so long celebrated.

George Paluer feels it a duty he wore to himself, his family, and those friends
who have so long, so kindly, and so generously supported him, to state, that his
only Establishment is the old and well-known House, No. 1, BJ. James'-estreet,
apposite the Palues.

TURKEY COFFEE, finest quality, 2s. per lb.

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WARSHALL and Co. beg to inform the Public that they continue solling
the discontinuer of the control of the control of the Cocon Nuts, Nils, or Ground, finest
At their Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

A LE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to
acquain their Priends and the Public, that their genuine Burton and Edinburgh Ales, Dorchester Beer, London and Dublin Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c.
are in fine order for use, and, as well as their Foreign Wines and Spirits, of a
very superior class—22, Henrichts-Street, Covent-garden.

ROBINSON'S HINDOOSTAN SAUCE, most excellent for
Cold Meat, Macouts, Friends, and all kinds of made Dishes. The principal advantage of this Sauce consists in possessing in a determinate degree, everywater, you have instantaneous By the addition of a small quantity of beel-fea or
Sold by Finch and Green, whole-sale and retail, of No. 11, Ludgate-hill, in
bottles at 3s. each, and may be had of all Italian warehousemen and oilineathroughout the United Kingdom.

AVIESS MUCLI-ADMIRED CANDLES.—The Prices for
Cold Meat, black of the Company of the Com

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.
born-street, Whitechapel, sugar-refiner—E. B. GIBBINS, Farmerchant.

BANK DITCHES

J. FARMER, Osbom-street, Whitechapel, sugar-refinet—E. B. GIBBINS, Faringdon-street, wine-merchant.

T. SMITH, John-street, Blackfriar-road-Eab-master. Acta Dangari, Gagge-yard, Lombard-street—F. C. L. KLINGENTERS, Silvestor-me, Huckfley, conditionaster. Atts. Rowland and Young, Prince-street, Bank—M, Appl. 1986. Sush, a unseryman. Att. Blackfley, Frith-street, Seddequare—T. Shepherd's Bush, a unseryman. Att. Blackfley, Frith-street, Seddequare—T. JAMES, Bishopsgue-street, and St. Mery Aver, frunk—marker. Att. Weet and Morris, Crescent, Minoties—W. THORNTON, Leicester, hossier. Atts. Kay and Co., Manchester; Lawrou and Son, Leicester; Bower, Chancery-lane, London—W. BELLAMY, Haseley, Warvicishire, horse-dealer. Atts. Forter and Nelson, New-court Temple, London; Morris, Warvick—S. MACE, Norvicta, Middlessex—S. HACE, Norvicta, Middlessex—J. FARRER, Foully, Yurkshite, hop-merchant. Atts. Walter, Symond's lan, London; Turner, Sheffield—T. COLLETT, Rugeley, Staffordshire, brewer. Atts. Dove, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London; Smith, Rugeley, Staffordshire.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Crown Office, Feb. 7, 1834.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament — County of Somerset (Eastern Division)—Win. Miles, of Abbotsleigh, in the said County of Somerset, Esq. in the room of Win. Papwell Brigstock, Esq. deceased.

eceased.

DECIATATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. BUTTERWORTH, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—J. COOK,
Narrow-street, Ratcliffe, biscuitbaker—W. BAILLIE, Slough, Buckingham-

hite, nurseryman.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. L. HINTON, Plymouth Dock, Devonshire, grocer—W. JONES, Bridgend, damorganshire, mason.

J. L. HIN1ON, rymouta Bock, peronsaire, gueer—it. covaries, and defanorganshire, mason.

BANKRUPTS.

J. TRIGGS, Mare-street, Hackney, veterinary-surgeon. Att. Overton, King's Arma-yard, Coleman-street—C. LAMPON, Tyer's-gateway, Bermondsey, fell-monger. Atts. Messrs. Drew, Bermondsey, street—J. and W. GREEN, Swinton, Yorkshire, earthenware-manufactures. Atts. Rodgers, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate; Rodgers and Son, Sheffield-R. DIXON, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, maltster. Atts. Chilton, Chancery-lane; Clarke, Chesterfield—J. JACKSON, Whitehaven—J. THRAVES, Sandiacre, Derbyshire, niller. Atts. Wilson, King's Bench-walk, Temple; Welch, Derby—M. W. LAMB, Manchester, drysalter. Atts. Johnson and Weatherhall, Temple; Hitchcock, Manchester.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday.—The second Session of the Reformed Parliament commenced this day, and was opened by his Majesty in person. His Majesty entered the House about twenty minutes past two o'clock, attended by his Ministers and Great Officers of State. In a few minutes afterwards the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by a considerable number of its Members, were ushered to the Bar by the Gentleman Uther of the Black Rod. His Majesty then delivered with considerable distinctness and emphasis (although occasionally interrupted by a slight cough) a Speech, which will be found in the 4th page.

At the conclusion of the Speech his Majesty left the House.

At the conclusion of the Speech his Majesty left well with the Speech his Majesty with the Lord Chancellor taking his sent on the Woolsace, Chock, by the Lord Chancellor taking his sent on the The Bill having been read, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to read the Speech which had been delivered by his Majesty. It was then handed to the Clerk at the table, by whom it was again read to the House.

The Duke of Suthermann then rose and moved the Address, in

The Bill having been read, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to read the Speech which had been delivered by his Majesty. It was then handed to the Clerk at the table, by whom it was again read to the House.

The Duke of SUTHERLAND then rose and moved the Address, in enswer to the Speech from the Throne, in which he briefly noticed the various topics alluded to.—It was seconded by Lord Howand of Etypingham. Upon the question being put—

The Duke of Wellington rose, and after observing that it was not his intention to oppose the Address, and that the Speech "contained has little as any Speech that had ever been delivered from the Throne to that House," proceeded to make some observations upon the topics contained in it. It was utterly impossible, he said, for any man to judge from that Speech what measures His Majesty's Government, as a Government, intended to submit to Parliament. Alluding to Holland, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain, his Grace remarked that everything remained just the same with regard to the first three countries. For tugal, however, would have been at neace long ago had the course been pursued which he (the Duke of Wellington) recommended last Scenarty. Referring to the Course been pursued which he the Course been pursued which he heard continued would never answer. "The Speech," was no intention out the part of Government to establish throughout the country uniform municipal corporations, founded on the 10th franchise, which he was convinced would never answer. "The Speech," said the Noble Duke, "is cautious with regard to Church property, and I will not therefore enter on the question at present."

Earl Garey, in reply, defended the conduct of Government, He expressed his surprise that the Noble Duke should have considered the Municipal Commission illegal; and contended that much good and already resulted from its labours. Upon the subject of Church Reform, the Noble Earl said, "He was a friend to the Church Establishments, and would be found foremost among its supporters. He would never lend himse

Wennenary.—The House assembled this day, merely for the purpose of taking up the Address to his Majesty. No other business and some of taking up the Address to his Majesty. No other business are some of taking up the Address to his Majesty. No other business are some of the Answer which his Majesty and the Answer which his Majesty and the Answer declared his Majesty, satisfactor at the loyal and duting the first of the Address, and the assumace the loyal and duting the firm resolution of the House to support the triablication of the House to support the triablication of the House to support the triablication of the first his majesty studed that upon his set he should never be unaindful of the sacred obligations which attacked to the station in which it had pleased Dvine Providence to place him. He should never cease to watch over the honour and safety of the country, and to the utmost of his power uphold the liberties of the brave, loyal, and intelligent people whose allegiance he possessed. The Earl of Shartzssur moved that his Majesty's most gracious Answer, and also the Address of the House, should be printed and published.

The motion was put from the Woolsack and carried.—Adjourned. Faiday.—Lord Dacar presented a Petition from the several congregations of Protestant Dissenters of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Hapitis persuasions within twelve miles round London, praying for relief. The Petitioners expressed their graitfude for the relief alored granted to them in the removal of disabilities; but there were yet several practical grievances for which they sought the Petition were pirth, marriage, and burial, in respect of which the Petition were birth, marriage, and burial, in respect of which the Petition were birth, marriage, and burial, in respect of which the Petition were birth, marriage, and burial, in respect of which the Petition were birth, marriage, and burial, in respect of which he Petition were birth, marriage, and burial, in respect of which the Petition were birth, marriage, and buries. T

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUEBDAY.—Shortly after two o'clock the Speaker, attended by several Members, proceeded to the House of Lords, on summons by the Usher of the Black Rod, to hear His Majesty's Speech on the opening of Parliament. On his return, the Right Hon. Gentleman stated that he had issued Writs for the election of Representatives for the following places:—For the city of York, in the room of Captain Bayntun, deceased; for the borough of Morpeth, in the room of the Hon. F. Howard; for the borongh of Huddersfield, in the room of Mr. Hewis Fenton, deceased; for the shore of Berneick, in the room of Mr. Majoribanks, deceased; and for the eastern division of Somerset, in the room of Mr. Rigstock, deceased.

The Solicitos-General govenotice that on Wednesday, Feb. 19, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt in all cases except fraudulent ones.

Mr. H. Handler asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of Government, during the present Session, to introduce any measure modifying or alterng the Corn Laws, and, whether, if such were not its intention, its support would be given to any measure modifying or alterning the present Session, to introduce any measure modifying or alterning the present Session, to introduce any measure modifying or alterning the present Session, to introduce any measure modifying or alterning the present Session, to any other the service of the Exchange of the Exc

could only reply that if any other Hen. Member brought forward the subject, he would do so without the sanction of Ministers.—(Loud cheers.)—And His Majesty's Government, looking at the matter as a Government measure, would not feel themselves authorised to support it."—(Cheers.)—Mr. Hurr gave notice that, on the 27th of February, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the existing Corn Laws.

Mr. Rirrox gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill to exclude Bishops from having a seat in the House of Peers.

ma Bill to exclude Bishops from having a seat in the House of Mar. Sawa Legrant then roe to more the Address, which was seconded by Mr. Monanov (Member for Igwrich), when a long delete enanced—Mr. Hurst moved an amendment. That the House I was a season of the control of the c

question, that a new writ be not issued for the borough of Warwick till the 17th of March, was resumed. The motion was agreed to, after an unsuccessful opposition on the part of Mr. Halcomb.

The remaining Sessional Corders were agreed to, without discussion. Faiday.—In answer to a question by Bir R.P.EL, the Changer. Los of the Excuspurs asid he should intreduceasome measure for the relief of agriculturists from vexations surcharges on horses employed in agriculture.

Mr. Hunk wished to...know whether Ministers has made up their minds to repeal the house and window taxes?—Lord Althour said that he could not at present answer the question.

A new writ was ordered for Kendal, in the room of James Brongham, Esq., deceased.

The Changellon of the Exchrequer signified that he would make a general financial statement next Friday.

Mr. Hunk asked whether it was the intention of Government to proceed with the Local Courts Bill?—Lord Althour hoped to be able shortly to give a satisfactory answer to the question.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the Changellon of the Exchequer moved that asupply be granted to his Majesty. Mr. Robinson wished to know whether all the Estimates were to be laid before the House previously to asking for any grants of money?—The Changellon of the Exchequer assured that no money rote should be proposed at a late hour during the Session. The motion for granting a Supply was then agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Hunk, a return of the number of corporal punishments inflicted in each regiment in the years 1831, 1833, and 1833, was ordered.

Mr. Hunk asked whether the militia establishments were to be reduced. Since the peace they had cost 5,800,000., and the yeomanry corps 2,300,000.—Mr. Elliers admitted that much unnecessary expense had been incurred, but Government was engaged in investigating the matter, and he hoped the result would prove satisfactory to the Hon. Member.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the presentation of Petitions.

THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Feb. 7.

12th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Cornet T. St. George to be Lieutenant by purvice Hankey, who retires; John Pratt do Montmorency, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice B. George.

Clarke, who retires; J. E. West, Gent. to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Clarke, who retires; J. E. West, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Flyer, promoted; A. Cooke, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Flyer, promoted; A. Cooke, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Flyer, promoted; Ensign L. Wynne to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Fine; Lieut. F. Deroon, from the 49th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice I. Robinson, who retires on the half-pay of the 52d Foot; G. Tutte, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wynne.

30th Foot—Second Lieut. S. J. L. Nicell, from the 60th Foot, to be Ensign.

48th Foot—Major R. Garrett, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice 'A. Campbell, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

49th Foot—Lieut. J. R. Hart, from the half-pay to the 92d Foot, to be Lieut-vice Deacon, appointed to the 19th Foot.

57th Foot—W. Armstrong, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Math, dec. 60th Foot—Ensign H. Lowe, from the 30th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Nicoll, who exchanges.

60th Foot—Ensign H. Lowe, from the JUI FOOI, to be Second Licencians, 1-ce. Nicoll, who exchanges.

92d Foot—Capt. F. Robertson, from the half-pay, Unattached, to be Captain, vice M'Intorh, deceased; Ensign D. Stewart to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Sutherland, appointed Adjutant; Gentleman Cadet J. J. C. Drake, from the Royal Milliary College, to be Ensign, vice Stewart; Lieut. R. Macclosd Sutherland to be Adjutant, vice Buckley, promoted.

Royal Staff Corps—Capt. B. Jackson to be Major, without purchase; Lieut. F. Sherman to be Capt., without purchase.

Royal Staff Corps—tup. B. M. Without purchase; Lieut. C. Stoddard, to be Capt., without purchase.

1st West India Regiment—Capt. G. Beere, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Capt., vice Thornton, who retires.

Capt., vice Thornton, who retires.

Office of Ordunane, Feb. 4.

Royal Regt. of Artillery—Quartermaster-Serjeant T. Hendley to be Quartermaster, vice Trench, retired on full pay.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1831.

orteRIFFS APPOINTE
Bedfordshire—1. Morris, Esq.
Berkshire—C. Eyre, Esq.
Buckinghamshire—G. S. Harcourt, Esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—
R. Huddlestone, Esq.
Cheshire—Wm. 360

ambridgeshtre and account.

R. Huddlectone, Esq.
heshire—Wm. Astley, Esq.
horshire—Wm. Astley, Esq.
horshire—Ww. P. Morewood, Esq.
Dorset-shire—E. Doughty, Esq.
Dorset-shire—E. P. Bastand, Esq.
Devonshire—E. P. Bastand, Esq.
Escex—J. Round, Esq.
Escex—J. Round, Esq.
Escex—J. Round, Esq.
Escex—J. Round, Esq.
Leicentershire—J. Cite, Esq.
Leicentershire—H. Greene, Esq.
Leicentershire—H. Greene, Esq.
Leicentershire—H. Greene, Esq.
Leicentershire—H. Buckle, Bsq.
Monmouthshire—J. Buckle, Bsq.
Norfuls—R. Marsham, Esq.
Northumberland—W. Roddum, Esq.
Northumberland—W. Roddum, Esq.
Northumberland—W. Fl. Is None, Esq.
Rutlandshire—E. W. Smyth, Esq.
Rutlandshire—E. W. Smyth, Esq.
Rutlandshire—E. W. Smyth, Esq.
Rutlandshire—E. W. Smyth, Esq.
Noarly one half of the Laterary Brune, Esq.
Brune, Esq.
Howard, Esq.
P. Morewood, Esq.

POR THE YEAR 1831.
Shropshire—The Hon. H. W. Powys Somersetshire—F. Topham, Esq. Staffordshire—H. H. Williamson, Esq. Co. of Southampton—S. R. Jarvis, Esq. Suffalk—J. Garden, Esq. Surfalk—J. Garden, Esq. Sursex—The Hon. R. Curzincke, Esq. Warnyickshire—F. L. H. (Toodricke, Esq. Woreveterhire—J. H. Galfon, Esq. Yorkshire—H. Preston, Esq. Yorkshire—H. Preston, Esq.

Vorkshire—H. Preston, resp.

WALES.

Anglescy—J. King, Esq.
Brecombire—W. H. Stretton, Fen.
Cartiganshire—C. L. Longeroft, Esq.
Cartinganshire—C. L. Longeroft, Esq.
Cartmarthenshire—T. A. Drive, Fen.
Denhighshire—F. B. Pirter, Fen.
Pintale, Fen.
Pintale, Fen.
Pintale, Fen.
Merionethshire—H. J. Grant, Esq.
Merionethshire—G. J. Gant, Esq.
Merionethshire—J. Barham, Esq.
Radnorshire—J. Barham, Esq.
Radnorshire—J. Barham, Esq.
Radnorshire—O. Pargon, Esq. Pembrokeshire—J. Barham, I Radnorshire—G. Parson, Esq ster—T. J. Trafford, Esq.

CAPTAIN WATHEN.

CAPTAIN WATHEN.

WE submit the following sentence of a General Court Martial, which has been sitting for many days, on Capt. WATHEN, of the 15th Hussars. No persons can more truly rejoice at the honourable and triumphant acquittal of a gallant and highly-meritorious officer like Captain WATHEN; but we cannot help expressing the regret we feel that a Nobleman, whose family is amongst the most amiable and exemplary in the Peerage of the empire, should have been betrayed into conduct productive of such serious consequences. We cannot, eren now, believe that the reports generally spread as to the original motives to his Lordship's vindictiveness against Captain WATHEN, have any real foundation: the course Lord BRUDENELL is declared, by the official remarks upon the Court Martial, to have adopted towards not only Captain WATHEN, but all his brother officers, nothing can palliate or justify. We repeat that, for the sake of his Lordship's relations and connexions, we deeply regret the degradation:—

COURT MARTIAL.-GENERAL ORDER.

COURT MARTIAL.—GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Feb. 1, 1834.

At a General Court Martial, held at Cork on the 23d day of December, 1833, and continued, by adjournments, to the 16th of January, 1834, Captain Acustus Wathers, of, the 16th or King's Hussars, was arraigned on the undermentioned charges, viz. 4. For that he, Captain Wathen, of the 15th Hussars, did on the8th of November, 1833, at Cork, at the half-yearly inspection of the 15th Hussars, voluntarily state, in an juvidious and improper manner, to Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthot, that an unusual supply of new stable jackets had been issued to the men of his troop, and which had been sent from the tailor's shop without his knowledge, thereby imputting improper conduct to Lieut.-Colonel Lord Brudenell, his Commanding Officer, although it is the custom of the service to issue new stable inckets to eavaly soldiers as they may require them.

knowledge, increoy imputing improper contracts and the service to issue new stable jackets to cavalry soldiers as they may require them.

2. For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in first having stated to Major-General Sir Thomas Abuthnot, on Friday, the said 8th of November, at the place aforesaid, that he had been informed by the serjeants of his troop. That the men were discontented at having new stable jackets delivered out to them," such statement being contrary to the fact; and having afterwards, on the same day, in an improper and disrespectful manner, when addressed by the Major-General, denied having made the above statement, which denial he, Captain Wathen, repeated to the Major-General on the Monday following.

3. For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in stating to Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, on the said 8th of November, at the place aforesaid, that he had reported or mentioned to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell that "the men of his troop had expressed discontent at having new stable jackets delivered out to them," which statement was directly contrary to truth and fact.

4. For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in baring, in a lefter addressed to his said Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell, dated the 12th November, 1833, made a statement contrary to truth and fact, viz., "that in compliance with instructions conveyed to him by the Adjustant on the evening of the said 8th of November, after the inspection, he had assembled his troop after evening stables, to convey to them the Major-General's asprobation of their appearance; "&c: whereas he, Captain Wathen, did not that evening, obey Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell's orders to the above effect enversed to him though the Adjustant." eyed to him through the Adjutant.

conveyed to him through the Adjutant.

5. For that he, Captain Wathen, after having assembled the men of his troop on Saturday, the 9th of November, 1833, at the place aforesaid, addressed them in an irregular and unofficerlike manner, by then and there not confining himself to communicating to them the Major-General's approbation of the regiment, but a adding that rome strangers or civilians bul particularly remarked the soldierlike appearance of his troop, or words to that effect; and also saying that he had no doubt that had they gone on service they would have done their duty as well as any other troop, notwithstanding any unpice-ant circumstances which had occurred in the troop, or words to that effect; which address was highly improper, inasmuch as allusion was therein made to Licutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell's recent censure on the want of attention to the care of the hores in Captain Wathen's troop.

6. For baving, on the 12th of November, 1833, at the place aforesaid, refused to they an order then given to him by Licutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell, his Commanding Officer, to repeat verbally what he had said to his men on the said Saturdy the 9th of November; and in having afterwards, when permitted by his said Commanding Officer, to commit to writing the nature of the said address to his troop, repeatedly refused to obey the order then and there verbally given to him by his said Commanding Officer to leave his written statement locked up in the Rezimental Office during his absence at parade.

Such conduct being insubordinate, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Article West. For that he, Captain Wathen, after having assembled the men of his

a Gentleman, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decisions:-The Court having taken into its serious consideration the evidence produced in support of the charges against the Prisoner, Captain Augustus Wathen, of the 15th or King's Hussars, his defence, and

Augustus Wathen, of the 15th or King's Hussars, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, is of opinion that he is Not Guilty of any of the charges preferred against him. The Court, therefore, honourably acquits him of each and of all the charges.

"Bearing in mind the whole process and tendency of this trial, the Court cannot refrain from animadverting on the peculiar and extraordinary measures which have been resorted to by the Prosecutor.

"Whatever may have been his motive for instituting charges of so serious a nature against Captain Wathen (and they cannot ascribe them solely to a wish to uphold the honour and interests of the army), his conduct has been reprehensible in advancing such various and weighty assertions to be submitted before a public tribunal, without some sure grounds of establishing the facts.

weighty assertions to be submitted before a public tribunal, without some sure grounds of establishing the facts.

"It appears, in the recorded minutes of these proceedings, that a junior Officer was listened to, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers examined, with the view of finding out from them how, in Particular instances, the Officers had executed their respective duties; a practice in every respect most dangerous to the discipline and the subordination of the corps, and highly detrimental to that harmony and good feeling which ought to exist between officers.

"Another practice has been introduced into the 16th Hussars which calls imperatively for the notice and animadversion of the Court: the system of having the conversations of Officers taken down in the orderly room without their knowledge—a practice which cannot be considered otherwise than revolting to every proper and

and the orderly room without their knowledge—a practice which considered otherwise than revolting to every proper and honourable feeling of a gentleman, and as being certain to create disminion and to be most injurious to his Majesty's service."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding of the Conver

Although it would appear upon an attentive perusal of the whole Atthough it would appear upon an attentive perusal of the wnoe proceedings that some parts of the evidence might reasonably bear a construction less unfavourable to the prosecutor than that which the Court have thought it their duty to place upon them, yet, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty has been pleased to order that Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell shall be removed from the command of the 15th Hussars.

The General Commanding-in-Chief directs that the foregoing

be removed from the command of the 15th Hussars.

The General Commanding-in-Chief directs that the foregoing charges preferred against Captain Augustus Wathen, of the 15th or King's Hussars, together with the finding of the Court, and his Majesty's commands thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of the Rt. Hon. the General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

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But England knows not how the village was saved
From destruction and pillage and shame,
When the sons of Britannia by numbers o'erlaved
Retreated, as on the foce came.
In a nobleman's house in the neighbourhood near,
The General in quarters had laid,
And a present of Warren's Jet Blackine's clear,
And the nobleman's house in the neighbourhood near,
The General in quarters had laid,
And a present of Warren's Jet Blackine's clear,
And the nobleman's boots by thet black did display
Such bright, such superlative gleans,
That the high-vaulted roof where they hung in array
Seemed illumined by heavenly beams.
When into the village the enemy broke,
Destruction and plunder their aim,
The they hancied their faces that in the bright bloom
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LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

THEIR MAJESTIES arrived at the Palace at St. James's about two o'clock on Monday afternoon in a carriage and four, from the Pavilion at Brighton.

The King held a Court at half-past two o'clock, which was at-ended by all the Ministers and Officers of the Household.

His MAJESTY held a Privy Council, at which the Speech on opening

Parliament was agreed upon.

His Majesty pricked the list for Sheriffs for the present year.

On Tuesday His Majesty went in State to the House of Lords to

n Parliament.

open Parliament.

The King, attended by his suite, and preceded by the Vice-Cha berlain and the Lord Steward of the Household, left the Palace at St. James's ten minutes before two o'clock. The Royal procession was then formed in the following order:—The first carriage, conveyed the Gentlemen Ushers to the King; and the Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard. The second carriage contained the Groom in Waiting; Silver Stick in Waiting, and the Groom of the Robes. In the third carriage were the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Colonel HORACE SEYMOUR, Equerry in Waiting; the Keeper of the Privy Purse, and the Clerk Marshal. The fourth carriage conveyed the Lord Steward; Lord Hill, Gold Stick in Waiting; Viscount Falk-Lord Steward; Lord HILL, Gold Stick in Waiting; Viscount PALE-LAND, Lord of the Bedchamber; and the Master of the Robes. The Kirne's Marshalmen, two and two. The Kirne's Footmen in State liveries, two and two. A party of the Yeomen Guard, in their Coro-mation costume, carrying their partizans. The State Coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, conveyed the Kirne, who wore an Admiral's uniform, and the Master of the Horse and the Groom of the Stole, who sat opposite to His Majesty. The entire cortége was escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. On leaving the Palace the band of the Foot Guards, stationed with the King's Guard, played God save the King.

His Majesty returned to St. James's at a quarter past three

His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND visited their Ma-

On Wednesday the King held a Court at St. James's, to receive the Address of the House of Lords, in the usual state, and with the accustomed formalities. The King's answer to the Address is most

satisfactory.

All the Foreign Ministers had audiences of the King, after which there was a Privy Council, and the Recorder of London made his report of the capital convicts tried at the Old Bailey.

In the evening Her Majesty honoured Drury-Lane with her

On Thursday the King held another Court for the recention of the On Thursday the King held another Court for the reception of the Address of the House of Commons. At half-past two the Speaker, in his state robes, and wearing the Collar of the Order of the Bath, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Charles Manners Sutton, and the other usual attendants, arrived et the Palace.

The King received the Address on his throne. On the left of His Majery were the Earl of Albenance, Master of the Horse, and the Duke of Richmond; on the right of his Majery stood the Marquess of Winchester, Groom of the Stole, Earl Ging, the Lord Stower Hand, Winchester, Groom of the Stole,

Earl Grey, the Lord Steward, the Vice-Chamberlain, Viscount FALKLIND and the Hon. Captain George Campbell (the Lord and Groom in Waiting), and Sir George Seymour (the Master of the Robes).

The Deputation advanced through the lines formed by the Gentle-The Deputation advanced through the mice sormed by the determinen Pensioners, supporting their battle-axes, to the foot of the throne. The Speaker then read the Address from the House of Commons, and afterwards presented it to the King. His Majesty returned a gracious answer to the Address, and the Deputation then with their public their including the Address. withdrew, making their obeisances.

His Royal Highness the DUKE of GLOUCESTER visited their MAJESTIES, and the QUEEN honoured Her Royal Highness the DUCKESS of KENT with a visit at Kensington Palace

WE have twice called public attention to the DECLARATION of the LAITTY, which is now receiving the signature of thousands of the people. Great credit is due to the respectable gentlemen who first brought it forward; it has made its way upon its own merits and justice—but the accession of names which it is hourly receiving, proves that all classes are anxious to unite in the avowal of their religious and constitutional scatiments. The Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir ROBERT PEEL have both signed it, together with many of the nobility. It remains for signature at No. 15, Suffolk Street, Charing Cross, and we hope soon to find stations appointed in different parts of the metropolis, to suit the convenience of the inhabitants of the more distant metropolitan parishes.

It is with pain and sorrow we have seen the report of the proceedings in the House of Commons touching the affair of the Irish treachery-such things have an evident tendency to degrade the character and deteriorate from the dignity and respectability of that assembly, As far as the particular case oes, we never saw such symptoms of unstatesmanlike inability and gratuitous exposure as characterised the conduct of Lord ALTHORP upon the occasion.

What had Lord ALTHORP—the leader of the House of Commons, the first Minister in that House-what on earth had he to do with the affair one way or the other. We ap-

had he to do with the affair one way or the other. We appreciate and respect his honourable feeling, as far as refering to give up his authority, but why should he, a party in no way implicated in the business, take upon himself a responsibility in which, no man ever dreamed of involving him.

Lord PALMERSTON distinguished himself most disadvantageously in endeavouring to drag his Right Honourable Friend out; and Mr. Stanley, in his observations upon the affair, has evidently mistaken the present state of the case—a case, the merits of which nothing but the most serious and deliberate inquiry can fully put before the House. We certainly do not envy Mr. Hill's feelings, who, in order to excuse himself to his constituents, brings forward other persons who were not before that tribunal; nor do we see what has become of some other observations of Mr. Hill's upon the "machinery of the Government" (or some such phrase)—he sinks all that, at present, because a stir in that part of the question would be probably injurious to his friends.

With respect to Mr. Sheil, it is quite clear that his accuser is about to make his appearance, and relieve Lord

ALTHORP from his "responsibility." Ms STANLEY then will be able to distinguish between the circumstances of Mr. SHELL's proceedings, and that inspecent percadible of talking one way out of the House, and voting another way in the House. Sure we are that, in the last Parliament, that was considered no crime. Half the men who supported the Reform Bill in Parliament, abused it in private; nay, in the very last session, have we not seen Mr. ELLICE and Lord DUNCANNON heading a division in opposition to the Government of which they formed parts; and was not Sir Henry Parnell turned out of office for voting as he thought?—and suppose, in the present session, the Secretary at War should oppose LORD ALTHORP on the Corn Law question—What then?

We repeat that a serious investigation must be entered

We repeat, that a serious investigation must be entered upon—the objects and advantages of which, to all parties, are made manifest by the *Post* of yesterday. As our views exactly coincide in opinion with our excellent contemporary, we will borrow his words to express our own sentiments:—

borrow his words to express our own sentiments:—

"A solemn inquiry into this matter is likely to be most agreeable to Mr. Hill, because it is manifest that Mr. Hill will find it perfectly easy to reconcile the discrepancy between his statement to his constituents, and Lord Althour's statement to the House of Commons,—that he will find no difficulty whatever in showing that his authority for the statement he made was the best, for on authority other than the best he certainly would not have done a thing so repugnant to his own feelings, as well as to those of his constituents, as to vote for the Irish Coercion Bill.

"Loss than this will not do for Mr. Hill."

"Less than this will not do for Mr. Hill.

"A solemn inquiry into this matter is likely to be most agreeable to Mr. Shell, because it is manifest that Mr. Shell, and with perfect ease show that neither to a Cabinet Minister, nor to any one else, did he make the suggestions invented to him. good faith all through,-and that he spoke at the Athenaum and in

private society just what he spoke in the House of Country Mr. O'Connet.

"Less than this will not do for Mr. SHEIL.

"A solemn inquiry is likely to be most agreeable to Lord Althour, because it is manifest that Lord Althour will find it perfectly easy to show that the alleged (or real) duplicity of an Irish Member (or Members) has not been made use of to induce English Gentlemen to swell the number of the Ministerial majorities; that his information on this subject has not been gleaned from the reporters of private conversations in private society, and afterwards made use of for party purposes; or, if it has, that this practice is only what is usual among Gentlemen, and what has been uniformly practised by all former Administrations.

Administrations.

"Less than this will not do for Lord Althore.

"A solemn inquiry is likely to be most agreeable to the Gentleman alluded to 'not in the Cabinet,' because it will be made quite manifest that they have not gone about, after the fashion of the members of a certain tribunal well known of old, in Venice and elsewhere, turning the most unrestrained confidences or observations of their friends or acquaintances to the vilest purposes of party, and afterwards screening themselves from punishment by concealment, thereby perling the life of their most Quixotic leader, or rather, contrary to the spirit of the Novelist, exhibiting Sancho Panza in the new light of a seeker of the duello. of the duello

"Less than this will not do for the Gentlemen 'not in the Cabinet.

"Mr. O'Connell is said to wish for an inquiry, in order to place

his tail in a proper light before the public; and
"Mr. O'Connell is said to wish for an inquiry, in order to place RICHARD LALOR SHEIL, Esq. in his proper light before the public."

Seriously, in conclusion, we say, that the Irish Members are bound, in justice to themselves, to insist upon such an inquiry as is here proposed.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

His Majesty, on Tuesday last, opened the Session of Parliament in person, with a Speech which has given us, and every friend of the Constitution, considerable satisfaction, because it contradicts, almost in terms of censure, every other speech which the present Ministers have put into his Majesty's mouth. Its language and its principles are, as Lord Grey seems to have confessed in the House of Lords, highly Conservative; and, if it were not for its vagueness, inanity, and bad English, we should almost suspect that, unable to agree amongst themselves on the composition of an original speech, they had rummaged the drawers of the Council Office, and were fortunate enough to find the hasty sketch of some Tory Minister.

The present Administration, at the commencement of each of the fifty Sessions of their Opposition, were loud in their complaints against the indistinctness and studied caution of the speeches from the Throne; and, for a year or two, they endeavoured to frame their speeches on the contrary principle. They have found, however, in this, as in everything clse, that whenever they wished to conduct themselves like Constitutional Statesman, or even like men of cemmon sense, they were obliged to revert to the examples of the calumniated Tories; indeed poor dear Lord Althory, with that blundering honesty which distinguishes him amongst his colleagues—the honesty is the distinction, not the blundering—confessed that the Speech was intentionally framed in those general terms, in order to avoid the inconvenience which he admitted had resulted from the manner in which they had hitherto prepared their Sovereign's Address to his Parliament.

But though at last they had been driven to the adoption of a just principle, they have contrived to execute it in so bungling a fashion, as to make it entirely their own—they have so completely disfigured the stolen child in their own filth and rags, that the legitimate parents can hardly recognize it.

It was said, to express Mr. Pittr's admirable facility

approaching to that which an English King should speak, or an English Parliament could understand; for so contemptible a tissue of inconsistency in principle, fallacy in reasoning, and vulgarity and inaccuracy of language, it never before has been our fate to peruse.

The inanity, inconsistency, and substantial absurdity of this document were sufficiently exposed by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peels, who,—though they did not dissent from the principles which, as far as they could guess, actuated the Ministers, were still very naturally anxious not to be supposed to participate in the clumsy obscurity in which those principles were shrouded; they however did not condescend to notice the revolat inaccuracies of this precious specimen of Whig literature, and indeed we almost doubt whether it he worth the criticism even of us humble journalists—but there is a circumstance which induces us to call our readers' attention to this subject. The present Cabinet affects to be par excellence literary!—there is no member of it, we believe, who has not published something of another, except the Duke of Richmon, who is, however, examples in Europe. It will, therefore, be curious to see how, in point of grammar, and "English undefiled," the Ministerial literati have acquitted themselves: for this purpose, in presenting the following copy of the Speech, we have made a few marginal notes to direct the attention of our readers to the uncommon felicities of language with which the document abounds.

Mr. Cobbert, we recollect, in his English Grammar, selected his examples of solecisms from some former King's Speeches; but, poor gentleman, he was obliged, for that purpose, to pick out a word in one Speech, or a phrase in another, or a sentence from a third; but in his next edition, he need only examine this single specimen: in it, we think, he will find congregated a mass of solecisms, of low familiar colloquiality, any, even of vulgarity, for which he would justly have flogged his pupils. With this preamble, and with this

"These qualities (5) eminently distinguished your labours during the last Session, in which more numerous and more important questions (6) were brought under the consideration of Parliament than during any former period of similar du-

"Of the measures which have in consequence (7) received the sanction of the Legislature, (8) one of the most difficult and important was the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery. (9) The manner in which that beneficent measure has been received throughout the British Colonies, and the progress already made in carrying it into execution by the Legislature of the Island of Jamaica, afford just grounds for anticipating (10) the happiest results. the happiest results.

" Many other important subjects will still call for your attentive consideration. (11)

"The reports which I will order to be laid before you from the Commissions (12) appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations, into the administration and effect of the Poor Laws, and into Ecclesiastical revenues and patronage in England and Wales, cannot fail (13) to afford you much useful information, by which you will be enabled to judge of the nature and extent of any existing defects (14) and abuses,

3. "Sincere decotion"—pleonasm. Can devotion be insincere?

4. "Supporting on its foundations." That which stands on its own foundations may be preserved, protected, or maintained, but not supported by another agent.

5. "Qualities." Firmness may be a quality: but is it so, of devotion? But if it were, can they be qualities of men's labours? Denotion may produce the labours, and firmness may sustain it, but they are not qualities of labours.

6. "More numerous and more important questions"—another vulgar pleonasm. We have often said, that "Lord GREY has given more, and more herative places to his own family than any other Minister ever did;" but, even in this extreme case, we should never have felt justified in saying that he had given "more numerous" places.

7. "In consequence"—of what?

8. "Legislature." What is the meaning of the distinction here made between Parliament in the last sentence, and Legislature in this?

8. "Legislature." What is the meaning of the distinction here made between Parliament in the last sentence, and Legislature in this?

9. "Bill for the Abolition of Starery." The Bill was not for the abolition of starery. The Bill was for the abolition of negro slavery in the British Colonies. In a State paper such distinctions ought not to be confounded.

10. "Just grounds for anticipating." It is very colloquial to talk of grounds for anticipating. Lord Gray may have given grounds of complaint, or grounds for impeachment; but grounds for a mere mental operation is very slip-sloppish-grounds, too, may be firm, or stable, or sufficient; but how, in accurate language, can grounds be just?

11. "Attentive consideration"—two words for one; either attention or consideration would have sufficed; or does Ilis MAJESTY mean that in the reformed Parliament, consideration is smetimes to be distinguished from attention? or attention from considerations."—meaning the Commissioners!

The Commission is the parchment instrument, or, in calloquid language, it might seem the object for which a Commission is sped; but the report must be from the persons appointed to execute the Commission—even the newspapers are not so inaccurate as to talk of a trial before the Commission of Excise. inaccurate as to talk of a trial before the Commission of Excise.

and in what manner the necessary corrections may, in due

"It has been the constant aim of my policy (15) to secure to my people the winterrupted enjoyment (16) of the blessings of peace. In this I have been much assisted by the good understanding (17) which has been so happily established between my Government and that of France; and the assurances which I receive of the friendly disposition of the other Powers (18) of the Continent give me confidence in the continued success of my endeavours.

"I have, however, to regret that a final settlement between Holland and Belgium has not yet been effected, and that the ciril war in Portugal still continues.

"You may be assured that I shall be careful and anxious to avail myself of any opportunity which may afford me the means of assisting the establishment (19) of a state of security and peace in countries the interests of which are so intimately connected with those of my dominions.

and peace in countries the interests of which are so intimately connected with those of my dominions.

"Upon the death of the late King of SPAIN I did not hesitate to recognize the succession of his Infant Daughter; and I shall watch with the greatest solicitude the progress of events which may affect a Government the peaceable settlement of which is of the first importance (20) to this country, as well as to the general tranquillity of Europe.

"The peace of Turkey, since the settlement that was made with MEHEMET AII, has not been interrupted; and will not, (21) I trust, be threatened with any new danger. (22)

"It will be (23) my object to prevent any change in the relations of that Empire with other Powers which might affect its future stability (24) and independence.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

ns junre standity (24) and independence.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with the riew to (25) the strictest economy and to such reductions as may not be injurious to the Public Service.

will am confident I may rely (26) on your enlightened patriotism, and on the cheerful acquiescence (27) of my people for supplying the means which may be required to uphold the honour of my Crown and the interest of my dominions. minions.

"The accounts which will be laid before you of the state of the Revenue, as compared with the Expenditure, will be found most satisfactory.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I have to lament the continuance of distress amongst the proprietors and occupiers of land; though in other respects the state of the country, both as regards its internal tran-quility and its commerce and manufactures, affords the most

eacouraging prospect of progressive improvement.

"The Acts passed in the last Session for carrying into effect various salutary and remedial measures in Ireland, are now in operation, (28) and further improvements may be expected to result from the Commissions which have been issued for other inspects.

to result from the Commissions which have been issued for other important objects of inquiry.

"I recommend to you the early consideration of such a final adjustment of the tithes (24) in that part of the United Kingdom as may extinguish all just causes (30) of complaint, without injury to the rights and property of any class of my subjects; or to any institution in Church or State.

"The public tranquility has been generally preserved, and the state of all the provinces of Ireland presents, upon the whole, a much more favourable appearance (31) than at any period during the last year.

"But I have seen with feelings of deep regret and just indignation the continuance (32) of attempts to excite the people of that country to demand a Repeal of the Legislative Union.

"This bond (33) of second of the last that the continuance is a superal content of the legislative Union.

This bond (33) of our national strength and safety I have "This bond (33) of our national strength and sawry 1 mere already declared my fixed and unalterable resulution, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain (34) inviolate by all the means in my power.

"In support of this determination I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual co-operation of my Parliament and my people.

⁶⁴ To the practices (35) which have been used to produce disaffection to the State, and mutual distrust and animosity between the people of the two countries, is chiefly to be attributed the spirit of insubordination, (36) which, though for the present in a great degree controlled by the power of the law, has been but too perceptible in many instances.

"To none more than to the deluded instruments of the agitation (37) thus perniciously excited is the continuance of such a spirit productive of the most ruinous (38) consequences: and the united and vigorous exertions of the loyal and well agreeded, in aid of the Government, are imperiously required (39) to put an end to a system of excitement and violence, which, while it continues, is destructive of the peace of society, and, if successful, must inevitably prove fatal to the power and safety of the United Kingdom."

13. "Cannof fail." Why not if they be tas we believe they will be found) ignorasitly, injudiciously, or partially prepared? And moreover, His MAJESTY is here made to speak positively of what he could know nothing about; for some, at least, of the reports mentioned, were not yet made by the

Commissioners.

14. "Existing defects." A petitio principii. It should be, "to judge whether any defects and abuses exist, and, if so, of their nature and extent, and in what manner," &c.

15. "Aim of my policy"—awkward pleonasm again.

16. "Uninterrupted enjoyment of blessings of peace." Would it be peace if interrupted?

17. "Assisted by the good understanding." How can a good understanding with France may facilitate the result, but cannot assist the aim or policy.

18. "The other Powers of the Continent sive confidence."

18. "The other Powers of the Confinent give confidence." Five only of these Powers, and those the most intimately connected with English interests—namely, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey—being avowedly in a very precarious state.

carious state. carious state.

19. "Assisting the establishment." It should be, "assisting to establish." One may assist to establish, or contribute to the establishment of a future state of things; but the word establishment implies that something is already fixed, and re-

establishment implies that something is already fixed, and requires therefore only maintenance or preservation.

20. "First importance"—of great importance we admit, but surely not the first; France, Holland, and even Belgium, are certainly still more important.

21. "Will not be threatened"—it should be, "is not threatened with," or "will not be exposed to."

22. New danger." This evidently alludes to Russia; but are not the views of Russia on Turkey rather an old danger

are not the views of Russia on Turkey rather an old danger than a new one?

23. "It will be my object." Has it not been so hitherto?—
or is it only now and for the future, that His MAJESTY'S
Ministers begin to take a little interest in the affairs of Turkey?

24. "Future stability and inde, ordenee." This implies very truly, but we suspect very unintentionally, that at present, there is neither independence nor stability.

25. "The view to." Bad English—it should be, "a view to." or "the view of."
26. "I am confident I may rely." In the first paragraph of the Speech, His MAJESTY "relied that he might be confident," now he is "confident that he may rely."

27. "Acquiescence for symphymic". One acquiesces in, and

fident," now he is "confident that he may rety."

27. "Acquiescence for supplying." One acquiesces in, and not for."

28. "Are now in operation." It is certainly only of Ireland that the KING could feel it necessary to acquain this Parliannent that the Acts passed in the last Session have not been repealed before the first day of the present; and it seems but a small subject of congratulation that they are really still in operation.

but a small subject of congratulation that they are really still in operation.

29. "Adjustment of tithes"—meaning adjustment of the questions, disputes, claims, or principles connected with the subject of tithes. We should like to see how the Cabinet would set about adjusting a tithe.

30. "Adjustment which will extinguish all just causes." Adjustment, it seems, is to extinguish what is just. They have fallen into this blunder by endeavouring to cover Mr. Stanley's retreat out of his very foolish engagement to extinguish tithes; but Mr. Stanley's having made a blunder in 1832 seems a bad reason for putting a worse into His MAJESTY's a bad reason for putting a worse into His MAJESTY'S month in 1834.

mouth in 1834.

31. "More favourable appearance." All being now more favourable than at any period last year, His MAJESTY proceeds to express more regret and indignation at the present state of Ireland than he did in either of his Species last year, when appearances, he tells us, were much more unforwarded.

The continuance." It seems, then, that the new 32. "The continuance." It seems, then, that the new dangers which excite His Majery's regret and indignation, are only a continuance of proceedings which, as far as we know, had excited neither.

33. "This bond of strength." According to grammatical construction, "this bond" must refer to the repeal of the Le-

construction, "this bond" must refer to the repeal of the Legislative Union.

34. "Underable resolution, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain." His MAJESTY certainly meant either "under the blessing of Divine Providence unalterable," or "to maintain under the blessing of Divine Providence"—the present phrase confounds His MAJESTY's resolution with Divine Providence,

35. "Practices have been used." To use a practice is, we believe units new.

35. "Practices have been used." To use a practice is, we believe, quite new.
36. "Chiefly to be attributed to the spirit of insubordination." This is not a grammatical error, but a mis-state ment of the fact—everybody knows that the spirit of insubordination in Ireland existed not merely before the propositions for the Repeal of the Union, but before the Union itself—witness the Rebellion in 1798, and fifty anterior sedi-

tions.

37. "Agitation perniciously excited." The Cabinet's own Lord Lieutenant, the Marquess of Anglessy, being notoriously, if not the first, at least the most potent instigator of "Agitation." Some people have thought that this paragraph alluded to Mr. O'CONNELL, and complained that the KING does that gentleman too much honour in recognizing him as a Potentate, and launching the great thunderbolt of the Speech at his head—to us it seems that the thunderbolt in review of the second content of the se is aimed rather at Lord ANGLESEY, and par ricochet at

To none more are the consequences most ruinous. If they are most ruinous, there can be neither more nor less

If they are most rainous, there can be neither more nor less in the ruin.

39. "United and vigorous exertions of the loyal and well affected in aid of the Government are imperiously required." This must must be a mistake of the press; for "requirea" we should certainly read "forbidden," for everybody knows that the loyal and well affected in Ireland have been disarmed, persecuted, prosecuted, even for the most peaceable and inoffensive exhibition of their numbers and their loyalty.

But, if the words "imperiously required" were intentionally inserted, we suppose not only that all prosecutions against the intentional processions, will be abandoned, but that the Irish Yeomanny will be again called to contribute their "united and vigorous exertions in aid of the Government." It has hitherto been always said by these Ministers that the tranquillity of Ireland should be maintained exclusively by the public officers and the public force; we are now told, from still higher authority, that the "united and vigorous exertions of all the loyal and well-affected, are IMPERIOUSLY REQURIED to put an end to a system of creitement and violence. We shall be curious to hear how Mr. Littleton and my Lord Plunkett can reconcile this monstrous contradiction.

iny Lord Plunkett can reconcile this monstrous contradiction.

The reply made by the two Houses of Parliament to this precious lecture, was, as usual, an echo of the Speech; and after what we have said both of its style and expressions, our readers will easily believe that it was "Paddy Blake's echo," which, it will be recollected consisted merely in saying "Very well, I thank you." We, for our parts, cannot altogether contra with Paddy—we cannot in conscience say "very well," but considering the manifest intentions of Ministers, we are willing to respond—"THANK YOU!"

IT is remarked as curious, that Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM. vho proverbially partakes largely of the liberal and generous character of his noble brother, should retain his Fellowship at Jesus College, Cambridge, heing in possession of the important and lucrative offices of Mister in Liverity. The income of the Fellowship is about 1001, per annum, mothing to MASTER BROUGHAM, but of very great importance to others who have not the good luck to have a brother who can terrify a Premier into motion him a Louis Charleston.

not the good luck to have a brother who can terrify a Premier into making him a LORD CHANCELLOR. How different does this graduatical propensity sound from the munificence of the CHANCELLOR himself, who voluntarily abandoned the patronage which former Chancellors enjoyed—To be sure, he made WILLIAM a Master; and has himself no son—he has cousins as greedy as GREYS; but he cares little for them, and the sacrifice he profiered so magnificently, was tendered upon a nice calculation, that the additional thousand a vear to his retiring salary (made in consequence of his Lordship's splendid liberality about the patronage) would be more advantageous to himself personally, than all he affected to surrender.

would be more advantageous to himself personally, than all he affected to surrender.

Lord Brougham, however, has trouble in store—Poor boy! he will soon be in grief. A luminous and elaborated statement of the case of Mendizabel and Machado is in preparation, which will take a very serious form when it ineets the light. We offer no opinion, but wait until the cause, the pleadings, and the decision are before the world. The case of Dicas has been "pooh-poohed" down by the ministerial papers; that of Drank v. Grond Processes assiduously smothered; but Mendizabel's affair is much too important to be stifled—a short time will display it in the full blaze of day.

M. GOBLET is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Belgium to Prussia; he will leave Brussels about the 20th instant, to assume his diplomatic functions at Ber-lin. His appointment vacates the seat in the Chamber of Deputies, of which M. GOBLET was a Member.

THE East India job begins to make a noise: the order has gone forth from the Whig, reforming, Board of Controul, to do that which, for years and years, the Tories resolutely and positively refused to sanction or countenance. The Court of Directors are not only indignant, but, as at present advised, resolve to resign by wholesale, rather than carry the Government orders into effect. They are compellable by amandamus, which is to be resorted to, should they remain firm; but, knowing East Indian Directors as we do, we suspect that, perhaps, their resolution will taper down—even if they do, the case itself will settle the fate of those who urge it. In the hands of Mr. Hume, the exposure will be complete; and we are quite sure that his political flirtations have not spoiled his independence.

THE gallant General CHASSE is appointed Governor of Breda. An officer of high rank, upon whom the King of the BELEGIANS conferred the Order of Leopold, for twenty-eight years' service, has declined to accept or wear it.—Storms and extraordinary floods appear to have been general all over the Continent: the foreign papers are filled with accounts of the mischief which has been done.

PRINCE WILLIAM of Prussia, we regret to state, is suffering under severe illness.

It may be recollected that some time since Dr. Bowring, Poet Laureate (we believe) to the Kingof Kamtschatka, was deputed, in company with Mr. Villers, to enter into some arrangements with the French Government, for the purpose of negociating a mercantile treaty, or agreement, upon the reciprocity system. Much was done by the joint Commissioners; and when Mr. Villers quitted it, much still was to be done by his learned collecture. As the work was to be done by the day and not by the job, it has been a long time about; however, at last the Poetsucceded in carrying his points—and received, over and above the handsome renumeration destined to reward his eminent services, the praises, loud and long, of the Right Honourable Mr. Tompson, and other sages of his class.

his class.

But, like everything else the Government does—in the result the whole affair has failed. The French Ministry, either too weak or too wise to afford their dupes any advantage, have drawn back, and this bubble, in common with most others blown from the same quarter, has burst.

THE Knowt, of one day last week, says that several distinguished personages propose to figure in the approaching Carnival: amongst others, by way of a close disguise, his Belgic Majesty intends to appear as a popular King.

WE understand that a general "STRIKE" is to take place ext week amongst the "TRADES UNIONS." At that parti-WE understand that a general "STRIKE" is to take place next week amongst the "TRADES' UNIONS." At that particular crisis a junction is to be formed between the TRADES' UNIONS and the POLITICAL UNIONS. The effects of their proceedings will, we fear, be extremely dangerous to the country. We have no time to enlarge upon the subject now, but we think it right to mention the information we have recovered.

THE progress which Sir John Beckett is making in his canvass for Leeds is most gratifying to those who wish well to the best interests of the country. As Mr. Fowell Buxton facetiously has said, Sir John is one of the most satisfactory antidotes to the Baines of those parts that could well be imagined. The manly, straight-forwardness of his manner, and the readiness with which he submits to what poor dear Lord Ripon called the "badgering" of his opponents, are quite irresistible. Upon one question, Lord Althorn has saved him an infinity of trouble—we mean that of the Corn Laws—nobody need "badger" Sir John upon that point, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer has most candidly and most wisely declared, in the very outset of the Session, not only that Ministers have resolved to Make No Alteration in the Corn Laws whatever, but increover are determined THE CORN LAWS WHATEVER, but moreover are determined to oppose any measure brought forward by any other person, having for its object any such alteration.

having for its object any such alteration.

The real fact is, as the case was with the mode of framing the KING'S Speech, so it is with every other practical part of the administration. To be a Minister, and to remain one, the man who fills the office must be a Tory—that is to say, a Conservative, and accordingly, after all the very excusable blusters about freedom and independence, and all the other cant phrases of the stage and waggon school, we find the members of the Reforming Government coming back to their senses, convinced of the absolute necessity of supporting in office, all the measures which they constantly assailed when in

opposition. The Dissenters are thrown over—the Corn Law opponents have received their quietus—the Church will be saved, and the Taxes levied as usual; they know and feel that things cannot go on unless they remain as they are, and therefore the country will be rescued from ruin, because the bunglers have at last found out that they can do no better than their predecessors.

THE Government appear, very wisely, determined to put down the prevalent opposition to the Assessed Taxes. They have prosecuted to conviction the proprietors and editors of the True Sun newspaper for publishing articles in that paper recommending resistance to the payment of those taxes, and a proposition to form an Association to render that resistance effective and effectual. The Learned Solicitors-General enlarged, with much eloquence and energy, upon the dangerous tendency of such abominable suggestions, and the absolute necessity for suppressing all such dreadful and disloyal attempts.

mecessity for suppressing all such dreadful and disloyal attempts.

The ardour and eloquence of the Crown Lawyers had their effect; but what must the country think when they see this prosecution enforced against two or three public Journalists for advocating the principle first set on foot by the Earl Firz-William (so great a favourite of the Government, that he is already registered in one of the best-informed Peerages, as Marquess of ROCKINGHAM), and by Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM, the brother of the LORD CHANCELLOR, who is so great a friend of the Government that he holds the important office of Master in Chancery, and sits in Parliament to support them. Both this Marquess that is to be, and this Master that is, have openly, at public meetings, in their speeches and in their letters, avowed the principle of resistance to taxation—and more than avowed it, for Lord FITZWILLIAM has acted upon it; he did refuse to pay the King's taxes—and yet an exhortation founded on so bright an example, is punished by a Government prosecution, and a verdict is obtained against the parties.

parties.

On the same day, a man named REEVE, was prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Newgate, for having sold a placard headed "A National Convention the only Remedy." Nothing can be more proper than such a prosecution, nothing more natural than such a verdict, nothing more just than such a sentence. But the hardship of the case is, that the smaller followers of the Reformers were not aware where their leaders meant to stop; they were not prepared to be thrown over, the moment the great men had got their object. We think, when poor Lord GREY thinks of the severities to which he must resort in his efforts to "shut the door" (to use his own hyrase), his heart must ache with remores for having one of the phrase), his heart must ache with remorse for having opened it.

phrase), his heart must ache with remorse for having opened it.

We last week made a few observations upon the most satisfactory and Constitutional Declaration of the Latty of England, now in course of signature all over the empire, and which, as far as London and its environs are concerned, lies for signature at the Central Committee Room, No. 15, Suffolk-street, Charing-cross. We have now the gratification of announcing the presentation to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, of an Address from the Clerry. The Address, and the circumstances of its presentation to a Prelate distinguished not more by his exalted station in the Church, than by the orthodoxy of his principles, the firnness of his character, and his unequivocal regard for the sacred institutions of the country, are of themselves sufficient to cheer and animate those who humbly, but carnestly and devoutly, follow the example set them by his Grace. A word of remark would be superfluous, and we accordingly submit the details of the proceedings as we find them elsewhere recorded:

Thursday morning having been appointed by his Grace the Arch-

Thursday morning having been appointed by his Grace the Archbishop of Cantrabury and them elsewhere recorded:—
Thursday morning having been appointed by his Grace the Archbishop of Cantrabury to receive the Address of the Clergy of England and Wales, at 12 o'clock the following clergy, who had previously assembled at the house of Mr. Rivington, in Waterloo-place, proceeded to Lambeth Palace:—
Ven. James Clott, Archdeacon of Canterbury.
Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Honson.
Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Honson.
Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Honson.
Dean of Childester, George Chandler, LL.D.
Archdeacon of Endon, JOSEPH HOLDEN POTT, M.A.
Archdeacon of Stowe, H. P. BATLEY.
Archdeacon of Stowe, H. P. BATLEY.
Archdeacon of Serum, Lisconer Clanke, M.A.
Archdeacon of Serum, Lisconer Clanke, M.A.
Archdeacon of Broon, Richard Davis.
Archdeacon of Broon, Richard Davis.
Archdeacon of Ramion, ANTHONY TAKEN, M.A.
Archdeacon of St. Albary, JOHN JANIS M.N.
Archdeacon of St. Albary, JOHN JANIS M. N. Archdeacon of St. Albary, JOHN J. D., Principal of Brasennose, Oxford.
Rev. Geophery Faussett, D.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity Oxford.

General Faussett, D.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity,

Oxford.

Rev. John Keble, Professor of Poetry, Oxford.

Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Master of Trinity Coll.,

Cambridge.

Rev. John Barkes Hollingworth, D.D., Norrisian Professor of

Divinity, Cambridge.

Chargellor of Bristol, Proctor for

ivinity, Cambridge. Rev. Radru Тагили, B.D., Public Orator, Cambridge. Rev. I. W. Baugu, M.A., Chancellor of Bristol, Proctor for

Rev. I. W. BAUBA, M.A., Chancellor of Bristol, Proctor for Worcester.
Rev. I. W. BAUBA, M.A., Proctor for Canterbury.
Hon. and Rev. Evelyn Boscawen, M.A., Proctor for the Chapter of Canterbury.
Rev. W. F. BAYLAY, M.A., Prebendary of Ely, Proctor for the Chapter of Canterbury.
Rev. John Hums Senv, D.D., Proctor for London.
They were received in the library by his Grace the Archbishop, who was attended by his Chaplains.
When the Venerable James Caorr, Archdeacon of Canterbury addressed the Archbishop in the following words: "As Premier Archdeacon of England, I have the high honour of being deputed by my revered berthern to approach your Grace, on the present important occasion, with the Address of the Clergy of England and Wales; nor will I in my own person, venture to say, more than that I feel entitled thus to designate an address, which, notwithstanding some few slight and immaterial variations, is in all instances substantially the same, and hus received the signatures of 6509 ministers of our Apostolical Church."

The Archdeacon then proceeded to read the

ADDRESS.

ADDRESS.

"We, the undersigned Clergy of England and Wales, are desirous of approaching your Grace with the expression of our veneration for the sacred office, to-which by Divine Providence you have been called, of our respect and affection for your personal character and virtues, and of our gratitude for the firmness and discretion, which you have evinced in a season of peculiar difficulty and danger.

"At a time, when events are daily passing before us which mark the growth of latitudinarian sentiments, and the ignorance which prevails concerning the spiritual claims of the Church, we are especially anxious to lay before your Grace the assurance of our devoted adherence to the Apostolical Doctrine and polity of the Church over which you preside, and of which we are ministers; and our deep-rooted attachment to that venerable Liturgy, in which she has embodied, in the language of ancient piety, the Orthodox and Primitive Faith.

"And while we most earnestly deprecate that restless desire of

change which would rashly innovate in spiritual matters, we are not less solicitous to declare our firm conviction, that should any thing, less solicitous to declare our firm conviction, that should any times, from the lapse of years or altered circumstances, require renewal or correction, your Grace, and our other spiritual rulers, may rely upon the cheerful co-operation and dutiful support of the Clergy in carrying into effect any measures that may tend to revive the discipline of ancient times, to strengthen the connection between the Bishops, Clergy, and people, and to promote the purity, the efficiency, and the unity of the Church."

To which his Grace the Archbishop returned the follower

"Mr. Archdeacon, and my Venerable and Reverend Brethren, I receive with peculiar pleasure this expression of your kindness towards me, and your approbation of my humble endeavours to do towards me, and your approbation of my humble endeavours to do
my duty: but I feel still greater satisfaction when I consider the
object which you have principally in view, and the good effects which
may be anticipated from this public declaration of your sentiments.
If it has been ever surmised that the Clergy are wanting in attachment to the doctrine and polity of our United Church; that they
have censed to venerate the Liturgy, are distrustful of their spiritual
governors, and desirous of change, this manifestation of your opinions
and feelings will correct the mistake, and dissipate the hopes which may have been built on it. If, again, they are charged with partiality for defects and corruptions, and determined aversion to improvement, from bigotry or baser motives, such imputations are shown to be groundless by this address.
"I regard it as a direct contradiction of misrepresentation and

falsehoods of different kinds, which have been widely circulated; as an avowal of your unshaken adherence to our National Church, its fuith and its formularies; and as a testimony of your veneration for the epicopal office, and of your cordial respect for your Bishops, thus coming forward, you make known to the public the real d sitions of the Clergy; you place their love of order and of ancient principles beyond the reach of suspicion; you discourage rash inno-vation, without shutting the door against any improvements, which may be deemed sufficiently important to outweigh the evils incidental

To myself and other Prelates, although we have never had reason to doubt of the affection of our brethern, this voluntary assurance of your co-operation will yield effective support, and impart additional confidence. The gratifying proofs which you on this day have afforded us, of your approval in respect to the past, and of your reliance on our continued fulfilment of our sacred duties, are equally calculated to allay our anxieties and to animate our exertions. culated to allay our anxieties and to animate our exertions. For myself, I confess that, while I am deeply impressed with a sense of our danger, and conscious of my own infirmity, I look to the future without dismay, in the hope that, through the blessing of Almighty God and the aid of his Holy Spirit, the Church may not only be preserved from the perils which now threaten its existence, but be securely and permanently established, with an increase of usefulness and honour."

The Archbishop then received and returned the compliments of each of the Clergy present, when they withdrew.

We understand that the Addresses from some dioceses and arch-deaconries have not been yet received, but the aggregate number of signatures will probably exceed 8000.

M. RUMIGNY, who was second to General BUGEAUD in the fatal ducl with M. DULONG, has been despatched on a special mission to England. It is understood that the King of the FRENCH has made this sudden and peremptory appointment in order to prevent the possibility of a hostile meeting between M. RUMIGNY and M. CARREL, in consequence of the letter of the latter to the former.

The funeral of M. DULONG, although it passed off quietly, excited the most serious along in the Franch Government.

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The funeral of M. DULONG, although it passed off quietly, excited the most serious alarm in the French Government, and induced them to make preparations upon a very extensive scale for quelling any disturbance. At nine o'clock in the morning several battalions of troops occupied the Court and Gardens of the Tuileries, the gates of which were closed against the public. At the same period several regiments of cavalry and infantry were marched into the neighbourhood, and at ten o'clock the Rue Castiglione, where M. DULONG lived and died, was so completely blocked up by the military, that it was scarcely possible to approach his late residence. The whole space of the Rue de la Paix, the Place Vendome, and the Rue Rivoli, was occupied by troops.

Before eleven o'clock, the house was crowded with friends of the decassed. The hearse was drawn up to the door, and when the coffin was placed in it, it was with the greatest difficulty the procession could move. LAFAYETTE, LAFITTE, GADET, ODILLON, BARROT, and GARNIER PAGES, followed the hearse. They reached the burying-ground at Père-ln-Chaise, at two o'clock. More than 23,000 members of the society of the RIGHTS of MAN attended the procession: at least a hundred thousand spectators, and what, considering the blessings of freedom, the delights of liberalism, and the advantages of revolution, is still more curious—sixty thousand soldiers, preceded and followed the cortige. The FEODLE, however, broke through the military, and compelled them to unfix their bayonets; they drove away the police, and possessed themselves of the burying-ground. The people then took the corpse from the hearse, and deposited it in the tomb, over which, stundry orations were pronounced, until the shades of evening terminated the funeral ceremonies.

These are curious evidences of the popularity of Louis Philippes's Government, and of the enviable tranquillity of an usurped throne. LAFAYETTE caught cold at th

PEMICAN.

It was noticed on Tuesday that His MAJESTY, on passing the bench of Prelates, stopped as he passed the Arch-Primate, and addressed his Grace apparently in the most cordial manner. This Most Rev. Prelate was the tutor of the Prince of Oninge and Viscount Hamilron, at Oxford.

A writ was ordered to be issued on Tucsday night for electing a new Member for Leeds. The Whigs and Radicals seem to be in an agony of fear lest Mr. Baines should not be able to succeed against Sir John Вескетт.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM GEORGE MONCKTON ARUNDELL Viscount The registron. William George Monceton arthogeth viscount Galway, died suddenly, on Sunday last, at his seat, Serlby Hall, in the county of Nottingham. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. George Edward Arundell Monceton, now Viscount Galway.

The collection of prints made by his late Majesty George IV. amounts to between four and five hundred thousand; they are

deposited in Windsor Castle, where a room is to be built for preservation. An eminent judge of prints is at present engaged in arranging them chronologically.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Order of the Iron Crown, second class, on Lord Kingsborough.

The Duke de Mouchy, who was a Captain of the Gardes du Corps under the Restoration, and resigned his Peerage after the Revolu-tion, died at Paris, on Sunday, of an attack of apoplexy.

Mr. Ewant gave notice on Tuesday that he should move for a Bill to allow a full defence to prisoners by Counsel or Attorneys, assimilating the mode of defence in England and Ireland with the mode of defence adopted in Scotland.

A copy of the Kino's Speech was received in Brighton on Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, having been taken down to that town, a distance of 52 miles, by the Criterion coach, in three hour and 40 minutes.

All possible means have been taken by the influential members of the University of Oxford to render the election of the Duke of Wastlancoro as Chancellor, pointedly and prominently complimentary. The following is from the Oxford Journal, and refers to the extraary marks of respect and veneration which have been be upon his Grace :--

The Oxford Journal says, "Those who have been in the habit of frequenting University Elections must be well aware that when there is no contest the attendance is usually confined to such as are officially present, and a few of the candidate's more immediate friends; but on Wednesday last, the day on which the Duke of Wellington was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University, the Convocation
House presented a scene quite novel in uncontested elections. Not
only did the resident members of the University manifest a desire to shew respect, where support was unnecessary, but numbers also from the country combined to make the meeting as crowded as if the issue had been doubtful; and not a few, moreover, of those who had indicated a preference for a candidate educated within our walls lent their presence to this election, which, though as *Croniums*, they might have wished otherwise — as *Englishmen* they felt proud to sanction. In *ordinary* cases we not only admit, but would strenuously maintain, that the Supreme Officer of a seat of stremously maintain, that the supreme Onicer of a seat of learning ought to derive at least a portion of his qualifications from literary eminence; and where this has been rendered incompa-tible with the avocations of his life, we are naturally led to enquire into the nature of the impediment, and whether the results on society are such as may fairly be recognized in the light of a compensation: If such as may fairly be recognized in the light of a compensation. It is a sked, then, what course the Duke of Well-Inturox was pursuing while his contemporaries were amassing literary fame, the answer is simple, yet undeniable—his task was, the Salvation of Europe; and on the magnitude of his success we would rest his eligibility to the station. It may be farther urged, and rationally too. that arts and arms are opposed rather than in connection with each other; and that, therefore, renown in the one line cannot be appropri-ately rewarded by distinction in the other.—This also, we are most ready to admit in a general point of view; but at the same time we must claim in behalf of Oxford a noted and Royal exception to the rule—for claim in behalf of Öxford a noted and Royal exception to the rule—for be it remembered that this University derives its very existence from military achievements—that Alprac, its Founder—the hero of fifty-six hattles—purchased by his provess and his victories that repose to his country which gave leisure for the cultivation of the peaceful arts, and security to his infant establishment. The lapse of nine centuries has given a celebrity to the University which its Founder could not have ventured to anticipate; and if we might indulge in fanciful adaptation, we could not fail to remark, that, while in its infant state, the University had a protector whose exploits were circumseribed by the shores of Britain—it has now, in its ample development, and meridian glory, found a second Patron adapted to its wide renown, in the Defender of Portugal—the Liberator of Spain—the Utero. Waterloo-the Captor of Paris-the Conqueror of Napoleon Buonaparte!!"

The Duke received the deputation from the University, to announce his election on Wednesday. The installation will be the most splendid ever known.

We are happy to state that the reports of the serious illness of the Bishop of Exerca, are wholly groundless—that eminent Prelate has arrived in town in good health, and was in his place in the House of Lords on Tuesday

News has arrived from India of the death of Sir WILLIAM RUM

A letter from Rome states that the Pope has removed the interdiction put upon the carnival, and that the delighted Romans were preparing for the pleasures of that joyous season.

A letter from Germany states that preparations are making the formation of the military honsehold of Harny the Fifth. His Governors, Secretaries, &c., have taken the title of Aides-de-Compensates X. has, it is said, named as Grand Marshal of the Palace an old officer of gendarmerie.

It is said that the Russian Cabinet, through its Ambassador at this ourt addressed a note to Lord Palmerston to the effect that, if the British Government sent a force into Portugal, Russia would imme diately march troops into Turkey.

The receipt of the Custom House of St. Petersburgh last year, was 50,098,914 rubles, exceeding that of 1832 by above 1,800,000 rubles. The value of the goods imported was above 169,000,000 rubles.

It is reported that Major Sir Walter Scott, Bart., will succeed to the command of the 15th, or King's Hussars, vice Colonel Lord BRUDENELL, removed. Sir WALTER has been an officer in the dis-Major Buckley he has held the rank of sole Major of the regiment.

The Berlin State Gazette, of the 29th ult, states that the King of Great Britain has presented to the University of Halle, a copy of the rare and valuable work "Feedora commentationes et cujuscunque generis acta publica; the Parliamentary Writs; the Statutes of the Realm; rotuli undredorum." &c., 72 volumes in folio.

Viscount de Melignan, who was some time ago apprehended in Viscount de Alelignan, who was some time ago apprehended in France on a charge of forging English Bank notes, with the particitie design of benefiting his country by injuring the currency of England, has been sentenced by the Court of Assizes to five years' solitary confinement, and to stand in the pillory.—What a reward for patricitism and how very disagreeable to Mr. Cobbert, who once suggested some such scheme for England.

some such scheme for England.

The East Somerset election took place on Monday at Wells. Mr. W. Miles was proposed by W. Dickinson, Esq. Mr. Miles then addressed the meeting at length, and was received with great applause. Mr. Hunt followed in a long rambling speech, abusing the Whigs and praising the Tories. He said the had written to Mr. Miles some days since, and explained to him that he should not oppose him at the hustings.—This is another triumple of Conservations of the said tive principles; not a man, high nor low, could be found to contest

this most honourable and independent representation with Mr.

Three hundred pounds and His MAJESTY's free pardon to any accomplice have been offered for the apprehension of the parties who wilfully set fire to ten stacks of whent, six stacks of oats and beans, and four of hay, standing in two separate farms near the village of Durham, belonging to Mr. Thomas Ellior. The property was destroyed on the 21st of January.

The Postmaster-General has determined on abolishing the whole of the privileges enjoyed by the clerks of the Post-office as regards of the princes cropically in newspapers, whether English or foreign. These privileges will cease, so far as English newspapers and the circulation of them within the United Kingdom are concerned, and the circulation of them within the United Kingdom are concerned, on the 5th of April next, after which period the trade will become entirely open and free in every respect. The transmission and supply of the English newspapers abroad, as well as the supply of foreign newspapers from all parts of the world, will cease to be included in the Post-office privileges at periods varying according to the distance from which such papers are to be obtained, or to which they are required to be sent. A compensation is proposed to be made to the clerks only in those cases wherein their privileges, as in the instance of foreign newspapers, are established by an Act of Parliament. Any Post-office clerk hereafter dealing in newspapers will be dismissed.

We are informed, upon credible authority, says the Bury Herald, that by the Bill, a draft of which has been already prepared, for amending the Corporate Bodies, that it is the intention of Govern-ment to take entirely out of the hands of those authorities the ent charitable endowments now entrusted to their management to vest them in trustees appointed for the purpose; and that, in cases where bribery has been proved in the election of members of their own body, they are to be disfranchised for a term of thirty years.

TRADES' UNIONS .- The following exhortation relative to Trade Unions has been introduced into the Instructions and Regulation.

for the Fast of Lent read in the Roman Catholic Chapels of the Lon don district last Sunday :-

Jointh Fast of Lent read in the Roman Canonic Chaples of the Londistrict last Sunday:

"We feel ourselves especially called upon with regard to the labouring portion of our beloved flock to warn them against unholy practices, which we have been shocked to hear have been lately most injuriously and most wickedly introduced amongst the working part of the community: we mean the entering into illegal Associations, and the taking of illegal, unjust, and produce onthe, and these arganated in wickedness by enjoining secrecy. It being evidently extremely criminal to enter into Associations of the above description and to take the onths alluded to, we charge such portion of our beloved flock whose circumstances may cause them to be urged to enter into such illegal and criminal Associations not to consent, but absolutely to refuse to become members of the same; and we further charge all persons who may have unhappily entered into such Associations absolutely to abandon the same, never more to attend any meetings of such Associations, or further vilify themselves by illegal oaths and practices. For we are bound to declare that, by determining to become members of such illegal Associations, or by continuing to join in the same, or by taking such illegal and profane oaths, they render themselves totally unift for the reception of the most holy sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist."

It is understood that the Poor Law Commissioners intend to propose the repeal of all modes of acquiring a settlement otherwise than

pose the repeal of all modes of acquiring a settlement otherwise than by birth or by residence for a term of years (probably three), the enactment to take effect from a period to be fixed, and to have no retrospective effect. Small parishes are to be incorporated, with a view to a better system of workhouse management; the incorporated district to be thenceforth considered as one parish, a measure which will diminish hitgariton as between parishes by two-thirds. The supervision and control of the details of the new system are to be entrusted to a Central Board of Management. The jurisdiction of Maristrates will recognize the management of the control of the details of the new system are to be entrusted to a Central Board of Management. entrusted to a Central Board of Management. The jurisdiction of Magistrates will remain, with some modifications; for instance, one Magistrate is to be empowered to transact parochial business instead of two. All Magistrates are to be ex afficio members of any Boards (which will be elective) established for the management of incorporated districts. Important alterations in the law of bastardy are also contemplated is x, the mother is to be deprived of all statutory contemplated; e.g., the mother is to be deprived of all statutory remedy against the father. The mother of a bastard child in England will thus be placed upon pretty nearly the same footing as in Scotland or Ireland.—Law Magazine.

The will of the late Lord Grenville was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on Tuesday last, and the personal estate and effects of the deceased have been sworn to be under the value of 25,0001., the whole of which sum has been bequeathed to his Lordship's widow during her life, and upon her denth it devolves to his Lordship's brother absolutely. The will is comprised in one sheet of paper. The landed estates, which are of considerable value, pass to the heir-in-law.

The Queen honoured Drury-Lane Theatre, on Thursday evening last, to witness the performance of The Wedding Gown and St. George and the Dragon. Her Majesry and Suite arrived in two carriages at half-past seven o'clock. In the first carriage were the Earl of Dennien (the Queen's Lord Chamberlain), the Duke of Donser, Miss Bagor, and Miss Hudson (Maids of Honour). In the other covings were the Oueen, the Duke of Duke of Dorset, Miss Bagot, and Miss Hudson (Marios of Honour). In the other carriage were the Queen, the Duke of Gloucesters, the Earl of Eanolla (Master of the Horse to the Queen), and Lady Clinton. The most gratifying testimonials of loyalty and esteem greeted her Majesty from all parts of the house on her arrival and denoting. arrival and departure.

A requisition has been presented to the High Sheriff of Shrop. signed by some hundreds of the yeomen and other farmers residentin every part of that county, reqesting him to convene a meeting of the freeholders and occupiers of land, "to consider the great depression under with." under which the agricultural interest at present labours, and to adopt such measures as may appear best calculated to ensure redress."—
The meeting is appointed to take place on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

By the Orders of the Day we learn that no less than 61 distinct we orders of the Day we learn that no less than 61 distinct notices were given in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, and 18 on Wednesday night, making in the two days 79. Among them benotice a motion by Mr. T. Attwoop, for Feb. 20, to authorise the issue of notes under the value of 51. by persons duly licensed. Mr. ROBRUCK, we see, is again to renew his motion on Thursday, Marcla 27, for a Committee to inquire into education. The House will transact a great deal of business if it attend to all these.

Mr. Diving the Marchael and Marchael and Mr. Diving the Mr

Mr. Dumas, the ill-fated usher at Mr. Watts's academy at Barnes, whose rash conduct led to the death of that gentleman's daughter, destroyed himself on Friday, at the Duke's Head Inn, Putney. It appears that he had a limited to the death of the great great that he had a limited by the second to appears that he had been to France since his release from restraint, and on his return took lodgings at Putney, in which parish the remains of the young lady were deposited. It has been ascertained that he has been in the habit of passing many hours of the night pon her grave desired. It had been in the company to the property of th apon her grave during all the late inclement weather; at last, after having attempted to terminate his sufferings, by inflicting a wound on his arm, he came to the desperate resolution of swallowing prussic and the company of the c prussic acid—this fatal act closed his earthly career, and a Coroner's Laquest was held upon the body in the evening—the verdict was issum; y, and thus the avowed object of the sufferer's having become a resident in the village (that of being interred in the same buryingground with the object of his affections) will be achieved. melancholy romance of real life has rarely occurred.

Mr. Justice Bayley's successor on the Bench is not appointed. Mr. Perys has been offered the seat, which he would accept, pro-Mr. Pervs has been offered the seat, which he would accept, provided he was not compelled to go Circuit or attend the Old Bailey. The object is to secure an equity Judge to assist Lord Lyndhusar, in order that his Lordship may have more time for common law business, the influx of which into the Exchequer, since the appointment of Sir Thomas Denman to the King's Bench, is enormous.

A Shock for Miss Martingal.—Alderman Hardship and the second of t

A SHOCK FOR MISS MARTINEAU.-Alderman HARRIS, of Bristol, some years ago, bequeathed 1,000l. to each of the parishes of Nunney and Cloford; the interest thereof to be divided among so many young women, being parishioners, of good character, as might enter into "the holy estate of matrimony," in each successive year. During the past year there have been seven claimants in the parish of Nunney, and who each received their portions on Thursday week. On one occasion, the interest accumulated at Cloford for two years, and an individual received 80l. with which she immediately purchased a

It is openly stated in Paris, that the Deputies are determined, after the next election, not to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe
—amongst the number who decline, is the respectable and ancient LAFAYETTE. What a satisfactory result of the three glorious days for the Citizen King.

LAPORTE has announced the opening of the Opera for next Saturday, with a strong corps. Lablache returns, so does Taglioni; and besides at least twenty stars, he promises, in the bills, a cargo of Coryphées.—The Bathing Ballet at Covent Garden is very splendid, Carypnees.—The Batting Ballet at Covent Garden is very spienced, and, after all that has been said about it, disappointingly decent: the version of the same thing at the Adelphi is more delicately beautiful, although of course upon a smaller scale; but with that, one is able to see Mrs. Yares in the new Drama of Isabelle, in which she tranto see Mrs. I ATES in the new Drama of Isocicie, in when she transcends herself—to those who have seen Victorine and the Wreck Ashore, we need say no more.—Abbort and Egenron carry on a very successful campaign—their Pantominae was decidedly the best; but we have been told that, at the Tottenham-street (now called the Fitzroy) Theatre, there was a satirical scene ament the Greeks and GREYLINGS, which was worth anything to see—we fear it is laid aside.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

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The Rev. Theyre Smith, Assistant Preacher at the Temple Church, is elected Lecturer at St. Lawrence, Old Jewry.

The Rev. W. H. Mann, M.A., Vient of Bowden, Cheshire, has appointed the Rev. Wilmor Cave Browne Cave to the Church of St. George's, Altrinchurgn Thacknay has been presented to the living of Skillington, in the county of Lincoln, by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has collated the Rev. John Gordon, Clerk, M.A., to the Prebend or Canonry of Cudworth and Knowle, in the Catherla Church of Wells, void by the death of the Rev. Thomas Heberden, Clerk.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. George R. Green, Clerk, M.A., to the Vicarage of Modbury, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Wm. Sackhoise, the last incumbent, on the presentation of the Propost of Eton College.

The Rev. Messach Skaman, Clerk, B.D., has been licensed to the Chaple of Charles, within the borough of Plymouth, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Septimus Courtney, on the nomination of the Ite Trustees of the Chaple.

The Devin and Chapter of Canterbury have appointed the Rev. F. Dawson, B.A., Rector of the parish of Allballows, Lombard-street.

The Rev. Samuel Linear Alexanson has been instituted to the Vicarage of Loudham with Petistree, Suffolk, on the presentation of the King.

Orituary.

At the Rectory-house, South Kilvington, Yorkshire, aged 51, the Rev. Robert

At the Rectory-house, South Kilvington, Vorkshire, aged 51, the Rev. Robert Jefferson, D.D., formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge; B.A. 1888, M.A. 1811, D.D. 1818.—The Rectory is in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Sydney Sussex college.

On Surboy hat, at Byfect, Surrey, in the 78th year of his age, the Rev. William Hauggitt, M.A., Senior Chaplain of the Royal Hospital, Chelson, and the Rector of Reflect.

Hargitt, M.A., Senior Chaplam of the 1807-18.

By Rete.
The Rev. John Wood, Vient of Millourn St. Andrew, Dorset, aged 58.
UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.
UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Byfleet.

The Rev. John Wood, Vieur of Milbourn St. Andrew, Dorset, aged 58.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxyono, Feb. 6.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Dimitly: the Hoot, and Very Rev. H. E. J. Howard, Christ Church, Denn of Lichfield, Grand Compounder; Rev. W. A. Bothurst, Wadham; W. S. Davenport, T. W. Creaser, Rev. P. Kitchingman, Pembroke.—Bachelors of Arts: W. M. Chambers, Hon. H. C. Bagot, Christ Church; P. Tillard, Braseunose; E. Price, Magdalen Hall.

The Board of Hends of Houses and Proctors have fixed Tuesday, the 10th of June, for the day of Commemoration of Founders and Beneficetors of the University.

This day Mr. Henry William Caipps was admitted Scholar of New College.

Cambridge, Feb. 7.—At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—Honorary Master of Arts: Hon. W. T. Law, St. Peter's college; Hon. W. C. Henniker, St. John's college. W. W. Ramsay, Trinity college.—Masters of Arts: Rev. H. B. Bacon, Trinity college, Comp.; Rev. T. Furlong, Queen's college.—Bachelor in Civil Lave: Rev. G. G. F. Pigott, St. Peter's college.—Bachelors of Arts: J. G. J. Heysett, Trinity college; G. J. Kennedy, St. John's college; J. Whardon, St. John's college.

The question of building a new church or chapel of case for Sheerness has been recently reviewl, and a certain portion of the inhabitants are extremely anxions to have it carried into effect. Dr. Poone, as rural Dean, has paid a visit to Sheerness on the subject, and the Commissioners for building new churches have engaged to pay half the expense; the Archbishop of Canterbura has promised 200 guineas; Sir Enward Banksa and two other gentlemen, it is said, 200 or 300 more; and the Board of Ordnance offered a site for the building.

Some of those Dissenters who are known in this town as the most netwern against the said and the charge of the said and the care of the said and the contents in a said and the care of the said and the charge of the said and the charge of the said and the charge of the said and

the expense; the Archbishop of Cayterbury has promised 200 guinens; Sir Edward Baxes and two other gentlemen, it is said, 200 or 300 more; and the Board of Ordnance offered a site for the building. Some of those Dissenters who are known in this town, as the most active in axinting what they call their "claims," applied hust week for a loan of the Wesleyan Chapel, to hold a public meeting on this subject. The request was grounded, speciously council, on the circumstance that the Wesleyans possess a platform fitted to their Chapel, which has been provided for the purpose of holding religions, not political meetings; but fortunately, more sagacious than their Chichester brethren, they saw through the cunningly-devised trick; and the tractee determined not to comply with the application, lost they should be thereby represented as sanctioning the proceedings. We are also happy to say that the great body of the Wesleyans in this place have refused to sign the petition, and are utterly opposed to the sentiments of the long rumbing address which has been circulated here: a few individuals only were entrapped, and their names secured, before they had consulted the more intelligent members of the congregation.—Brighton Gazette

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—We have great pleasure in referring to the success which attended a meeting on behalf of the above Society, held at Upton on Monday last, the Earl of Beachashy in the Chair. A Committee to be called "The Powick Deanery, Committee," was formed, and a liberal subsciption entered into.—Worester John.

A public meeting in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Society under its present exigencies. A local Committee was formed of the genty and clergy of Shipston

among the numerous instances of liberality and beneficence, with which the name of the Bishop of Salisauay is associated. It is well known that the College for Clerical Education at Lampeter, in Curdiganshire, was founded by his Lordahip when he presided over the the see of St. David's, and that he largaly, contributed by pecuniary donations to its erection. He still chargales towards this useful institution feelings truly paternal, of which he has recently given a nunificent proof, by the establishment of four scholarships of ten pounds each for the encouragement and reward of theological and literary proficiency among the students. The proceeds of 400. 3 per cents. bequeathed to the College by the late Mrs. Hannan Morr, are, we understand, to be appropriated in a similar manner, and we are glad to learn that a subscription has commenced for a further increase of scholarships and exhibitioners. The price of tuition also, in the College, has recently been reduced. These concurring circumstances will operate most beneficially on the future prosperity of the College. We hear that the general ments of the candidates for orders, educated there, have reflected much honour on the institution.

The Rev. John Hoddson now Vicar of Hartburn, was last week

increase of scholarships and exhibitioners. The price of tuition also, in the College, has recently been reduced. These concurring circumstances will operate most beneficially on the future prosperity of the College. We hear that the general meris of the candidates for orders, educated there, have reflected much honour on the institution.

The John Holoson, now Vicar of Hartburn, was last week presented with a handsome silver tea service by a few of that gentlement of the college o

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STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

This has been a very important week in the Money Market, and sexhibited symptoms of a return of the mania of 1825. The mania of 1825, the constant of the mania of 1825. The most of the foreign ocks, although the Market has been bnoyant, and the closing price the Account this afternoon was 89% %. Long Annuities have wanced to 17 3-16 ¼, and Bank Stock is 215 to 216. India Stock is 5 to 247, and Exchequer Bills 47 to 48. India Bonds left off at to 30 pm.

286 to 497, and Exchequer Bills 47 to 48. India Bonds left off at 287 to 487, and Exchequer Bills 47 to 48. India Bonds left off at 287 to 487, and Exchequer Bills 47 to 48. India Bonds left off at 37 to 487 to 4

Aper Cent. 1825, 1031/4 (Sank Long Annuties, Concols for Account, 1935/4).

The Paris Papers of Thursday contain some letters which M. Dupont de l'Eure has written to the Chamber of Deputies and to some of his colleagues, on giving up his sent proceedings of the Government of the proceedings of the Standard of the Government of the Gove

ike nature in the Polish dominions of any of the three Powers, shall find no protection or asylum in the others.

Ganno Music Merrina.—Forty-nine vears have elapsed since t'e commenoration of Handel took place in Westminster Abbey, under the anspices and immediate patronage of George III. His Majesty has, we understand, signified his pleasure that a grand music meeting, on the same scale of magnificence, as then attracted all the musical and fashionable world, shall take place in the same edifice in the course of the ensuing summer. In addition to the choirs of Westmants of the country will be called into play on this occasion. The latter end of June or the beginning of July is the time named for the celebration.

The following is an account of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, on the average of the three months ending the 4th of February, 1834:—Liabilities: circulation, 19,146,0001; deposits, 14,066,0001, it tol., 33,232,0001. Assets: securities, 23,992,0001; bullion, 9,954,0001; total, 33,946,0001.

The Corporation of Cambridge, at a meeting on Thursday, resolved to co-operate with that of Norwich in defending themselves from any attempt against their charters and privileges; they also voted 1001. As the expenses of the deputation to London.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON MR. POULETT THOMSON.—Mr. Phillips, M.P. for Manchester, met his constituents at Munchester, on Mondaw, and entered into a lengthened explanation of his Parliamentary conduct. At the conclusion of his speech, Messrs. Wroe, Dixon, Adam, West, and Gregory, put several questions to the Honourable Member, which he answered apparently to their satisfaction, and they gave him credit for good intentions and straightforward conduct in not having violated any of his pledges. A very strong feeling was ammifested against Mr. C. P. Thomson, and a proposition was made or a vote of censure upon him. A long discussion took place on the better not to press it so long as Mr. Phillips remained in the room. On his retirement with this immediate friends, t

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Esp., of a daughter—On the 5th inst, in Uppe Gowerstreet, the lady of J. H.
Cancellor, Esp., of a son—On the 3lst ult., at Horton Hall, Staffordshire, the lady
of the Rev. G. G. Harvey, of a son—On the 4th inst., the rectory, Carlon, be
lady of the Rev. C. Eyre, of a son—On the 5th inst., the wife of Robert Hubbury, of Lower Clapton, of a son—On the 4th inst., in Albemarle-street, the
Hon. Mrs. Warrender, of a daughter.

bury, of Lower Clapton, of a son—On the 4th inst., in Albemarle-street, the Hon. Mrs. Warrender, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 1st inst. at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. Sir Berhert Oakely, Bart, the Rev. Charles Woodcock, Student of Christ Church, and Vicar of Charletock, Dorset, to Honoura Sarah, second daughter of A. B. Subbeland, M.D., of Parliament-street.

Al St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq., son of John M.D., of Parliament-street.

Al St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq., son of John Marylebone, V. S. Houffey, Esq., of Whee, Herrich Maria, daughter of Henry Webber, Esq., St., of Oxford-street—On the 4th inst., at Hardwick Church, Gloucestershire, the Rev. T. Murras Roows, A.M., to Cuberint, daughter of T. J. Lloyd Baker, Esq., of Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire—On the 4th inst., at St. George's Church, Frederick Barne, Esq., son of Oxford-street Hardwick Church, Berderick Barne, Esq., son of Oxford-street—On the 4th inst., at St. George's Church, Frederick Barne, Esq., son of Co. Barne, of Sotterly Holl, in the county of Suffolk, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Sotterly Holl, in the county of Medical Market St. George's Hunover-square, Sir Keinhald St., at St. George's Hunover-square, Sir Keinhald St., and St. George's Hunover-square, Sir Keinhald St., and St. Hunoversquare, Sir Keinhald St., and St. George's Hunover-square, Sir Keinhald St., and St. George's Hunover-square, Sir Keinhald St., and St.

nu-street. In the 5th inst., Jane, the wife of Mr. Henry Bevington, of Surrey-squ^{are} Introad.

Bond-street.

On the 5th inst., Jane, the wife of Mr. Henry Bevington, of Surrey-squars, Con the 5th inst., Jane, the wife of Mr. Henry Bevington, of Surrey-squars, In Calcutta, on the 24th August, 1833, in consequence of severe suffering, as under on board the Lord Amherst, during the awful harricane of the preceding and the surrey of the late George Smith William Scoto Charters, M.D., and younged for of the late George Smith William Scoto Charters, M.D., and younged for of the late George Smith which are the surrey of the late of the late of the surrey of the late of the la

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No. 40, Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 688.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1834.

Price 7d.

IS OPEN daily, from Ten in the morning until Five in the evening.—Adminsion la: Catalogue la.

OSMORAMA ROOMS, No. 229, Regent-street.—Exhibition of Splendid CHEMICAL EXPRIMENTS. The beauties and wonders of Chemical Science will be illustrated by an extensive Series of the most interesting and brilliant Experiments, with short and familiar Explanations, so as to rander each Experiments with short and familiar Explanations, so as to render each Experiments with short and familiar Explanations, so as to render each Experiments which are unpleasent or explosive.

PRIVATE PUPIL——A Married CLERGYMAN, for some years Tator to a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving Six Pupils into his house, a moderate distance from London, would be glad to fill a VACANCY with a GENTLEMAN'S SON, whose health or education may require more than common attention.—Letters addressed to the Rev. J. C. C., Mr. Rodwell's, Bookseller, 46, New Bond-street, will be forwarded to him in the country.

THE Rev. R. FOSTER, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, having been appointed to the Mastership of the GRAMMA SCHOOL at Allenham, Herts, takes the earliest opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he include to RE-OPEN that STATBLESHENENT for the Reception of BOARDERS, on the 1st of March. A Prospectus, containing further particulars, unay be obtained by applying to Mr. John Richardson, Printer, Royal Exchange.

A CLERGYMAN of the Church of England, formerly of Trinsity

portionate subscription.

ANUSCRIPT SERMONS.—To be SOLID, a Collect 100 Fac-stmite MANUSCRIPT SERMONS, compiled by the IRUSLER, of Bath, from the most Orthodox sources; they are well adac country congregations, and are printed so closely in imitation of writing, capable of being preached without the trouble of being transcribed. The solid during the life of the Doctor, at 31. the Set, but may now be had at price of 11. 11s. 6d. May be seen at Mr. Allman's 42, Holborn-hill.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

- DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY, racechurch-street, hosier.

 BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, dford, Wiltshire, grocer.
- J. TAYLOR, Bradford,

. TAYLOR, Bradford, Wilshire, groers.

FARMER, Osborn-street, Whitechapel, sugar-seftnes. Atts. Templas rarman, Great Tower-street—W. H. BULLOCK, Rappert-street, Corentry-stor. Atts. Claylor and Exton. Janeaster-place. Strand—9. BAYLEV, Res. physical and Exton. Janeaster-place. Strand—9. BAYLEV, Res. physical and Exton. Janeaster-place. Strand—9. BAYLEV, Res. physical and Exton. Bull. MTON. jim., Wakefield—J. LAING, Stocktones, Durham, Ship-builder. Atts. Albis, Newcasil-supen-Tyne, Miller, Socktones, Durham, Ship-builder. Atts. Albis, Newcasil-supen-Tyne, Miller, Janeashire, cofton-spinners. Atts. Allington and Co., Bedford-row, London.—J. ROADBERRY, Ide of Korth Collingham, Sortinchumskire, in Janeashire, cofton-J. BECTTER WORTH, Kechdale, Lancashire, cofton-pinder. Atts. Lee, Newark-upon-Trent; Milles and Co., Mittemple, London.—J. EXCH. Wribberhalk, Kidderminster, Worcester ivener. Atts. Stevens and Co., Little St. Thomas Apoetle, London; 1806—G. THOMPSON, jun., Huddersfield, coach-builder. Atts. Willias; Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London.

FRILAWS G. AZETTE. G. BAYLEY, Rother

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAV'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

R. P. STAPLES, City, merchant—J. WHITE, Kentish Town, and G. WHITE, Higheste, stage-coach proprietors.

D. FINNEY, Berwick-street, Sobo, victualler.

Att. Lloyd, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn—J. THOMPSON, Old Montagne-street, Whitechapel, common-brewer, Atts. M'Leod and Co., New London-street, Fenchurch-street—J.

DOOK, Narrow-street, Ratchiffe, hisonit-baker.

Atts. Tucker and Wheatley, Basinghalt-street—T. B. FERIARS and L. J.

Tucker and Wheatley, Basinghalt-street—T. B. FERIARS and L. J.

Atts. Tucker and Wheatley, Basinghalt-street—T. B. FERIARS and L. J.

Atts. Tucker and Wheatley, Basinghalt-street—J. B. HASSAL, Liverpool, single and the street of the s

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

MONDAY.—Their Lordships met at five o'clock.—Lord Ellenso-bous gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move for the uppoint-sent of a Select Committee to consider all petitions that might be resented to their Lordships for the euclearre of open, waste, or samon lauds.—The House then adjourned.

TUREDAY.—After the presentation of a petition by the Duke of Euchmon lands.—The House then adjourned.

TUREDAY.—After the presentation of a petition by the Duke of Euchmon against tithes, a Select Committee was, on the motion of Lord Eller Bornough, appointed for the purpose of considering the best means of effecting the enclosure of lands which, though under califivation from time immemorial, had not been made as productive at they might have been.

Viscount Syramorean enquired of Earl Grey whether the good understanding alluded to in the King's Speech on the opening of Parliament as subsisting between this country and France, related as well to commercial as to political matters.—The Noble Earl replied that it did not; that it related to political matters alone; and expressed a hope that France would soon be induced to abandon the present system of repulsion for a more liberal system of commercial intercourse.

In reply to a question from Lord Eurspace and the Parliament.

esent system of repulsion for a more liberal system of commercial bercourse.

In reply to a question from Lord Ellennonoush, the Duke of tensions that the the Government intended to continue the Acts aims to highways and turnpike-rouds until next Session; but that the meantime a Bill on the subject, intended ultimately to be opted, would be printed and circulated, in order that its provisions gat be fully considered.—Adjourned to Thursday.

Thusanay.—The Duke of Richmond presented petitions from two rishes in the country of Lincoln, praying that the Labour Rate Act gight be renewed and extended.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Factories Regulation of Labour Amendment Bill was brought from the Commons by Mr. Bernak and others, and read a first me; to be read a second time to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Fauray.—After the presentation of some petitions, the Factories gulation Act Amendment Bill was read a second time and passed rough a Committee.—Adjourned.

HUUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Regulation Act Amendment Bill was read a second time and passed through a Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The Speaker having called upon Mr. O'Connell, he arose, but was interrupted by Mr. Shen, who adopted that course for the purpose of declaring that he should take no part in the discussion about to commence; that all he demanded was impartial enquiry; and that, othening such enquiry, he should with confidence throw himself on British justice.

Mr. Stanker wished to have an admission from Mr. Shen, that the question at issue was whether that gentleman had held out of the House, respecting the Coercion Bill, language different from what he adopted in it.

Mr. O'Connell deprecated the attempt as insidious, and hoped it would not be compiled with. The Hon. Member then proceeded to state that the case had now assumed a different spect from that which it wore in the first instance. He should proceed in the form of a complaint for breach of privilege, and it doing so he should call for eaquiry into what he should term a miserable slander. It was with attention that the case had now assumed to continue the first instance. It should proceed in the form of a complaint for breach of privilege, and it doing so he should call for eaquiry into what he should term a miserable slander. It was with attention had been specially directed to the subject. He contended that the Chamellor of the Exchequer ought to state who were the Members implicated in the charge, and who was the Noble Lord's witness. The charge did not allude to a loose conversation at Brookes's, or in the street, but to a direct communication with His Mejesty's Ministers, and he defied Mr. Hill and the Chamellor of the Exchequer to redeem their pledges and support their statements by evidence. After comparing the violation of private confidence in the processor in human of the pressor in the providence in the 15th Hussars, to the contended that, the statement had been described as a pibrication, venicular to the control of the Exchequer of th

agreed to.

The Hon. Member insisted at considerable length that the tay had a right to know whether the King of Belgiam was still toighed by this country, and, if he were, how the money was maded. He maintained that in conformity with his own written

declaration made to Earl Grey, and as an honourable man, he could not continue to receive this pension; and concluded by moving for an account of the sums paid into the Exchequer out of the annuity granted to the King of the Belgians since his accession to the throne of Belgium.—Lord Althorn maintained that his Majesty had a strictly legal right to the annuity, and said that in April next a large surplus, after paying the pensions and bounties specified by his Majesty as charges on the annuity, would be paid into the Exchequer.—Mr. Consert contended that as an alien the King of the Belgians had no legal right to the annuity, colonel Exam, shown had been taken. Sir S. Whalley argued for the abolition of the Pension, and wished to know whether the opinion of the Law Advisers of the Crown had been taken. Sir S. Whalley argued for the abolition of the pension, and wished to move as an amendment that the whole question be referred to a Committee for investigation. He adopted the terms in which he had given notice for another day. In reply to a question from Celonel Exams, Lord Althorated, In reply to a question from Celonel Exams, Lord Althorated, In reply to a question from Celonel Exams, Lord Althorated, In reply to a question from Celonel Exams, Lord Althorated the Condition of the house of the Act the pension was only payable while Prince Leopold reaided in this country. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Huxe moved that a Select Committee should be appointed, to whom should be referred the returns of expenses charged by returning officers at the election of Members for counties and boroughs in England and Wales, and in Scotland and Ireland, at the last general election, with a view of an uniform rate of charge at every election, and considering by whom the charges for registration and election.—After some observations from Sir S. Whalley, Colonel Evans, Lord Althora, the motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Mr. Warburan, after a few words in opposition from Colonel Evans, Lord Althora, the motion was

EVANS, LORD J. RUSSELL, Mr. PRYME, Mr. HAWES, Mr. WASON, and the Committee appointed.

Mr. WARBURTON, after a few words in opposition from Colonel Wood, obtained a Select Committee to enquire into the various branches of the medical profession.

Sir T. Fremante moved for leave to bring in a Bill to disfranchise the borough of Stafford, which, after some opposition by Mr. Halconi, was agreed to.

Mr. Ward moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the best mode of obtaining correct divisions, and giving them publicity, which, after some observations from Lord Althour, Hume, Mr. D. W. Harvey, and other Hon. Members, was agreed to.

The Factories Regulation Act Amendment Bill and the Turnpike Road Acts Continuance Bill severally passed through Committees.

Wednessan.—Mr. Gaore moved, on the part of the Committee of Privileges, that Mr. O'Connell might be added to their number, as they found themselves inadequate to come to a right conclusion on the subject without the assistance of some person more interested in this investigation, that some competent and confidential adviser should be admitted to watch over the facts of the case, and cross-examine the witnesses upon such points as might be thought to bear upon the Hon. Member's character.—After some remarks by Lord Jonn Russell, who deemed this a very extraordinary motion, and thought it had better be deferred till to-morrow, and from Sir Robert Perla and others, who supported the application, the motion was agreed to.

Sir J. Graham brought up the Navy Estimates, which were

thought it had better to carried the application, the mound was agreed to.

Sir J. Graham brought up the Navy Estimates, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hune enquired whether any arrangement had been made by the Government with Lord Auckland respecting the lucrative office of Auditor of the Exchequer, which he now holds conjointly with that of President of the Board of Trade.—Lord Altmonr replied that the office must be filled up, as no money could be issued without the signature of the Auditor; that his Lordship would receive no salry while he held the office of President of the Board of Trade at the same time; and that the salary would eventually be reduced to 2,0001.

that the office must be filled up, an on money could be issued without the signature of the Auditor; that his Lordship would receive no salary while he held the office of President of the Board of Trade at the same time; and that the salary would eventually be reduced to 2,0001.

The subject of the Glasgow Lottery having been introduced, several Members denounced the practice.

In the Committee of Supply Mr. Huwn took occasion to condemn the Committee of Supply Mr. Huwn took occasion to condemn the Committee of Supply Mr. Huwn took occasion to condemn the Committee of Supply Mr. Huwn took occasion to condemn the Committee of the Supply Mr. Huwn took occasion to condemn the Committee of the Supply Mr. Huwn took occasion to condemn the Committee of the Supply Mr. Huwn took occasion to condemn the Committee of the Supply Mr. Huwn took occasion to condemn the Committee of the Supply Individual to the Committee in the Turnpike Acts Bill were agreed to.

Several Returns were then ordered, and the House adjourned.

Tauganax.—At the early sitting several Potitions were presented, including one from the parish of Marylebane for the repeal of the house and window taxes, which excited some discussion.

At the evening sitting Mr. O'Const.L. brought forward his promised motion for a Committee to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Baron Surus. His charge against the Judge was two-fold—first, for neglect of duty, and, secondly, for indulging violent political feelings. In proof of the first he stated that in one place on the Uster Ctreuit the Judge did not come into Court until half-past deven o'clock, and in another place he began at six in the evening, and sat until six in the forenoon, and no less than fourteen persons accused of felouy were tried at these unseasonable hours. The trial of one of them commenced at twelve at night. The second charge was opened by the Hon. Member to Mr. Larrian and out of a population of 320(94).

In the committee of the first he stated that in one place on the Color, and in another place he beg

down too strictly to the letter of his statements. In the year 1839 th balance in favour of the country was 2,042,000.; but the Housewould bear in mind that taxes to a much larger amount had been reduced during the preceding year, which did not affect the revenue until the year 1831. He had plated at the time, that if he had the much larger amount had been reduced during the preceding year, which did not affect the revenue until the year 1831. He had plated at the time, that if he had they are the proper only 700,000. He time of 5,942,000. Sin had affected the proper only 700,000. That deficiency of 700,000. That deficiency of 700,000. That deficiency does not make the proper of the time of the taxes which were reduced was but small; and the revenue receivered itself so much that in April last year, instead of there being the last year, the Parliament had reduced a very considerable and the year 1831 and 1832 the amount of taxes, and during the years 1831 and 1832 the amount of taxes, and during the years 1831 and 1832 the amount of taxes, and the property of the property of the property of taxes repealed was 1,750,0001.; and in the year 1833 the amount of taxes, and the property of the property of taxes repealed was 1,750,0001. To that amount then the counts was relieved from taxation, the total reduction being 3,355,0001. He was then happy to say that, to differ the property of taxes repealed was 1,750,0001. To that amount the the balance-sheet up to the 5th of mount plant the property of taxes repealed was 1,545,0001. To that amount then the counts was then happy to say that, to differ the property of taxes and the balance-sheet up to the 5th of mount plant the property of the taxes which the property of taxes and the balance of the taxes which the property of taxes and the balance of the taxes which the property of the taxes which the property of the taxes which the proposed to the taxes which the proposed to the taxes which the proposed to the taxes the following the taxes of the taxes which the proposed t

New Publications.—The following interesting works are now as all at the various booksellers.—I. Mr. Burke's Peringe and Bronetage for 1834, revised from the communications of the Nobility the only complete work of the kind extant; 2 vols. 8vo.—2. The Fill part of Mr. Burke's History of the Landed Gentry of England, Soil land, and Ireland, with the Arms. 8vo., 7s. 6d.—3. Sir Jonah Berington's History of the Irish Union. 2 vols.—4. The first number the Re-issue of the Benuties of the Court of Charles II., with Memoirs and Ancedotes of their Lives. By Mrs. Jameson. Price 24, or, large paper, with India proof plates, 2l. 2s.—5. The Countess Bessington's Journal of her Conversations with Lord Byron. 8vo. miform with Moore's Life, 14s.—6. Mr. Carne's Letters from Swinting Mrs. 1990

number of "Country a mouern revenues, consequency serves" (Yes and No.") 2 vols., with Portrait, price only se, per we bound.—Published for H. Colburn, by R. Bentley, and sold by bonksellers.

The Shropshire County Meeting on the subject of the present agricultural distress took place on Wednesday, the High sheriff presents of Mr. T. B. Browne, of Mellington, who addressed the Meeting was addressed by several Gentlemen, alwhom spoke against any repeal of the Corn Laws, with the excepts of Mr. T. B. Browne, of Mellington, who addressed the Meeting of Mr. T. B. Browne, of Mellington, who addressed the Meeting of Mr. T. B. Browne, of Mellington, who addressed the Meeting and the other side, and was so badly received that the desisted from it line of observations he was addressing to the Meeting, and pelliser and numerously signed by the farmers present. The four County Mermandon resolutions and present the Meeting, was drawn year bers were present, and addressed the Meeting, declaring their objects of the increasing pressure of the Poors' Rate and the Mult Tax a separate resolution for the promotion of an agricultural society for wear to be a second of the promotion of an agricultural society for Michiel's Talisman will be published early next week, by Messall and Churton, Holles-street. Agents for Scotland, Messalland and Churton, Holles-street. Agents for Scotland, Messalland Bradiute, Edinbro'; and Ireland, John Cumming, Dubing Directs should be transmitted forthwith to secure the early covieties. Drawno-Room.—M'Prant's Gold by Michiel and Messalland and

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Feb. 14.

ent of Light Dragoons—Liest W. H. Bayntun, from the 89th Foot, ant, vice Chaloner, who exchanges.

Foot—Ras. G. E. Chyler to be Lieutenant without pur. vice Robin Adjustant, Lieut. O. Robinson to be Adjustant, vice Moore, appointed r; Lieut. J. Moore to be Quarternnaster, Vice Jenhins, decreaced; A. Nixon, from the Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ensign, wice Cyler.

P. Chamberlain, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Chatterton, ap-36th Foot.

Quatermaner; Junt. 2. Induce to goal minister, who senatin, develose; all fields. Cold T. A. Nixon, from the Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ensign, vire Charleton, all Folds. The Charleton and the Coll. The Col

"agh Food—Ears. O. N. Chauterson, invalid to cook, to be Lieutena formit, who exchanges.
Sah Food—Ears. H. Close to be Lieutenant without pur. vice Bullen, de kew R. Robinson, from half-pay 8th Food, to be Ensign, vice Close.
Sah Food—R. Spring, Gent. to be Eas, by pur. vice Coffin, who retires afth Food—R. J. Singleton, from 62d Foot, to be Major, vice Crarg rachanges; Capt. J. O'Grady, from the 62d Foot, to be Captain, vice

Angel. C. F. Gregg to be Lioutenant by pur. vice Stacpoole, who re-"Just Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Gregg.

bot—Liest. J. P. Sheppard, from half-pay 2d Garrison Battalion, to be

ut, vice Browne, whose appointment has not taken place.

ot—Maj. H. Grauer, from the 48th Foot, to be Major, vice Singleton,

anges: Capt. G. J. Bower, from the 48th Foot, to be Captain, vice

inges. W. J. Morritt, from 37th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ser

who exchanges. Foot—T. Blewitt, Gent. to be Ensign, by pur., vice Steele, who retin Foot—Lieut R. Chaloner, from 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieute t. N. Canadacs, view Cachanges. t. J. Telford to be Captain, by pur., vice Graham, who retires; be Lieutenant by pur. vice Telford; W. A. Eyton, Gent. to be

ty to be Induction to provide Barclay.

de—Surg. R. Ranken, from 34th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice T. H. retires upon half-pay.

retires upon half-pay. n.—The date of Lieutenant J. R. Hart's commission, in the 49th 8th February, 1834, and not the 7th, as stated in the Gazette of the

COLOSSAL HEAD.

Trappears that the colossal head brought to this country by the indefatigable Belzoni, and which is the most remarkable object in the British Museum, has hitherto received a gratuitous appellation. Mr. Alfred Walne, the Egyptian traveller, has pointed it out to be, not the head of Memnon, as was generally supposed, but that of Amunmai Remeses, the most distinguished of the Pharaohs. A portion only of the uame remains, but sufficient to be decided on by a person conversant with hieroglyphics. Remeses the Great, whom several authorities identify with Sesostris, was at once Egypt's most renowned conqueror, and the noblest of her benefactors. After carrying his victorious arms to distant countries, as some have supposed even to India itself, he returned to embellish his native land with the most magnificent edifices. The vast excavated temples of Deir, Gerf-Hossagn, and Eboosimbel, half the palace of Luxor, and the stately edifice misnamed Memnonium, from which this head was removed, are among the most remarkable of his works. In the latter Palace, which was probably the general residence of this Monarch, are to be found the shattered remains of a granite statue, which measures 25 feet across the shoulders. At Eboosimbel in Nubia, and at Metrahenny, the site of Memphis, are colossi bearing the name of the same Remeses, and such is the striking similarity of all, that we are warranted in considering them faithful portraits of the great original. of the great original.

For the benefit of our mercautile readers, we give the following sammary of the law as to the Official Assignees. By the Bankrupt Court Act, any official assignee not making his payments in such manner and time as ordered by the Lond Chancellon in Court of Review, is chargable with a penalty of 201. per cent. on all monies improperly retained by him. By the same Act, the Lond Chancellon and the Court of Review may make orders for the regulation of the conduct of those gentlemen, in pursuance whereof, by an order of the 12th of January, 1832, they directed that each official assignee should give a bond to the amount of 6,0001. In himself, and two sureties, one of the conditions of which is, to observe all the regulations made by the Loud Chancellon and Court. Each anssignee has given such a bond. By the same order the Loud Chancellon and Court also directed that each official assignee should pay all monies received by him into the Bank of England as soon as they came to £100, and in cases of doubt or difficulty, that he should apply to his Commissioners for advice. How far the official assignees comply with these orders and regulations, the amount of the below in the late was taked it to the How far the official assignees comply with these orders and regula-tions, the amount of the balance in their hands not paid into the Bank of England, will shew.

There is yet another subject to which we would advert, namely, leallowances made to these persons. They seem to have been more to the subject to the Lord Chancellon and Court Rough. enormons. By the same order of the Lord Charcellos and Conrt of Review, the Commissioners are recommended to allow the official asignee one per cent. on all monies received by him, and another one and a half per cent. on all monies divided, subject, nevertheless, to be encreased or diminished under special circumstances, to be referred to the Court of Review. We believe that there never has been a reference of the kind, and although we have often known of the allowance to the assignee being encreased, we have not yet heard of any one being diminished.

We now conclude, only adding, that with respect to the balances

We now conclude, only adding, that with respect to the balances in the hands of the official assignees not paid into the Bank whenever they exceed 1001., we are confident that any creditor might successfully petition to charge them with the stantable contrary of 201, per cent. on all the excess; for it is retained by them content of the express words of the Act of Parliament and the may think about it) of the express condition of their own bonds.

On The Contrary of the express condition of their own bonds.

On Thursday a meeting of nearly two lundred persons connected in Agriculture was held at the Castle, Colchester, for the purpose of orning an Agricultural of the express condition of their own bond.

On Thursday a meeting of nearly two lundred persons connected with Agriculture was held at the Castle, Colchester, for the purpose of orning an Agricultural state of the depression under which agriculture was been a subject to the depression under which agriculture was unanimous in opinions in opinions in obtained and defence as may avert the mission at the present momen labours, and the necessity of adopting state and the present momental and defence as may avert the missions effect of the exercision making to remove the protection and periodic states and the state of the exercision of the exerci

Messrs. Saunders and Odey have just published the following New Works:—
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economy of nature in the formation of the skin, by the use of these soaps, is prevented, perpiration is obstructed, and the skin soon takes the writhded appearance of age.

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anything like reasonable time, the hair will be preserved in a luxuriant state to the longest period of life.

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That all to his seeming was perfectly right,
And proved so—for Pat had the onder obeyed
Be boots that suroassing reflection displayed,
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We know nothing about Mr. Deninsey's letter—why does he pply at the Office of the Paper?—The Editor has nothing to do wech details, and, moreover, never heard a word of the matter bey sterriday. We suppose Mr. Deninsey is a gentleman, by the sty

reservay. Prosposa.
Mr. Adams is thanked.
Mr. Adams is thanked.
Mr. Adams is thanked.
Mr. are compelled to delay our observations upon Mr. Bernard's
Mr. are compelled to delay our observations upon Mr. Bernard's
A "Looker-on" means extremely well, and we shall gladly avail
arreloes of his information; but what does he mean by a gentleman,
we whom he alludes, having been "a Commissariat?"—he might have
a l'ammissaria and may be a Prebendary, if it so please the to whom he alludes, having been "a Commissariat?"—he might ha been a Commissary, and may be a Prebendary, if it so please t Bishop, but he can no more be a "Commissariat?" than he can be "Prebendary".

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

THEIR MAJESTIES returned to Brighton on Friday se'nnight, and will remain there until they return to town for the celebration of Her MAJESTY's birth-day at St. James's.

IF the worst enemy of Great Britain wishes to witness the disgrace of the nation, let him visit the present House of Commons—There he will be entertained with the pantomime of seeing the Leader of the Government in the House of Commons cuffed, kicked, and dragged in the kennel by the great Agitator from Ireland, much in the same way, that the Clown in Mother Goose or Margery Daw receives the cuffs and kicks of the Harlenuin.

Clown in Mother Goose or Margery Daw receives the cuffs and kicks of the Harlequin.

Witness the scene of Friday, on the report of the Committee on Mr. Sheil's case being brought up.

When the report was received there was a call for Lord Althorn, who, after numbling in a low tone of voice his satisfaction at the result of the enquiry, said he believed he must admit that he had been imprudent as a man and a Minister—that he was glad that Mr. Sheil was acquitted of the Hull charge—and if he, Mr. Sheil, would get up and assert that he was innocent of this, Lord Althorn's charge, namely, that he used language out of the House inconsistent with his speeches in the House, he would not object to apologize.

Mr. O'CONNELL got up and told the Noble Lord that Mr. Sheil had once before asserted his innocence in the most

Mr. O'CONNELL got up and told the Noble Lord that mr. SHEIL had once before asserted his innocence in the most solemn manner, and was not believed; he, therefore, would advise Mr. SHEIL to let the Noble Lord get out of his difficulty as he could. Mr. SHEIL tremained silent; on which Lord Althory, dragged forth by Mr. O'CONNELL, apological to Mr. SHEIL

Now, Mr. Hill, after making on hearsay a most grave charge against Mr. Shell, had the tact to make a most humble apology, begging pardon of Mr. Shell, expressing his repeatance.

pentance.
Lord Althorp, with the dull sluggishness of the fatted ox, tried to avoid his fate, and make Mr. Shell's assertion a preliminary to apology, and the House to a man, felt that a keen sense of what Gentlemen call the amende honorable, formed a very small part of the candid Minister.
Mr. Stanley attempted to take the line of narrowing Mr. Shell's full and comprehensive acquitta—he quibbled and quirked, and tried to set up the veracity of Lord Althorp's informant, and Lord Althorp's accurate understanding of his informant's statements.

informant, and Lord Althorp's accurate understanding of his informant's statements.

This brought up Sir Henry Hardinge, who proved, from the report of the Committee, that by their verdict Mr. Shell was honourably acquitted of every imputation, great or small, arising out of the allegations made against him, and that Lord Althorp's informant, Mr. Commissioner Wood, late M.P. for Preston, had, more than eight months ago, after his conversation when he retailed it to Lord Althorp being thus deprived of his informant—on whose veracity he had doggedly accused Mr. Shell of delinquency on the preceding discussion—then said, he had another informant.

what! my Lord! another man in buckram—have you not what! my Lord! another man in England and Ireland to What! my Lord! another man in buckram—have you not swept the clubs and public offices in England and Ireland to collect evidence against a political adversary? and, when you have failed, is it still becoming in you thus to tamper with a question on which a Committee have enquired and reported?

We have elsewhere commented on the infamous plot to degrade the Judges of Ireland by granting the AGITATOR the Committee he has required—a concession concocted between Mr. LITTLETON and LORD ALTHORP.

WE take credit to ourselves for calling attention to the quiet, continued, and unmitigated draft of King Leopold's annuity, since his Majesty's exaltation to the Throne of Belgium—the letters of Baron Stockmar and the admissions of Lord Althorp, entirely corroborate our statements, and justify the few observations we ventured to make upon them.

WE have elsewhere to-day offered our opinion upon the case of Baron SMITH, but it is not merely the dry consideration of this most important question, that will satisfy the country as to the conduct of those by whom it has been permitted to appear before the people in the shape which it has now assumed.

We have indeed.

mitted to appear before the people in the shape which it has now assumed.

We hope—indeed we believe—that Mr. Littleton will be desired to explain his former explanation; namely, that had Mr. O'CONNELL moved for a Committee to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Baron Smith, as originally intended, with we view to his removal from the Bench, he would have opposed his motion, but having altered his motion, he would upport it. Now Mr. O'CONNELL'S motion was substantially the same, for he, in the course of his speech, said, he moved the Committee with the ulterior view of Baron Smith's removal. Supposing Mr. Littleton's petifogging ingenuity may still be adequate to support this distinction without a difference, how is he, as a gentleman and a Minister, to explain the following fact: that during Mr. O'CONNELL's speech—that gentleman having stated the terms in which he should move for a Committee, as a preliminary measure to the removal of Mr. Baron Smith from the Bench—he, Mr. Littleton, actually sent Mr. Stuart Mackenzie across the House to Mr. Shaw, to beg him to answer Mr. O'CONNELL—he, Mr. LITTLETON, reserving himself to reply to the other Irish Members; thus halling Mr. Shaw, and many other friends of justice, into the false security that Government meant to oppose the motion. Five minutes before Mr. O'CONNELL sat down, Mr. Littleton sent to say he should support the motion. Goupling this most extraordinarily disingenuous conduct with the fact that he had authorized—nay, requested—Mr. Shaw

to write to Mr. Baron SMITH, to say, "that although he might express disapprobation of some parts of his conduct, he should not say anything that could wound his feelings, and that he should oppose O'CONNELL'S motion," we must say, we think that Mr. LITTLETON'S conduct demands the most distinct explanation. If such trickery as this is suffered, how can any question be fairly discussed.

A still more important matter for consideration, however.

fairly discussed.

A still more important matter for consideration, however, remains—we mean the conduct of a Government which can so trifle with a most important subject, as to come down to the House to oppose a motion, and then, without any sufficient cause, turn round and support the ASTATOR (denounced in the King's Speech) against the Judge, who had anticipated the King's command for all loyal subjects by every means in their power to discourage the ASITATOR and his repeal of the Union. the Union.

in their power to discourage the AGITATOR and his repeal of the Union.

Mr. LITTLETON admitted in his speech that Judges from the Bench must occasionally introduce politics. Mr. STANLEY not only made the same admission, but actually has, as Secretary for Ireland, warmly praised the speeches of Mr. Baron SMITH; but his speech in November last, happens to express some disapprobation of the Whig administration: therefore, the Judge, formerly so lauded, is to be denounced by a Committee, for doing what, he had been formerly encouraged to do, and which the King's Speech enjoins him to do. Contrast this conduct of the Whigs with that of the Tories in the case of the Irish Judge, Flettcher!—Butit would be a mere waste of words to digress upon what every man, in and out of the office, feels to have been the disgraceful conduct of the Government, and which Sir James Graham said, "it gave him great pain to differ from his colleagues, but as his Character was deaver to him than any other consideration, he should therefore oppose the motion supported by Government!"

Mr. SPRING RICE concurred with Sir JAMES GRAHAM.

should therefore oppose the motion supported by Governand Meny I.

Mr. Spring Rice concurred with Sir James Graham, and divided against Ministers.

Surely this is the most infamous mockery of justice, not on the part of the House of Commons, but upon the part of the Government, that ever was heard of.

Our limits will only allow us to recommend Sir Robert Peel's speech as a most able, eloquent, constitutional, and manly piece of argument; and, as the nomination of the Committee is postponed for ten days, we most respectfully beg the attention of the Irish Judges, as a body, to the speech of Sir James Scarlett, who distinctly said, "That if they (the Irish Judges) were the independent body of men, which he believed them to be, they ought to resign, if the Committee actually sat and reported."

We carnestly trust that they will lose no time in vindicating their independence; and as the Church has rallied round its exemplary Primate, they will rally round the venerable Judge, so unjustly given up to the vengeance of the agitators, protesting by a memorial to the King against the conduct of the Government, and exposing the fatal consequences which must ensue to their independence, if this party-attack upon one of their body be permitted to go on; and if no redress is then to be obtained from the SOVERBIGS, unfortunately in the hands of a Whig faction,—RESIGN.

To turn out a Bishop, or a Judge, or a Magistrate, to be hunted by Radicals and demagoques, was always a favourite sport of the Whigs when in Opposition; but they must be taught as a MINISTRY, a great moral lesson, that these freaks are as dangerous to their places as they are disgraceful to what they value much less—their character.

We last week stated that M. Göblet had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Belgium to that

WE last week stated that M. GOBLET had been appointed

We hast week stated that M. Göblet had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Belgium to that of Prussia. We understand that there is a demur to the reception of M. Göblet on the part of the Prussian Sovereign. It is said that the King of Prussia feels justly indignant at the ingratitude shewn by M. Göblet towards the Prince of Orange, whose Aide-de-Camp he was, and from whom he experienced the greatest kindness and attention, which he repaid by basely deserting the Prince at the time of the Revolution in Belgium.

As to the demur about Sir Stratford Canning's reception at Petersburgh, Sir Stratford declares that he will not resign his embass—he has been appointed, and is ready to go. The King, he says, may of course remove him, but give up he will not. The Emperor will not have him at any rate—and so England goes unrepresented in Russia. English importance and English diplomacy seem to signify very little; for, as we said last week, America is so perfectly indifferent about us, that she writes word that, as soon as it is perfectly convenient, she will send a Minister to London. As to our French politics and policy, it seems, from what we hear, that CUPID is not so blameable as people may imagine, for that all the measures which appear to enmante (not that there are many) from our Foreign Office, are all onagine, for that all the incastives which appear to emanate (not that there are many) from our Foreign Office, are all cooked up and settled in Paris by Lord Granville and the French Ministers. This gives a little uncasiness; but, as the French Government choose that course, the blind archer is forced to submit. Shakspeare says, in that most appropriately to-be-alluded-to play of Mich Ado about Nothing—

"Some Crant sills with arrows—some with transit."

Some, Curio kills with arrows-some with traps: — "Some, CUTD kills with arrows—some with traps:"
—different, indeed, is our CUPID of Downing-street—his
wounding days are past, and all his traps are failures. In
another place, the immortal bard affords a very curious description, perhaps even more applicable to the Noble Viscount
than the former:

Rosaline says-

"Thou art on old love-monger, and speakest skilfully:" To which Maria, looking at him, replies-

IT will be seen, in the reports of proceedings in the House of Commons, that Mr. TOOKE presented a petition from the two principal Clerks in the Court of Requests, praying to be permitted to substitute a correct return of their accounts, for a false one which had been made to the House under the following circumstances:—The Clerk whose duty it was to make out the returns had filled a situation in the Court for a great number of very without the stight in the Court for a great out the returns had filled a situation in the Court for a great number of years without the slightest suspicion being attached to any part of his conduct. This Clerk, however, who is since dead, was in the habit of embezzling great sums of money, and, in order to conceal the fraud, had made a return coincident with the sums from time to time deficient. The petitioners, placing the greatest confidence in the integrity of this Clerk, were in total ignorance of the nature of the return, but admitted that a balance of 1,0001, was due to the creditors, for which they were personally liable. They were moreover desirous in the first instance to set themselves right with the House, by substituting a correct return and withdrawing the House, by substituting a correct return, and withdrawing the

former one. No imputation could rest upon the character of the petitioners, with reference to the misconduct of the Clerk, as the appointment of that individual was coveral with their of that individual was coveral with their of the Cherk, as the appointment of that individual was coveral with their of the Hon. Member for Truro, which we have read. It is of course, inadmissible into a newspaper on account of its length; but it completely establishes (as it appears to us) the innocence of Mr. HODGSON not only in any participation in the criminality, but even of a suspicion of the errors in the account, to which, in perfect reliance upon the honour and honesty of a Clerk not appointed by himself, he, as a matter of duty, affixed his signature. Mr. HODGSON, in conclusion, admit that he was imprudent in relying so implicitly upon another officer, and in accepting the assurances of two other persons as to the correctness of the books, who, after all, appear to have been equally imposed upon with himself by the artifices of an individual, who had been employed by the late Clerk to falsify the accounts, and who, as soon as that Clerk dies, denounces the survivors, because they refuse to obtain for him a situation which he desires to hold.

Mr. HODGSON concludes his statement with these words.—

"From the foregoing statement I trust that it will be appa-

Mr. Hodgson concludes his statement with these words;—
from the foregoing statement I trust that it will be appafrent to every unprejudiced mind, that the utmost which
can be laid to my charge is, a neglect of the exercise of
that control over the Court-books which would have prevented the evils consequent upon it, and from which no
misplaced confidence, or other motive, should have deterred me. For this neglect I, in conjunction with my
colleague, must suffer. colleague, must suffer.

colleague, must suffer.

"Acquitted in the ordeal of my own conscience of ere having, during a period of above twenty-two years' serice as one of the Clerks of the Court, committed one dishonourable or oppressive act, I here close my statement, with a firm reliance upon the justice of the public, in whose hands I leave it."

Of ourselves we know nothing of Mr. Hopgson; but his case having been sent to us, we think ourselves bound to express an opinion upon it, which we do without favour of prejudice.

WE return with encreased satisfaction to the subject of the "Declaration of the Laity of the Church of England," to which we have already so frequently called the attention of our readers. No subject can be more congenial to our feelings, as none can be more consistent with the great objects for the promotion of which this journal has so long and so successfully struggled. We have fought the battle of the Constitution under circumstances most adverse to the inculcation of right principles and genuine British feeling—we have stemmed the tide of popular freuzy, when political charlatans and professing philauthropists, in their ignorance of the noble qualities of their countrymen, calculated upon the supposed blindness of understanding and coldness of heart of a capricious, but intelligent generation—we have ton the mask from the traitor, and exhibited in the nakedness of his natural deformity the hollow and the selfish, the pander to the passions and slave to the prejudices of a confiding and deluded people—we have often and successfully exerted our best talents and energies to divert into a safe and beneficial channel those ardent and noble feelings, the very fervency and strength of which, render an Englishman too often a dupe to the designs, and a victim to the arts, of a base but insidious policy.

Through seasons of doubt and dismay, when a temporary policy.

policy.

Through seasons of doubt and dismay, when a temporary delirium led superficial observers to fear that the mental faculties of the mass of society were permanently impaired, we were always encouraged and supported by a confidence and a knowledge that the great bulk of our fellow-subjects were free from the contagion, and sound at heart: and that they only required an occasion worthy of their noble qualities, to exhibit a rectitude of principle, and determination of purpose, equal to the crisis of their country's fate. The fox and the monkey have too long usurped the dominion of the forest. The lion is at length roused: and the shaking of his mane has already stricken terror into the hearts of the inferior beast of prey, who had been prowling in confident hope that his slumbers were symptoms of decripitude.

We have been led into these reflections by the gratifying circumstances which have come to our knowledge, as to the successful results which have already attended the labours of the friends of the Church associated throughout the kingdom-cither in separate District Committees, or in connection and direct co-operation with the Central Committee now sitting in London. To borrow the language of an eloquent writer, as eard has been touched of exquisite sensibility, and the sensation has vibrated to the heart of." Britain.

We speak not now of the firm, but humble and pious, expression of feeling and principle, which has proceeded from the Cleryly of the Establishment, and which has led to the noble reply of our venerable Primate.

The disciples of a cold and calculating expediency, might discover in this, motives akin to the principles of their utilitarian creed; nor would we, in this place, allude to the Lally in communion with the Church, for to them, the disciples of the same school, might be inclined to impute similar low and unworthy objects. On arguments, drawn from these sources, strong and cogent as they are to unprejudiced and honourable minds, we would not now dwell; but suspicious and malignan Through seasons of doubt and dismay, when a temporary delirium led superficial observers to fear that the mental facul-

called forth, to bear testimony to the value and services of the Church of England.

We stated, on a former occasion, our confidence, that the more sincere and pious members of the Dissenting Body, together with the great bulk of the Wesleyan Methodists, were far from participating in the rancorous spirit of hostility exhibited by the more violent and republican members. We lare since received ample confirmation of what we then expressed as our belief. In various places the Wesleyan Methodists have come forward warmly in reprobation of the principles and designs of the enemies of the Church. As a striking instance, we would mention a most numerous and respectable public meeting of the friends of the Church at Hull, where one of the principal speakers was a Wesleyan Methodist (Mr. Henwood), a man of great influence and high character, a passage from whose speech we make no apology for quoting:—

"So far from considering that a brighter day would never dawn upon the content of the co

should witness a scene of things the very opposite to that which we have now the pleasure of witnessing in our land. It confirms us in this wife of the things, when most eminent men, of undoubted piety, and server, among the Dissenters, have deprecated any such measures, and the make him afraid, with the feelings becoming distret, none daring to make him afraid, with the feelings becoming firster, none daring to make him afraid, with the feelings becoming the devotion in every place throughout the land,—which provides for the one service of devotion in every place throughout the land,—which provides for the proper celebration of divers important ceremonics, and gires an opportunity for most kind and friendly interchanges between the Clergy and Laity; while at the same time that the State does all thet it can to ensure this regularity, it also, in the genuine spirit of liberty, allows every man who maintains the peace of the commonwells, to exert himself, in a voluntary way, to the utmost of his ability, to promote the cause of virtue and religion among us."

Such are the sentiments of a genuine disciple of the venerable WESLEY. Another instance of disinterested sympathy, and of spontaneous testimony to the blessings which have flowed from the Reformed Church of England, has been afforded by the following Declaration of the Ministers, Elders, and others, members of the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland, residing in this town and neighbourhood;—

"We, the undersigned Ministers, Elders, and others, members of the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland, residing in this town and neighbourhood, consider it an imperative duty at the present crisis of public affairs, to make the following Declaration:—

"That we regard her as the noblest ally of our own National-church, in the de

Empire.'''
The above important document has been transmitted through Lord Sandon to the Central Committee in Suffolk-street, who have acknowledged it in the following terms, intended by them to convey the high sense they entertain of its replace.

street, who have acknowledged it in the following terms, intended by them to convey the high sense they entertain of its value:—

"That the feelings of satisfaction which the sentiments contained in the Declaration are calculated to inspire are greatly enhanced in the opinion of this Committee by the consideration that the testimony therein borne to the biessings which have flowed to this country and the world from the Church of England, and to the services she has rendered to the cause of pure and undefiled religion, proceeds spontaneously from a body of persons unconnected with that Church, excepting by the bond of a common Christianity, and influenced only by sympathics of the highest and purest kind, and by an intelligent appreciation of the value and importance of a National Establishment of Kelgiron."

Those who have read Dr. CHALMERS's admirable work on Endowments, and his subsequent publications, will not wonder at such sentiments as we have quoted proceeding from such a quarter. We would take this opportunity of recommending a work recently published by the Rev. ROBERT MEEK, formerly a Dissenting Minister, now a Clergyman of the Establishment, which contains, in a compendious form, much valuable information and powerful argument—it is entitled Reasons for Attachment and Conformity to the Church of England.

To return, however, to the particular subject to which we wish to attract the public mind. The accounts received from all parts of England and Wales are most satisfactory. Birmingham, as a centre of operations, has already returned upwards of 10,000 signatures. In many places Dissenting Ministers, have signed. In short, so far as any estimate can at present be formed of the result of the circulation of the Declaration, there is everything to encourage and stimulate the friends of national religion.

However gratifying and powerful might have been an universal expression of feeling through the medium of one form of words, yet the very exceptions which have occurred, and the jealousy, exhibited in som

in a general and uniform movement, of itself mucauses a perportionate sincerity and depth of attachment to the common
object of our affections.

It has been the determination of the Central Committee, at
all events, to afford an opportunity to every district and
parish, to record their sentiments in a shape which, without
pledging those who sign to any opinion on the debateable
subject of Church Reform, contains an explicit avowal of the
essential principles on which all leg slation on such high and
sacred matters ought to be conducted.

One word in conclusion. Churchmen! whilst you stand
forward in defence of the fabric, shew yourselves also mindful of the objects and principles of the Church. Pillars within
are at least as necessary as buttresses without. Support her
venerable societies, whose vigour and extensive usefulness are
daily encreasing. Prove the sincerity of your attachment by
following the example of the Bishop of CHESTER, and enconraging, by your influence and your wealth, the building of
places of worship, and providing the means of scriptural education to a rapidly growing population.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the
Dissenters, under the leadership of Mr. WILKES, contemplate
a meeting in Exeter Hall. We rejoice at this, as a step of
this kind is only wanting to expose their designs and awaken
Churchmen to a sense of their danger, and the necessity for
action.

In connexion with the above subject, and as a specimen of the truly Christian spirit in which certain levellers would approach the discussion of a question involving the temporal and eternal interests of millions, we subjoin a copy of a placard, which has been extensively posted on the walls of the City, and elsewhere. It needs no comment from us, being so well calculated of itself to open the eyes of those who will see:

"TO THE INHABITANT RATE-PAYERS OF ST.
BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE." In connexion with the above subject, and as a specimen of

"TO THE INIADITAL SHOPSGATE.

"A FELOW PARISHONERS,
"A hand-bill is now in the course of circulation, purporting to be
"a Defaulton of the Latty of the Church of England," but which ix
REALITY is for the purpose of entrapping the signatures of the parsistences, to be hereafter used according to that Declaration—to
probably the Establishment unimpaired in its security and efficiency."
Which, if words mean anything, is to uphod the present interview
which they consicultinusly dissent. It is to maintain the connection
of the Church with the Statt—the Bishops in the House of Cords—
and the commons recentled of Cectors, Doans, and Pluralists.
"But, fellow parishinours, while I would say as no x our grand;
it is not at gurrising that these efforts are being made to support
an Establishment tottering to its fall. They are now in possession of
the loaves and fishes, or, as they very properly term it in their de-

claration, 'the richest legacy of their fore athers; 'and it is not likely they will give it up without a struggle, and that a determined one. Again, therefore, I say, BE ON YOUR OWNERS, and let the supporters of 'the richest legacy' see that the time is now come, when the compulsory support of the Establishment must be ABOLISHED, and when the riches must be bestowed upon those who have a greater right to them—the Poos.

AN OLD INHABITANT."

THE provincial papers are loud in their declarations that the Duke of Devonshire is to retain the office of Chamberlain. We have stated, what we believe to be the fact, that the Duke of SUTHERLAND is to be—if he will—his Grace's successor. A letter has been published in all the newspapers as coming from the Duke of Devonshire, which to our mind adds considerable strength to our view of his Grace's retirement from office, for his Grace writes word to Sir Augustus Clifford, that he has "not only thrown aside his crutches, but given up his stick." This is conclusive!

given up his stick." This is conclusive!

It has not been our habit to talk gravely about trifles. We have laughed at a Whig blunder about pence, which the Member for Middlesex would think paramount to the most exciting question of national honour,—we have mixed some merriment even with the irrepressible scorn which attaches to lordly cravings for profit and patronage,—but there is a point at which pusillanimity, and imbecility, and adhesion to office, mean and ludicrous as they may be in themselves, yet become, by their consequences, too darkly calamitous to let in even a cross-gleam of ridicule;—and, therefore, when, for the sake of a week's respite to the Government from a despicable agitation, they are content to sacrifice the entire independence of justice in Ireland, to barter the whole civil and social security of several millions of the people, the very mildest term, to express an honest feeling, must be that word, which they, who sounded it trumpet-tongued through the lips of their Sovereign, are afraid even to whisper through their own,—INDIGNATION.

"I have seen with feelings of deep regret and just indignation the continuance of attempts to excite the people of that country to demand a Repenl of the Legislative Union.

"This bond of our national strength and safety I have already declared my fixed and unalterable resolution, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolute by all the means in my power.

"This bond of our national strength and safety I have already declared my fixed and unalterable resolution, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate by all the means in my power.

"In support of this determination I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual co-operation of my Parliament and my people.

"To the practices which have been used to produce disaffection to the State, and mutual distrust and animosity between the people of the two countries, is chiefly to be attributed the spirit of insurbordination, which, though for the present in a great degree controlled by the power of the law, has been but too perceptible in many instances. "To none more than to the deluded instruments of the agitation thus perniciously excited is the continuance of such a spirit productive of the most ruinous consequences; and the united and vigorous exertions of the loyal and well-affected, in ail of the Government, are imperiously required to put an end to a system of excitement and violence, which, while it continues, is destructive of the power and safety of the United Kingdom."

Such were the terms in which, on the 4th of February, the resolves of the Government were proclained to the agitators of Ireland, and the sanguine people, ever ready to trust hope against experience, almost credited that Unisters would fulfil the engagement. For nine days (the poverbial duration of a wonder) their faith remained, to all appearance, unbroken; although there had been an open annuniration of an attack, to be directed, for this time, not against the episcopal, but the judicial bench. The friends of the indivitual Judge, who had been singled out as the mark of the disturbers, for having denounced the tendency of their schemes, were assured by Ministers that he should be protected from the meditated violence. That assurance was not inonsiderately given. Possibly a greater person than the Members of the Cabinet had become impressed with the necessity of a check to the Irish movement. It was plain that if the seats of ju

uncurbed.

The night of the 13th of February arrived, and the Ministers, reinforced by their carefully-assembled auxiliaries, were in full array. The assailants rushed on to the charge, and, as then seemed certain, to their own immediate overthrow;—when, on the instant,—without resistance, without notice, without parley,—the KING'S Officers, panie-struck by the mere from of an enemy, pronounced the base cry of Craven, and placed victory and Ireland in the hands of the O'CONNELIS.

parley,—the Kirg's Officers, panic-struck by the mere front of an enemy, pronounced the base ery of Craven, and placed victory and Ireland in the hands of the O'CONNELLS.

If Mr. O'CONNEL were entitled to so high a feeling as pride, how ashamed must he be of a triumph over such opponents!

But perhaps the Ministers, in consenting to put a Judge upon his trial before a Committee of Inquiry of the House of Commons (a rather formidable precedent to all who may one day or other be voted malignants), found themselves suddenly compelled to investigation, by some unlooked-for imputation of gross partiality or corruption in the Learned Baron. If any of our readers have chanced to leave unread the memorable debate of Thursday night, with how great astonishment will they learn what the charges are, to which a venerable Judge is to plead bare-headed before the tribunes of the people! It is not because we lament the repeated dissipation of public time in frivolous enquiries, that we speak thus carnestly:—if the question were merely which is the traitor, among a number of persons who all dislike at least the name,—we should complacently enough see the Reformed Parliament do nothing, rather than do mischief; but when a Judge is brought to trial, the lighter the accusation the more grievous the precedent: for against any grave allegation, his own rectitude will protec; him; but against the annoyance and mortification of a frivolous one, neither integrity nor caution can be a safeguard. What then are the charges? The first is, that Mr. Baron SMTH has sat late; less often from ten to five, which seem to be the canonical hours, than from eleven to six; and on one occasion he was guilty of sitting from the middle of the day till six o'clock in the following morning. Why this is no more than every Judge does, and is deemed to do most fifly, when, by any chance, the calendar of the Assizes is too heavy to be disposed of within the ordinary hours. Nay—to say nothing about the urgent duty of clearing the guols—have the colleagues of

Has any prisoner, then, among those who were tried so unseasonably before Baron SMITH, represented by petition that injustice was done him? Did counsel or solicitors remonstrate with the Judge against the continuance of proceedings, under circumstances exhausting their strength to their clients' disadvantage? Not a word to such a purpose. Why this, then, can never be the real cause of complaint. There must be some other sorer imputation. Truly there is—that Mr. Baron SMITH, in a charge delivered by him last October to a Grand Jury, expatiated to them on the pernicious consequences of the doctrines propagated by Mr. O'CONNELL and his comrades. They felt the importance of stifling all influential opposition; but, above all, of bridling the Courts of Law. If they could overawe the Judges, they might riot in impunity. But how to make the attack? Accuse the men you fear of adulterating law with politics; denounce them as political Judges; the character is popularly odious; and when you combustible to your firebrands.

But what new and squeamish fancy is this, that a Judge is not tilbute to editer them.

have defiled them with that pitch, you will have them quickly combustible to your firebrands.

But what new and squeamish fancy is this, that a Judge is not at liberty to address a Grand Jury, in general terms, on the state of the country in which they live?—not in reference to a particular indictment, but in general terms. No doubt, if he influences them by a political discourse to find a bill against a political offender, he betrays his duty; but if, as in this case, no political offender stands indicted before them, where is the undue influence? The most that can be said is, here, that this passage of the charge was irrelevant to the calendar. The Judge, therefore, is to be impeached in this instance, not for having used a topic which might prejudice an accused person, but for having used a topic by which there was no person who could be prejudiced. We must be permitted too, to say, that the tone and habits of Ireland and its Courts are not such as to make an expression necessarily consurable there, which would, perhaps, be thought a little too fervid in England. We are of a calmer temperament than our Irish neighbours; and those nice refinements of guarded, chastened speech, which Mr. O'CONNELL insists on with so very good a grace, are not yet quite matured in a country whose civilization has not had time to reach the precise point attained by the course of her elder sister.

attained by the course of her elder sister.

These, then, are the offences for which the King's Minis-These, then, are the offences for which the King's Ministers have handed over a Judge to an Inquisition of Irish Repealers—they, the Ministers, who (rightly enough in the abstract, but most grossly in reference to their own former tenets) enacted a Coercion Bill to quiet agitation! Last Session they sentenced the demagogues to be tried by the Judges—this year they condemn the Judges to be tried by the demagogues! Truly, an impartial dispensation, where each man takes his turn!

of the many evils under which Ireland labours, that which has been generally deemed the most fatal to her well-doing, is the denial of justice in her legal procedure; a denial which all the successive Governments have agreed in imputing to the constant intimidation of witnesses and Juries by the force of the agitating faction. Well, to make that denial of justice quite complete, quite universal, one thing was wanting—the intimidation of the Judges also. Ministers have now supplied that deficiency—they have proclaimed to Ireland, more plainly than words—at least more plainly than any words of theirs ever speak—that the Judges hold their offices at the pleasure of the Repealers. The Judges are dis-scated—and with them, the last hope of tranquillity for Ireland.

THE more the political character of the Duke of WELLING-TON comes to be investigated, the more closely it is examined,

TON comes to be investigated, the more closely it is examined, and the more clearly it is developed, the greater become the reasons for popular admiration and respect. Never, perhaps, was character put to a stronger test than that, to which, by every possible treachery and meanness, that of the DUKE has been submitted.

In the two following letters, one from the DUKE to the King of Pontugal. and the other from M. Zea de Berniumers to His Majesty, are displayed the framess, magnanimity, wisdom, and humanity of our illustrious Hero—they will be read with avidity and pleasure, and we have no hesitation in submitting them both, observing only upon that of the DUKE, that it affords not only evidence of his integrity and wisdom in its matter, but of vigour, conciseness, and appropriateness in its manner and construction:—

practness in its manner and construction;—
COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO DON MIGUEL.

"Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your Royal Highness's letter of the 11th instant.

"Your Royal Highness does me justice in believing that I feel a sincere interest in the welfare of the nations of the Peninsula, and that I lament their misfortances, not only as a servant of the King my master, the faithful and efficient ally of both nations, but as an individual.

"Your Royal Highness will recollect the urgent representations

sincere interest in the welfare of the nations of the Peninsula, and that Hament their misfortunes, not only as a servant of the King my moster, the faithful and efficient ally of both nations, but as an individual.

"Your Royal Highness will recollect the urgent representations made by this Government, by command of the late King, at the momentant which your Royal Highness adopted the course which occasioned the discontinuance of the diplomatic relations between His Marsery and Portugal.

"Those representations were, and I man apprehensive will continue to be, prophetic. The state of Portugal at the present moment—the state of the city of Lisbon from that moment to this—that in which your Royal Highness, but had the his continue your Royal Highness, but the native which the Kixe's screamts gave to your Royal Highness, by command of the Kixe's screamts gave to your Royal Highness, by command of the Kixe their master, was founded on a just view of the state of filairs in Portugal, and in the world, and of the consequences which would follow the course of conduct adopted by your Royal Highness.

"Your Royal Highness is mistaken. The evils by which your country is afflicted, and those of which your Royal Highness is mistaken. The evils by which Portugal is afflicted, and those of which your Royal Highness is mistaken. The evils by which Portugal is afflicted, and those of which your Royal Highness is the head of a party, and not the father of your people. The Government under your Royal Highness's anaspices act upon the principles of a party. It is necessary that they for your people. The Government under your Royal Highness's anaspices act upon the principles of a party. It is necessary that they should so act, because a vast proportion of the hobility, he men of property, the magistrates, the men of the learner professions, officers anaspices and unavy, besides others, have been banished from the country, or are in Europe excepting his Catholic Majesty.

"The view which all those Powers and persons took of the r

consequently in a state of hostility against the Government and its head, and daily exposing both, as well as themselves, to the risk of a

consequently in a state of hostility against the Government and its lead, and daily exposing both, as well as themselves, to the risk of a contest.

I need not seave your Royal Highness that I do not doubt your good the state of a state of the risk of a cold for the state of public hashings in the propose and state of an odd youndation of public hashings muster, to renew his diplomatic relations with Portugal.

"I have the honour to be, with the highest considerations and respect, your Royal Highness's most obedient humble servant, "WELLINGTON, Duke of Victoria.

"His Royal Highness's most obedient humble servant, "The effect of this masterly, commanding appeal to the Portuguese Monarch, we have most unfortunately not been permitted to witness, for it has been ascertained that the letter was withheld from His MAJESTY—at least, when it was discovered, it was yet unopened. The letter contains ample corroboration of the statements we have invariably made as to the fact "that the kingdom of Portugal wished Don MIGUEL to be their Sovereign." It admits the belief in the King's good intentions—it advises that which every merciful Christian would uphold, a general amnesty—yet this letter remained unopened—why, will in time be explained.

The despatch from M. ZEA de BERMUDEZ is matter of history, but so intimately connected with our own times, and so strongly illustrative of the unchanging honesty and straightforwardness of the DuKe, that an extract from it forms the most fitting sequel to his Grace's letter; it is dated February 19, 1830:—

"I yesterday had an interview with the Duke of Wellingrow, and made use of the strongest and weightiest arguments contained in the despatches of the Most Execution Senior the First Secretary and an interview with the distinct restorment of the serior of the serio

but at the same time maning a fixed period, not under three months, within which it would be necessary for parties to apply for the benefit of the act.

"I repeat to you (continued the Duke) what I have on other occasions stated to you, and I beg of you to have the goodness to communicate to the Portuguese Government, in order that there may be no mistake as to our intentions, that England does not exact the annesty as an express condition of recognition, differing on this point alone from the view taken by the other Powers; the motive for her adopting this preliminary resolution, and which she will avow publicly when the case occurs, is her invitable system of not internet, allied in the internal affairs of other consists. There is another private reason, which I will communicate to you confidentially, and worthy of attention. If we make an express conditionment, not less it will involve us in the obligation of protecting those included it; if they afterwards should consider themselves aggrieved by its infinction—a compromise which we are resolved to avoid; and for this there is the more reason, since were such a case to occur, and the complainants were not listened to by the British Ministry, they would not fail to appeal to Parliament for redress against us: thus occasion would be given for disagreeable discussions with the Portuguese Government, which foresigh tought now to avert."
"Towards two cardinal points, the Minister observes, all the attention of the Portuguese Government should be directed. The first of these is the consideration due to the honour of the principal Powers of Europe, who, with the exception of Spain, have all acknowledged Donna Maria de Gouard as the legitimate Sovereign of Portugal, by this act approving and even sanctioning the conduct of those Portuguese who have espoused her cause, from which it results, that when the period arrives for dissolving anterior ties, for the purpose of proceeding to acknowledge Don Maruet, they could not, nor would they desire to leave forsaken and pr

tranquility in Portugal."

The disclosure of these papers satisfactorily accounts for the delay in the recognition of the King of PORTUGAL by the Duke of Wellington's Government. The same influence which kept the Duke's letter unopened, might very naturally have withheld the communications of M. Zea Bermudez; and to the manucuring of the Lisbon cabinet, or the gratification of some private pique against certain individuals, may be attributed, all the ills that have fallen on Portugal. All we now contend for is, the uprightness and wisdom of our then Prime Minister. Prime Minister.

LAW REFORM.

Nothing can be more cheering than the bright prospects which are daily disclosing themselves in all our Courts of Law, Equity, and Justice, derived from the genial influence of Legal Reform. Last week or the week before, we had the gratification of hearing, upon the testimony of such men as Sir Edward Sugden and Mr. Knight, that the results of the new regulations in Chancery were, a great encrease of fifticulty and delay in the proceedings, and a still greater encrease of expense to the suitor. Turn we now to another Tibunal, which has been favoured by alterations of a similar nature.

nature.

At the sitting of the Prerogative Court on Monday last, in

"The Covar intimated its intention of admitting the allegation, recommending the counsel to curtail and compress it. The Learned

Judge expressed his regret that the form of pleading had altered, and that so much of inference was now introduced instead of facts and declarations, which would enable the Court to draw inforences. This victions practice not only consumed the time of the Court, but encreased the expense of suitors.

"Dr. Annass wished that the Court would lay down some express rules upon this point. He could not perceive that inferences could be excluded without sometimes excluding the very information which was necessary to direct the Court as to the nature of the case.

"Sir Joan Nicholt acknowledged that it was difficult to lay down specific rules upon this head, and that inferences were sometimes necessary to be introduced; but he thought that too great a latitude had been assumed of late. The Court would be very unwilling to exclude any part of the allegation in this peculiar and important case, which might be necessary in order to arrive at justice."

A GREAT fuss has been made in some of the papers about a meeting which has been held in All-hallows Barking, on the subject of the numerous pieces of preferment held by Mr. DAWSON, who has just been presented to the living of that parish by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, in which Chapter he himself is a Prebendary.

The newspapers first, and subsequently the persons composing this meeting, stated that Mr. DAWSON held seven pieces of preferment, which they thus enumerated:

1. The living of Chislehurst.
2. A Stall at Canterbury.
3. The Sub-Deanery of Canterbury.
4. The Rectory of Orpington.
5. The living of Down.
6. The living of Hayes.
7. The living of Hayes.
7. The living of All-hallows Barking.
8. Now, as to Chislehurst, Mr. DAWSON has held that living for eighteen years, residing and doing all the duties in person, the value of the living being between four and five hundred pounds per annum.

The Stall at Canterbury. Mr. DAWSON received from the

the value of the living being between four and five hundred pounds per annum.

The Stall at Canterbury, Mr. Dawson received from the Crown, in consequence of an Address from the House of Commons, he having serred the office of Chaplain to that House. This has been hitherto a matter of course, and until now, when Lord GREY has thought proper to dispose of three similar pieces of preferment without attending either to the Addresses of the House or the reply of the Crown, has never been unattended to.

until now, when Lord Grey has thought proper to dispose of three similar pieces of preferment without attending either to the Addresses of the House or the reply of the Crown, has never been unattended to.

The Sub-Deanery, as it is miscalled, is the Vice-Deanery, an office so far from profitable, that in consequence of its onerous duties and the encreased expenses consequent upon it, the Junior Prebendary is compelled to fill it, and continues to do so, until it is in turn forced upon the next Prebendary appointed to a Stall.

The Rectory of Orpington is a mere nominal piece of preferment, the officiating Clergyman being the Vicar, and it being an endowed Vicarage.

As to Hayes, Mr. Diwson was, at one period of his life, Rector of that parish, but he resigned it more than two years ago, since which time le has had nothing to do with it, or its emoluments, as has been insinuated. As to the living of Down, Mr. Dawson never held it.

With respect to Orpington, a small emolument is derived from a reserved rent, and there is a possibility of a fine, by the falling in of a life; out, it should be added, upon this contingency, that there are three lives, and the worst of the three is a better life than Mr. Dawson's.

The living of All-lallows Barking, will produce a clear addition to Mr. Dawson's income of 2001, per annum, and although the Dissenters, who form a powerial faction in that parish, have attempted this stir, the Churchmen of the parish are highly satisfied at the appointment of Curate as made by Mr. Dawson. He ison terms of acquaintance and friendship with them all—was formerly lecturer, and his popularity was such that the parishioners would have petitioned the Chapter to give him the living, but he himself put a stop to it. It should be added, that Mr. Dawson was wholly unacquainted with him previously.

The Standard expresses an opinion that Mr. Dawson as an extensive pluralist, and to shew that with All-hallows Barking, he has no more than the two pieces of preferment within distance which the law all

WE last week announced the failure of the negociations with the French Government, in which the erudite Dr. Bow-ring and the highly-talented Mr. P. Thomson have been for the last year or two so deeply engaged. As we are best pleased when we can corroborate our statements from the lips of the Prime Minister himself, we beg to submit the following question and answer from the reports of Parliamentary proceedings in the House of Lords on Tuesday:—

COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH FRANCE.

Lord Strangeous said that, seeing the Noble Earl at the head of

ceedings in the House of Lord on Tuesday:—

COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH FRANCE.

Lord Strangeron said that, seeing the Noble Earl at the head of His Majesty's Government in his place, he wished to put a question to him on the subject of the negociations now in progress between this country and France, arising out of the remarkable, and, as he thought, two satisfactory passages contained in the Speech which this Majesty experience from the throne. In the first place, His Majesty experience of from the throne. In the first place, His Majesty experience of the more than the first place, His Majesty experience of the two nations; but his fears were that it did not, for he could not conceive how a good understanding could be an amintained between the two nations; but his fears were that it did not, for he could not conceive how a good understanding of could be maintained between the two inguloms, unless, indeed, the French Government were disposed to abandon the hostility which they had shewn towards the commerce and navigation of this country. He, however, hoped that he was deceived, and that he should learn from the Noble Earl opposite that the good understanding subsisting between the two Powers alluded to in the Speech from the Throne extueded as well to commercial as to political matters. The second paragraph of His Majesty's Speech went to encourage the notion that the prospect of our commerce was that of progressive improvement; but he must say that he should disbelieve this statement if the Powers of the Continent, whether great or small, continued to confederate, as at present, to nake a nockery of our boasted reciprocity, and while France pursued towards us only a system of repulsion.

Earl Grav, in reply, said that he understood the Noble Lord's question to be—first, whether or not certain negociations were going on between this Government and that of France; and next, have been all matters relating to the commerce of the two countries was likely to be brought to a speecy termination. Now enquiries that

ntiempted to be concealed in the passage of the King's Speech alluded to by the Noble Lord that His Majesty referred to the good understanding that existed between this country and France only as respected political matters, and not as related to commerce. He (Earl Grey) considered the Speech to apply exclusively to political matters, and he thought the Noble Lord must see that the two subjects were separate and distinct from each other, and that a good political understanding could exist between the two kingdoms without any reference whatever to commerce. It might be a question what His Majesty's Ministers should do if France imposed duties that were unfair on British merchandise; but then that question was separate from the question of general policy; and, if the Noble Lord would recollect the various influences that existed, the obstacles that were to be encountered, and the discordant views that were entertained on this particular subject, he would easily perceive how difficult it was for a Government to accomplish whit was expected of them. With respect to the statement in the Speech relative to the progressive prosperity of the commerce of the country, he had only to say, that the Returns for which a Noble Friend of his had moved would, when disclosed to their Lordships, fully confirm all that had been asserted on that point; and he entertained the most anguine hopes, that in spite of every obsticle that was thrown in the way of it, the commerce of this country would say no more on the audiect now but that the Commissioners employed to investigate it had devoted to it the most laborious attention, and that he trusted their valuable services would gradually lead both nations to the adoption of good principles, and induce the Government of France to discontinue the system of repulsion."

So much for that Commission!

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Many erroneous accounts of the recent ceremony at Apsely Hone having found their way into the public papers, we think the following authentic detail may not be unacceptable to our readers:—

On Friday the 7th instant, the installation or admission of his Grace the Duke of Wellington to the office of Chancellor of the

University of Oxford, took place at Apsely House in London.

The Vice Chancellor and Proctors, together with the several officers of the University and Members of Convocation who had been nominated as delegates on the occasion, assembled at Batt's-hotel in Dover-street, where they were joined by Mr. Estcoura and Signer H. Inglis, the representatives of the University in Parliament, and proceeded in carriages to the Duke of Wellingtonon's mansion in Piccadilly, about six o'clock, p.m., in the following

The Esquire Bedel in Theology.
The Yeoman Bedel in Arts and Medicine.
The Rev. Dr. Rowlry, Master of University College, Vice Chancellor of the University.
The Rev. Dr. JERKYNS, Master of Balliol, Pro Vice Chancellor.
The Rev. Dr. JONES, Rector of Exeter, Pro Vice Chancellor.
The Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Principal of Brasennose, Pro Vice Chancellor.

silor.
The Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's.
The Rev. Dr. Стамен, Principal of New Inn Hall, Public Orator.
The Rev. Dr. Knop, Regius Professor of Medicine, Christ Church.
The Rev. Dr. Амишкт, Fellow of All Sonls.
The Rev. Dr. Bluss, Registrar of the University.
The Rev. Mr. Веддал, Fellow of Queen's, Proctor of the University.
The Rev. Mr. Light Proct.

The Rev. Mr. Lightpoot, Fellow of Excier, Proctor of the University.

The Rev. Mr. Wintle, Fellow of St. John's.
The Rev. Mr. Rightp., Savilian Professor of Astronomy.
The Rev. Mr. Rightp., Savilian Professor of Astronomy.
The Rev. Mr. Dudpring, Fellow of Queen's.
The Rev. Mr. Pudpring, Fellow of University.
The Rev. Mr. Wilson, Fellow of Balliol.
The Rev. Mr. Wilson, Fellow of Excier.
The Members for the University.
The Delegacy, having alighted, passed through the several apartments, which were brilliantly lighted for the occasion, to the Waterments, which were brilliantly lighted for the occasion, to the Waterments, which were brilliantly lighted for the occasion, to the Waterments, which were brilliantly lighted for the occasion, to the Waterments, which were brilliantly lighted for the occasion, to the Waterments, which were brilliantly lighted for the occasion, to the Waterments, which were brilliantly lighted for the occasion, to the University, where the Vice-Chancellor (taking his seat at the upperend, the Registrar on his left, and a vacant chair being placed on his right hand for the Chancellor, the Proctors seated a little lower on either side, the other Members of the Delegacy occupying their respective stations according to their rank down the centre of the room, opened the Convocation by aunouncing that the cause of their assembling was the admission of his Grace the Duke of Wellington room,) opened the Convocation by autonizing mattae cause or mer assembling was the admission of his Grace the Duke of Wellington to the office of Chancellor of the University, vacant by the death of Lord Grenville, to which office he had recently been elected by the unanimous voice of the Doctors and Masters of the University in

Convocation assembled.

The Bedels (Mr. Forster and Mr. Brown) then left the room, and immediately returned, followed by the Chancellor elect, who appeared in his full robes of office, and took his seat, uncovered, on the right of the Vice Chancellor, the whole assembly rising at his race's entrance, and continuing to stand till he had aken his scat-His Grace was accompanied by the following Royal and illustrious

His Grace was accompanied by the following Royal and illustrious friends, who were present during the whole ceremony, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Chancellor of the University of Dublin. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

The Archishop of Canterbury.
The Duke of Beaufort.
The Earl of Eldon.
Lord Talbor.
Lord Talbor.
Lord Simboury.
The Bishop of Exeter.
Sir Henry Halford.
Sir Charles Wetherell.
As soon as the Members of Convection were reseated, the Bodels.

As soon as the Members of Convocation were reseated, the Bedels deposited their staves of office, upon which the Vice Chancellor handed the instrument of election to the Registrar, by whom it was publicly read. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy were then taken by the Chancellor elect before the senior Proctor, and immediate the senior Proctor, and immediate the senior Proctor. distely after the outh of office was administered by the Vice-Chan-cellor, the Duke reading the former, and assenting to the latter, in the most audible read impressive manner. These ouths having been taken, the Vice Chancellor next delivered into the hunds of the Chancellor the instrument of election, the statute-book, and the keys and the seals of office, at the same time addressing his Grace in a speech which, although concise, was admirably adapted to the occasion, and delivered with much feeling, and concluded by solemnly admitting him to the office of Chancellor of the University.

The various insignia of office having been returned to the hands of the Bolol and again described with the bolo.

The various insignia of office having been returned to the hands or the Bedel, and again deposited on the table, the Vice Chancellor next placed the Choncellor in the seat he had before himself occupied, and passed on to the chair vacated by his Grace, the Chancellor jutting on his cap, the Vice-Chancellor remaining uncovered. Upon the Chan-cellor's taking his seat, the public orator (Dr. Cramen) advanced before his Grace and addressed him in a speech of congratulation, alluding to the eminent services he had rendered to the world at large, and to his country in particular, and expressing a confident hope that under his auspicies the University would continue to flourish, the enemies to real learning, academical discipline, and our holy faith be discomfitted, and seizer the factored discomfited, and science, literature, and true religion, be fostered

To this address his Grace replied in a speech which, for elegance of composition, pure latinity, high academical and Conservative principle, and accurate and impressive delivery, cannot be exceeded, and

The Vice Chancellor then, at the command of the Chancellor, d the Bedels to resume their staves, and dissolve the Convocadesired in the procession passing on to the large drawing-room, where the charges were severally introduced to their new Chancellor.

negate.

In the evening the delegates partook of a sumptuous entertainment
in the great dining-room, and had the honour of meeting the royal In the great dining-room, and had the honour of meeting the royal and illustrious persons who had been present during the installation.

PEMICAN.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM,

Office of the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, Queen's House, St. James's, February 10, 1834.

Notice is hereby given that the Drawing Room of the 24th instant, being a Birth-Day Drawing Room, no presentations can take place on that day.—It is earnestly requested that all Ladies attending the Queen's Drawing Rooms do appear in dresses of British manufacture.

Sir George Murray has declined standing for the Ayr Burghs. In this determination the Hon. Baronet is said to be influenced by the prior and stronger claims which the electors of Perthshire have upon his services.

It is expected that Vice-Admiral Sir Philip Durham will come forward as a candidate for the representation of Devizes, in the room of Mr. Montagu Gone. The gallant Admiral was the unsuccessful candidate at the last election.

It is said that Lord WILLIAM BENTINCE has expressed a wish to This said that What I have the control of the latter of India on account of ill health. The Duke of Richonn is spoken of as his successor as Governor; and that Sir Henry George Grey will succeed his Lordship as Commanderin-Chief of the Army.

We find the following letter in Thursday's Post:-" Sir-It is runeured that during the present Session of Parliament a travelling "Commission" will be appointed, under the direction of Chief Justice DENMAN, to enquire into the original cause of incendiarism, and to rtain how many incendiary fires have occurred since the burning of Nottingham Castle and the Bristol Custom House. The first meeting of the Commissioners to be held near the place usually occupied by election hustings in Nottingham Market-place. If you can inform me whether there is any just ground for believing the above report you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER."

The Local Courts Bill, which was thrown out last Session in the House of Lords, where it originated, will be brought into Parliament again in the present Session, and will be introduced in the House of Commons. We suppose there is no doubt of a Ministerial majority there, but we should hope there is as little of the Upper House exercising its free and independent judgment upon a Bill which has received the sanction of the House of Commons, as if it had come before their Lordships without the stamp of approbation from that very intellectual, discreet, disinterested, and deliberative body of Legislators.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE has been again "doing what he like: with his own"—his Grace, according to annual custom, has caused blankets, rugs, and warm clothing to be distributed to upwards of 200 poor families resident upon his estates in Nottinghamshire.

It is intended to abolish the provisions in the Customs Acts by which service in the navy is made a punishment for smuggling offences.

The Committee of Privilege, to which was referred the case of Mr. Shell, &c., met on Tuesday at half-past twelve o'clock. There was a full attendance of Members named of the Committee. The Committee was much more numerous than appeared by the reports, as all the names could not be heard in the Gallery. The following is a correct list, and all these Members attended:—Lord following is a correct list, and all these Members attended:—Lord Granville Somerset, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Colonel Maberly, Sir. H. Hardinge, Mr. Romilly, Colonel Verner, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Shnw, Mr. Hume, Mr. Kemys Tynte, Jun., Mr. Gillon, Major Fancourt, Mr. Shnwe Lefevre, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Grote, Mr. Parrot, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. Stratt.—They assembled in Committee-room No. 21. Many other Members besides those named of the Committee attended, on most occasions objection not being made to the attendance of Members so circumstanced, exempting Committee has a "searchy" one which this objection not being made to the attendance of Members so cir-cumstanced, except the Committee be a "secret?" one, which this was not; but on the present occasion all were required to withdraw. They first contrived to get Mr. Grove into the Chair, and then laid down the course of inquiry that they should pursue; but what more was done did not transpire, the Members, of course being enioned to secretary until the termination of the anguiry. enjoined to secrecy until the termination of the enquiry.

His MAJESTY has conferred the Third Class of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order on Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Power, C.B., of the Royal Artillery.

A very respectably-dressed man entered a notorious house in A very respectably-dressed man entered a notorious nouse in Brydges-street, Covent-garden, on Monday night about 12 o'clock, and was soon afterwards found writining in the agonies of death, having, it is supposed, drunk prussic acid. There were no documents upon him by which his name or residence could be discovered.

Not content with robbing the army of its honours by selling the ms taken from the enemy in battle, our mongrel economists are by selling the houses in which they have a felading money. This allowing them a pittance under the name of lodging money. has been done at Guernsey, and besides this, they have Intelly advertised for sale a considerable part of the glucis of Fort George, the only inclosed activities of the first design the control of the glucis of t only inclosed work in the island. In their paltry thrift, too, these heroes are selling the Martello Towers.—Essee Standard.

At a society established in St. Giles's parish lately, "for the At a society established in St. Giles's parish lately, "nor the thorough discussion of all questions whatsomdever," a question arose as to what nation had the honour of inventing clocks, and several members delivered their opinions thereupon as lengthily as though they were members of the Collective Wisdom. Some attributed the invention to one nation, and others to another, when, an Irish member got upon his legs, and said, "Gentlemen, I'll tell you what it is; there needs no bother about it at all, for the very name of it speaks for there neclass bother about it at all, for the very name of it speaks for likelifas plain as the nose in the President's countenance, and says, Faith then I'm invented by them fine ould ancient Irish, and in taken, from that day to this, dosen't everybody in speaking of me say O'Clock, just in the same way as everybody says O'Connell?"

The ladias are at it.

The ladies are said to have been thrown into a state of consternation by the recent appointment of a number of lawyers in all parts of the kinedom "44" and of married women." the kingdom "to register the deeds of married women."

OPENING OF THE PARLIAMENT, FEB. 4, 1834.—"This was the anniresury of the day in which I enlisted for a soldier in the 5th regiment of foot; and I could not hear the camnons fire without recollecting that act of my life; and I could not see Sir Edward Kaarchbull in the House (which I did when the camnon was firing) without recollecting seeing him (a pretty little boy) in a green cost or jacket, led y his father, walking along before the line, on the parade at Chathern, while I was standing in the ranks, with a step and seaffer on my head, and with a good "brown bess," as we used to call it, against my shoulder. What delight PROVIDENCE seems to have in showing its power over us, and tossing us about in this sort way."-Cobbett's Register.

A sort of Maria Martin story has recently been imported into Bury;—thus the tale runs:—Two men going home in a cart from Bury market on Wednesday, about seven o'clock in the evening, observed a light gleaming from Pakenham-wood. Prompted by curiosity they made to the spot, and as they approached the light saw a man engaged digging a grave. The grave digger ran off at their approach, leaving behind him a great-coat, his spade, and mattock. The parties then returned to the cart, and proceeded on their journey. They had advanced but a few yards before they came up with a young woman going in the direction of the wood. On being questioned, she stated that she was going to meet a man there by appointment, but for what purpose has not transpired.

It is now generally understood by the legal profession that no new Judge will (for the present at least) be appointed. Sir WILLIAM HORNE will not take it, for he is waiting for the Rolls, which, if he censes to be Attorney-General, he will not get. Besides, the Ministers have a difficulty in finding an equity lawyer to succeed Sir John
Campbell as Solicitor-General. Sir James Parke was to have remained in town during the Circuit if a new Judge could have been appointed, but now that arrangement is at an end, and he goes the Circuit, whilst Mr. Baron Bayeer continues in harness a little longer, and will do the town work until the Circuits are over.

On Wednesday night Mr. Enwand John Stanley placed on the ommons' books an important notice—viz., that on Wednesday,
pril 9, he should apply for leave to bring in a Bill "to provide for the public transactions in open Court of all business relating to the expenditure of the county-rate, and the funds in aid thereof, in every county in England and Wales."

"It is a curious fact," says the Clonnel Herald, "that while Mr. SHEIL was inveighing, at the late repeal meeting in this town, with so much bitterness against tithes and the Union, the usual notice from Government of an appointment of a Commissioner for two small parishes near Tipperary, to the tithes of which Mr. Shell's sister lays claim, had arrived at the proper office in Cashel. It is said, how truly we cannot say, that Miss Sreil is only the nominal claimant, while her brother is the real one! We hope Mr. Shiel will, at the next meeting in this county, or at the next election, clear up this matter, and show that he does not pocket or seek for any part of what he has nominated a "thrice-cursed impost."

The Solicitor General's Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt contains the following provisions:—Fraudulent debtors will be subject to transportation for seven years or more: and persons who become parties to fictitious transfers, for the purpose of protecting property against executions, will be punished severely. Execution in cases of debt by acceptances or promissory notes to take place in four days. There are nearly ninety clauses in the Bill.

A letter from Bayonne says that the late transactions in Madrid are performing wonders throughout the whole of Spain. The unparalleled atrocities of the QUEEN's officers, their cowardly butcheries of captives made in fair warfare, the Palace intrigues, and, lastly, the makeshift of a Rosz-coloured Ministry, appointed, not by the head of the Government, but by the leaders of the Reconstitutionists and foreign propagnatists, have tended to exist an lutionists and foreign propagandists, have tended to excite an indignation in the Spanish people that will soon drive them to exasperation. Already the great majority of the people, without any distinction of old parties, entertain the most inveterate animosity any distinction of old parties, entertain the most inveterate animosity against the Querx and her new satellites. The Noble and the plebeian equally contemn her acts. To her aid she has called in the rabble, and she now avails herself of the merciless despots who govern the provinces, unaware at the same time that the men who have made her change her Ministers have determined that her daughter shall not reign. She has appealed to the worst passions, and of that appeal eventually she will be the victim. Everywhere is the population of Spain rising or preparing to rise, and Navarre is likely soon to be the theatre of important events.

The old but sure measure of tracing the perpetrators of any crime by means of bloodhounds, was a short time since revived with great success in Oxfordshire. The Duke of Maranonoua has, in addi-tion to the famous Blenheim spaniel, retained unimpaired the breed of the old English bloodhound. The Duke's steward, who has the care of these animals, had recourse to this plan at the fire at Mr. Rana
LRY's, of Woodstock, one of the Duke's tenants. The steward was
one of the first on the spot, and observed some fresh footsteps; he
therefore marked their direction, and summoned his conductor.
The hound was no sooner put on the footsteps than he opened his
deep-toned note, and traced with wonderful exactness every winding deep-toned note, and traced with wonderful exactness every winding attempt to delude his eager pursuit, until he reached a previously notorious cottage. The door was opened, but no man was found; however, the insatiable pursuer was not to be thus deluded, for rushing out in the direction of the fire he became more anxious at every step, until he seized one of a group going to assist (and, as was afterwards proved, the one most lavish in abuse of the incendiary) to his no small astonishment. The man was thunder-struck at his discovery, and soon confessed that he was the perpetrator of the diabolical act.

A great sensation was produced on Tuesday throughout the parish of Marylebone by several seizures being made on different house holders for arrears of the house and window taxes. A numerous body of police were stationed in the neighbourhood to suppress any tunuit that might arise. The first seizure was made upon the proprietor of the King and Queen public-house at the corner of Duke-street and Oxford-street, who immediately paid the demand. This example was followed in all the other instances where a distraint was made. A number of persons assembled, and followed the officers from place to place, venting curses both "loud and deep" on the

The crimes of horse and sheep stealing seem to suffer no diminu-tion in the county of Huntingdon, scarcely a week passing but we have to record the committal of one or other of these offences, have to record the committed of one or other of these offences, unhappily too often without subsequently having to notice the commitment of the offenders or the recovery of the property. One night last week a gelding, of the value of 301., was stolen from Mr. Bond, of Wyton, and though pursuit was made at daylight, and hand-bills quickly circulated in all directions, the offender escaped, it is supposed taking a direction into Lincolnshire. The inhabitants of the village, with praiseworthy promptitude, made an addition to the case of Grand by Mr. Bond and the Assertices of 10 miner. reward offered by Mr. Bond and the Association of 10 guineas, making the total 20 guineas. It is said that one of the valuable horses lately stolen from Mr. Martin, of Brampton Lodge, is now doomed to an omnibus, plying between the Bank and Paddington.

MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES .- A meeting of the Middlesex Magis trates was held on Thursday for the election of a Chairman and for other business. Mr. Rotch was chosen as Chairman until the county-day of next September Sessions. A Memorial was presented front the parish of Whitechapel, complaining that the ne system of removing Irish and Scotch wagrants would be producted that the increase of expense to the county generally was alread enormous. This gave rise to a discussion, which, however, had result. A motion for adding 1001. a-year to the salary of the Re J. Ousley, Chaplain of the House of Correction, was, after some oposition, agreed to. Other business of no public importance with the county of the Re County of the Re County Service of the County Service of Correction, was, after some oposition, agreed to. Other business of no public importance with a service of the County adjourned, leaving much still undit the County adjourned, leaving much still undit of the County adjourned to the County adjourned to the County adjourned to the County adjourned to the County and the County adjourned to the County adjourned to the County and the County adjourned to the County ad Mr. Rotch was chosen as Chairman until the next September Sessions. A Memorial was preother business.

posed of.

The Norwich Political Union has at length died a natural death. It has been going down ever since the last general election; and from near 2000 members, has for some time been dwindled to considerably less than 100. They were no longer supported by the general body, and funds were wanting to pay e en necessary expences.—The Brighton Herald says that the Political Union in Brighton is also nearly defunct.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS
The Rev. R. Foster, M.A., of St. John's College Cambridge, has
een appointed Head Master of the Grammar School of Aldenham,

The Rev. R. FOSTER, M.A., of St. John's College Cambridge, has been appointed Head Master of the Grainmar School of Aldenham, Herts.

The Rev. Francis Richard Miller, M.A., has been presented to the Vicarage of Kineton, in the county of Warwick and Diocese of Worcester, void by the death of the Rev. John Nesbit Mc Evoy. Patron, Lord Willoughhy de Broke.

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland has presented the Perpetual Curacy of Burlaston to the Rev. WILLIAM OLIVER, Perpetual Curacy of Burlaston to the Rev. WILLIAM OLIVER, Perpetual Curate of Fulford, in Staffordshire, void by the death of the Rev. Edward Verdon, Assistant Curate of Pendleton, has been presented by the Trustees to the Incumbency of St. Ann's Chapel, Tottington, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Wade. The Rev. J. ALLINGTON, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln, to the Rectory of Candlesby, Lincolnshire. Patrons, the President and Fellows of the above College. The Rev. J. T. Branston, M.A., of Badliol College, Oxford, has been presented to the Vicarage of Barling, Essex. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The Rev. J. T. Branston, M.A., of Badliol College, Oxford, has been presented to the Vicarage of Barling, Essex. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The Lord Bishop of Chester has licensed the Rev. Edward Brancow, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, to the parochial Chaptel New of Church, in Rosendale; void by the resignation of the Rev. Atthe Vicarage, Mere, aped 27, the Rev. Ryner Cosens, youngest son of the

Deem nard Chapter of St. Paul's.

The Lord Nishop of Chester has licensed the Rev. Enwand Branch Christ Scollege, Cambridge, to the parochial Chapel New of Christ College, Cambridge, to the parochial Chapel New of Christ College, Cambridge, to the parochial Chapel New of Christ College, Cambridge, and the New Chapel Christ College, Cambridge, New Of Christ Chapel New Of Chapel Nation, the Rev. Lohn Richardson, Incambent of Briton.

At Mill Rill, Rilloriency, in his 67th year, the Rev. Chales Richard Landon, 2D.D., Revier of Vance, Resex. formerly Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, 2D.D., Revier of Vance, Resex. formerly Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, 2D.D., Revier of Vance, Resex. formerly Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, 2D.D., Fan. 13.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: Rev. J. W. Warter, Christ Church; Rev. J. H. Grice, Christ Church; Rev. C. F. B. Wood, Pembroke.—Backets of Arts: C. L. Reny, Queen's; J. F. Belfield, Oriel.

In a Convocation holden the same day, it was agreed to place at the disposal of the Vice-Chancellor the sum of 2001. From the University of Arts: C. L. Reny, Queen's; J. F. Belfield, Oriel.

In a Convocation holden the same day, it was agreed to place at the disposal of the Vice-Chancellor the sum of 2001. From the University of Arts: Rev. C. Franching the expensed on the Tomona, Franching the expensed on the Tomona, Franching the expensed on the College, and the College, Rev. J. F. Gunrey, Queen's College, —Backetor of Arts: W. C. Frampton, H. Lashington, A. Duncan, Trinity College, W. H. Evans, Corpus Christi College; H. P. Lazonby, Jeu. C. Aller, S. W. C. Frampton, H. Lashington, A. Duncan, Trinity College, W. H. Evans, Corpus Christi College, Charles, College, Charles, College, Charles, College, Charles, Charles,

15:11. 16s.

The congregation of St. George's Church, Birmingham, have entered into a landsome subscription to present a piece of plate to their Minister, the Rev. John Garbert.

The Bishop of Dundam, with his usual liberality, has given 80k. towards building a school at Combrth.

The Rev. R. N. Prabszaron, Rector of Church Stretton, at his laterithe-audit, ordered a remission of 10k, per cent. to be made on all his tithes.

The Declaration in favour of the Established Church is getting on gooriously at Spaiding; very few instances have occurred of hesitation to sign on the part of those selicited.

STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAT EVENING.

There has been no material speculation in the Consol Market this week, nor has the fluctuation been to any great extent. Consols for Account closed at 89% sellers this afternoon. Long Annuities closed at 17% 5-16, and Exchequer Bills at 47 to 48. Bank Stock is 214% 215%, and India Stock 237 to 248.

In the Foreign Market the speculation in Portuguese and Spanish Bonds has been to an immense extent, and until towards the close this afternoon a progressive advance has taken place in the former, the price having touched upon 72. Shortly before the close of business the Market became very flat, and 71 sellers was the quotation. The Spanish Stock has been as low as 22% during the week, from which price it railied to 31%, but closed at 31 sellers this atternoon. Russian Bonds left off at 105%, Danish at 73%, and Belgian at 37% 98.

noon. Russian Bonds 1et on at 97% 58. 3 per Cent. Consols, 89% % 3 per Cent. Consols, 89% % 3 per Cent. Reduced, 59% 90 3% per Cent. Reduced, 59% 90 3% per Cent. 1826, 103% 104 per Cent. 1826, 103% 104 Bank Long Annutities, 17% 5-16

Bank Stock, 2141/2 2151/2 India Stock, 247 248 Ditto for Account, 2481/2 India Bonds, 27 29 pm. Exchequer Bills, 47 48 pm. Consols for Account, 893/6 1/2

The French Papers of Thursday are occupied with the project of neir new Custom Law. It is said that the British and French overnments are not on good terms on this subject. The news from pain may be summed by saying that the Carlists are encreasing aily in strength.

daily in strength.

The Leeward Island mail received yesterday brings us papers from the different islands. Those from Barbados reach to the 9th ult. By these we learn, that at Martinique the negroes had broken ontin open rebellion, and burned three estates at Basse Point. The Governor, at the head of the regular troops, proceeded to the spot, and speedily put an end to the conspiracy. Nothing is said of any killed in this account, but it is said eighty-three individuals, slaves and free, had been arrested, and the government was in full possession of the names and intentions of the rebels. No details had reached St. Pierres, the Governor having cut off all communication with the disturbed quarter.

rbed quarter.

Leeds Election.—The success of Sir John Beckett is almost eyond a doubt. At half-past one o'clock on Friday the poll stood as

This year's is.

Decrease.

£299,122 12 7

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Crown Office, Feb. 21.—Wembers returned to serve in this present Purliament.

Borough of Devizes: Sir P. C. H. Durham, of Fredel, in the county of File, in Morth British, and of Hill-intext, Berboard, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—Borough of Totae: The Right Hon. E. A. Seynour, commonly called Lord Seynour, in the room of James Cornish, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Edurated.—Borough of Leeds: E. Baines, Eq., in the room of T. B. Macaulay, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—Borough of Leeds: E. Baines, Eq., in the room of T. B. JBGLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

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PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

MONDAY.—The Factory Regulation Act Amendment Bill was sad a third time and passed.

The Bishop of Lowbox presented petitions from the Archdescoury and Clergy of the Archdescoury of Ely in favour of the Church, and better observance of the Sabbath.

and ciergy of the Archdeaconty of Lity in tavour of the Church, and a better observance of the Sabbath.

Turbaday.—Several petitions were presented; one by Lord Kraynov, from the coangregation of St. Saviour's Church, Wardhill, in the county of Nothingham, against any inroads upon the Protestant Church; another by the Duke of Richmons, from Southampton, for the extinction of the Lubour-rate; and two others, to the same effect, from Gosling and Becker, in Lincolnshire.—They were all ordered to be laid on the table.

On the motion of Lord Shaptesbury, it was ordered that no petitions for Private Bills should be received after the 24th of March, and no reports on such petitions after Monday, the 14th of April.

The Turupike Acts Continuance Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Thursday.—Adj. to Thursday.

Thursday.—Various Petitions were presented, and the Royal assent was given by Commission to the Factories Bill.

Lord Staxarorous intimated that he should derin his motion upon the subject of our commercial intercourse with France until after the Easter recess.

FRIDAY.—Lord Melbourne presented the report of the attention of heir Lordships.

Lord Durnam presented a petition from the parish of All-hallows gainst the nomination of the Rev. Mr. Dawson to that rectory.—the Archibishop of Camtrabury attributed the proceeding entirely to the present state of the law. He would give no opinion as to whether Mr. Dawson ought or ought not to have accepted the nomination which was offered to him incompliance with established usunge. Adj.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dawon ought or ought not to have accepted the nomination which was offered to him in compliance with established usuage. Adj.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—At the early sitting several petitions were presented, among which those only on the subject of tithes and the repeal of the Union with Ireland gave rise to discussion.

At the evening sitting, the Turnpike Roads Bill was read a third time.

An Hon. Member, on the part of Sir E. Knatchaull, gave notice that he would on Thursday move that the Order for Monday next, for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the conduct of Baran Smith, be discharged.

After several observations, Mr. Walle exposponed his motion respecting the Post Office to Tuesday, the 25th inst.—Adjourned.

Tuesday.—The morning sitting was occupied with Irish affairs, chiefly as regards the question of the repeal of the Union.—The Changalon of the Excusagora was present, and professed himself at a loss to imagine how a poer country could suffer by its union with a sich one.

At the evening sitting, Mr. O'Connell made his motion for leave to bring, in a Bill to amend the law of libel; in doing which, he declared the basis of his plan to be the securing of free discussion. With respect to blasphemous libels, the Hon. and Learned Member does not intend to interfere. In regard to private and political libels, the following is a brief summary of the proposed changes:—

1. To fix the legal definition of the offence of libel, assimilating it to that of slider.—2. To determine the boundaries which separate public from private histories of the control of the right of reply, unless when the defendant produces vidence; and in this case, if the prosecutor avails himself of the right of sply, to confer upon the defendant the right of the proposed control of the proposed control of the proposed control of the proposed of th

tions declaratory of the progress made in reducing the sums allotted for Civil List pensions, and seconding that it was the bounden duty of Ministers to guard against misappropriation of the fund, and to secure tions declaratory of the progress made in requants use some state of Civil List pensions, and seconding that it was the bounden duty of Ministers to guard against misappropriation of the fund, and to secure the granting of its means to such persons only as were meritorious claimants on the ground of services or attainments.—A long and animated debate ensued, the motion being strongly supported by Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. Hardy, and other Members; and it was resisted by Mr. S. Rice, Lord Ebbirotron, Mr. Secretary Stamley, Sir R. Peer, &c., all of whom maintained that to touch the pensions would be a violation of all faith and honour. Mr. D. W. HARDY replied. The House divided, when there appeared.—For the motion, 182; For the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment, 190; Majority, 8.

Wednesday.—After an extended conversation on the subject, Mr.

Majority, 8.

Wednesday.—After an extended conversation on the subject, Mr. Cripps obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the election of Coroner.

Mr. W. Brougham, gave notice that he would, in the course of next month, move for leave to bring in a Bill for the general registration of deeds.

The several notices and orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

the House adjourned.

TRURBDAY.—At the early sitting the presentation by Mr. GROTE of a petition from the parish of All-Hallows, Lombard-street, complaining of the appointment of the Rev. F. Dawson as its Mector, gave rise to much conversation upon the subjects of pluralities and non-residence, when Sir. R. H. INGLIS was found, as usual, at his post, prompt and vigoroust to defend the Church from unjust imputation, and to correct and chastise the exaggerations and calumnies by which that Establishment is systematically assailed.

The presentation by Mr. Saw of a petition from a hundred in Suffolk complaining of agricultural distress, again produced a discussion on the Corn Law, in the course of which Mr. O'Convertion declared himself in favour of its repeal, while several of the Irish Members who usually vote with him announced their determination to oppose any such proposition, on the ground that the law for the protection of our domestic agriculture is essential to the interests of releand.

declared himself in favour of its repeal, while several of the Irish Members who usually vote with him announced their determination to oppose any such proposition, on the ground that the law for the protection of our domestic agriculture is essential to the interests of Ireland.

In the sevening sitting, Mr. Lutrierson having brought forward his motion "to call the attention of the House to that part of the King's Speech which refers to tithes composition in Ireland,"—Sir E. Kaaterbrull begged of the Hon. Secretary to allow his motion to discharge the order for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Baron Smith, to be brought first under the notice of the House.—Mr. Littierson said a majority of the House had decided that the enquiry should go on. He should let it take its course.—In answer o a question from Sir E. Kaatenbult, Mr. O'Connell said that as there was to be no House on Monday, the day for which the Committee of Enquiry was fixed, he would move it for the following Tuesday.—Sir E. Knachbult, in the said, as he would not keep the public in suspense, he would bring on his motion to-morrow.

Mr. Littleton then proceeded to address the House, and concluded a speech of considerable length by moving the following Resolution:—That it is the opinion of this Committee that composition for tithes in Ireland ought to be abolished on and after the 1st day of November in the present year, in consideration of an annual land tax to be granted to his Majesty payable by the persons who would have been liable to such composition for tithes, and of equal amount; that such land tax shall be redeemable, and that out of the proceeds provision be made in land or money for the indemnification of the persons entitled to such composition."—Mr. O'Connell denounced the proposed alteration as one of the grossest delusions ever attempted to be practised on the people of Ireland.—Mr. Shaw hoped Ministers would not harry on with the measure which we have been liable to such composition of the poor, and t

amend the laws relative to their internal postage. The object of the mensure was to put the postage of letters under the controul of the local Legislatures. After a few observations from Mr. Hums and Mr. Roebuck, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

Farday.—That part of his Majesty's Speech which refers to the distressed state of the agricultural interest having been read, the Marquess of Chandoscalled the attention of the House to the subject. His Lordship began by asserting the existence of great distress in all the agricultural districts. Upon some parts of the country however, it had come with greater rapidity than upon others; but in no part of the country could it be said that distress, and very great distress, did not exist. He knew land which 15 years ago let at 35s. an acre, and was now reduced so lows as 7s. and 14s. After ridiculing the idea of competing with the foreign corn grower upon the free-trade principle, his Lordship strongly insisted on the necessity of protecting the English farmer. The general interests of the country required it. As to the relief proposed to be afforded by the amendment of the poor laws, it could not operate immediately, nor to any great extent. But, however this might be, it was absurd to talk as the Hon. Member for Middlesex had talked the other night, of the monopoly enjoyed by the English agriculturists in the articles of butter, eggs, and bacon. The Dutchman was beforehand with us in the market with every one of these commodities. His Lordship next entered into a statement to show the depression which had taken place in various articles of agricultural produce, and theace glancing at the incendiary fires which took place in 1829 and 1839; he ascribed them in a great majority of cases, as the work of despair. He next proceeded to show that the agriculturist was more heavily taxed than the trader, especially through the operation of the part of the poor laws; and contended that it was not fair, after releving the honscholder from the house tax, that we should require

debate. The House at length divided, when the resolution of the Marquess of Chandor was negatived by a very small majority, the numbers being, for it, 2021; against it, 206; majority, 4.

Sir E. Knarchbull, then brought forward his promised most respecting the case of Baron Small. The Bea. Baronet contends that the proceeding against Baron Small, was misst unjust; and, she entering into a variety of a summist to establish that proposition, is moved that the order fixed for Manday sext for the appointment of the Committee showed bedischared.

Mr. Sranker opposed it. He did not consider that the appointment of a Committee would fix any charge upon Baron Smith. On the contrary, he conceived that the object of its appointment was ascartain whether there existed any ground of charge against the theory, he conceived that the object of its appointment was ascartain whether there existed any ground of charge against the finends ought to desire the Committee, in order to remove the implied charge.

Mr. Sraw (of Dublin) strongly opposed the motion, as an unwinder the Baron's eulogists. He contended that if his most were sanctioned, those who sought for dispotic sway in Ireland was were sanctioned, those who sought for dispotic sway in Ireland was were sanctioned, those who sought for dispotic sway in Ireland was most stop multi they had destroyed the life-blood of Protestantism.

Mr. O'Connell, said he would not stop to reply to personalition of resisting the present motion, and trusted the House would the same, unless it were prepared to stulify its role edings.

This debate rate to considerable length, and finally terminated in for the motion, left segainst it, 150.

The Pilebrus or the Rhine.—We are requested to state Mr Bulwer's new work The Pilebrus of the Rhine, price 11. 44.8

ortsmon, when lett Ministers in a minority of six, the indimers seg for the motion, 161; against it, 155.

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New Naurical Romance.—Cooper, it appears, is about to have rival in the author of a romance, called Makanna, or the Land of savage, which is on the eve of appearing. This new productions said to abound in the most animated descriptions of maritime adventure in the Indian Ocean, while the story is highly dramas, and rich in incidents of a startling kind; and the romanuic scenar savage life, which it comprises, are rendered still more interesting the presence of a heroine, in the person of the daughter of a Bullion of the Comprises of the Comprise of the Sciences of the Sciences—V. The latter of Sir John Moore—II. A Third Volume of Mr. Le Bulico Sir John Moore—II. A Third Volume of Mr. Le Bulico Sir John Moore—II. A Third Volume of Mr. Le Bulico Sir John Moore—III. A Third Volume of Mr. Le Bullions of the Late Matthew Lewis Journal of a West Internations of the Sciences—V. The late Matthew Lewis Journal of a West Internations of the Sible.

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The Portrait of Marshal Ney, son of a Village Cooper of the iss well executed; it evinces that firmness of purposes and uniformations dignity for which he was so remarkable.—Navad and Militar Gazette.

The Celebrated Women of all Ages, by the Duchess of Abrandar The second part of this charming and valuable monthly publicate to be issued the 1st of March, will be an exceedingly rich number. The lives and portraits it is to contain are, Catherine the First, the Holeyn, Beatrice Cenci, and Madame de Stacl. The sale of the Catherine of the State of the Catherine the First, the Holeyn, Beatrice Cenci, and Madame de Stacl. The sale of the former being so large, eight times the size of a latter, and such unique and beautiful specimens of the art as to have the sale of the former being so large, eight times the size of a latter, and such unique and beautiful specimens of the art as to have been eagerly sought after by numbers of the Nobility and Geng with the view of putting them into frames for hanging round walls of their saleons as pictorial ornaments.

The Hamltrons.—This new novel, by the author of Madama Daughters, will appear in a few days; it is said to be written the author's best style, and to apply peculiarly to the manners characters of the present day.

FREE Thane.—Silks and rich satins, with many other curiositic having passed the Custom-house during the past week, Drake and Co., corner of Greek-street, Soho, call the attention of the nobility and plain Gros de Naples, at 2s. 44d. and 2s. 94, ner yard, which os the manufacturer very considerably more. In addition to the fange partment the proprietors intend opening they linen would dorigh first to inspect this description of goods previously to purchasiff first to inspect this description of goods previously to purchasiff first to inspect this description of goods previously to purchasiff first to inspect this description of goods previously to purchasiff first to inspect this description of goods previously to purchasiff first to inspect this descriptio

extremely glad to hear that the Bishop of London has WE are data and the instance of Lownor has interposed his authority to put a stop to what we cannot but consider the most blasphemous performances that ever were exhibited to the eys of a Protestant audience in a Christian country—we mean the

the most mapper and the protestant audience in a Christian country—we mean the gran of a Protestant audience in a Christian country—we mean the profane adaptation of sacred subjects to the stages of our theatres. With a firm and undeviating attachment to the cause of religion, we have never advocated—on the contrary, opposed—the innovation of cant or puritanism, but we are quite sure that the Bishop of Loxnox, in checking the exhibition to which we are now referring, has done his daty, and no more—for any thing more revolting to proper feeling, or a sense of piety, than the display of a thing called "Most in Egypt," never was presented to a British public. Is asying this, we wish to be understood most perfectly and entirely to acquit the contrivers and projectors of these performances of any, the remotest ill intention; and we are bound to say that, as far as the circumstances would permit, the representation affords nothing but what may be intended well and seriously; but the mischief arising from such a display is derivable from the utter impossibility of embodying, materializing, or producing anything within the scope

arising from such a usping is survivable from the tuter impossibility of embodying, materializing, or producing anything within the scope of a Theatre illustrative of the wonderful and infinite powers of the Deity; and the folly of reducing to the minds of the worst-informed portion of the andience the incomprehensible greatness and omnipotence of Divine Providence to the scale which a paltry stage, covered with a score or two of singers and dancers, can at the best of times afford.

anoru. inter who illustrates Scripture, expands and enlight The painter who linustrates scripture, expands and emigness use mind.—Daner (on this very subject) and Martin, with genius fertile and almost unbounded, are able to place before us thousands and thousands of subjects; magnificent and sublime scenery and effects, which, however faint by comparison with the realities of the period referred to, exalt the imagination, and bring before the eye some-thing so vast and undefined, that the result is beneficial rather than psylidical; but, when the most wonderful works of the Divinity are degraded to the sphere and compressed to the extent which a per-formancest Covent-Garden exhibits, a blow most serious is stricken at the cause of religion.

formanceatCovent-Garden exhibits, a blow most serious is stricken at the cause of religion.

In this Moses in Egypt, the destruction of the idol in the temple of the Egyptians—(made, we think unnecessarily, like the Load Chan-Callon)—which is effected by a most clumpy old pantomimic trick—takes place at the waving of a green painted stick by Mr. Phillips, who goes growling about the stage for two hours, and when this great piece of canvass sinks through a hole in the floor, the Egyptians go on singing out their chorue as if nothing had happened. This treatment of so signal a mark of Divine vengeance is most certainly illjudged, because we are sure that if Mr. Carlies and two or three handred of his followers were congregated on Fish-street-hill (the working of miracles being again permitted), and the Monument were to be swallowed up at a blow, they would not remain standing with their backs against the shop-shutters in the neighbourhood, singing "Toodle-oo." And then again, conceive that when on the selem invocation of the prophet, the Egyptian Monarch is killed upon the stage, the visitation of Divine Providence is announced by the ringing of the prompter's bell, and the visitation itself is typided by a bit of burning tow running down a wire to the man's ear, who forthwith tumbles flat on his face, and the singers "toodle-oo" some more. What the effect—may be judged by the ery of a fellow from the many sea, which the the total the strong terms to shew that effect—may be judged by the ery of a fellow from the milker when deliberate the order. it in true but strong terms to shew that effect of this is—and we are putting it in true but strong terms to shew that effect—may be judged by the cry of a fellow from the gallery, who, delighted at the thentrical experiment, on the winds are recognitionally as the strong terms.

cry of a fellow from the gallery, who, delighted at the thentrical experiment, on the night we witnessed this desecration, bawled out at this particular juncture, "Flare up, Mosey."

Then—that incomprehensible and wonderful passage of the Red Sas—what happens? Mr. Pulliller twists his green stick as if he was going to make a Harlequin, and the canvass water begins to dance about till it looks like the well-trimmed labyrinth at Hampton Courterfardens: and a recons as it stands will and leaves an aposing, in true aboutility looks like the well-trimmed labyrinth at Hampton Court-gardens; and as soon as it stands still and leaves an opening, in run two-dozen-and-three little short-legged, bustling figurants, hopping and skipping as if they were playing at thread my grandmother's needle, followed by an equal number of elderly gawkies, wrapped up in sheets and table-cloths: whistle goes one thing, tingle-tingle goes another; and in come the Egyptians—two dozen and four—with spears and all the rest of it—in they go to the same hole in the canvass; and then another whistle, and another tingle, and down comes a piece of dirty gauze, and then it goes up again, and then we have Mozes, with his green stick, on a piece of wood covered with canvass, and several grenadiers in table-cloths behind him; and then a lady comes out and screams, at the top of her voice, a line or two out of the Bible, and then tinkle

cloths behind him; and then a lady comes out and screams, at the top of her voice, a line or two out of the Bible, and then tinkle again, and down goes the curtain.

Now, surely all this must be wrong. We are quite aware that Haxner's first intention was to perform his Oratorios dramatically—bathow different would such a performance have been, had it been then permitted; for then the noble—we may almost say, glorious—character of Hanner's sacred music would of itself have inspired those feelings which an association of harmony with such words are what should be cherished. We doubt, as indeed our forefathers doubted too, whether, erea under these circumstances, theatrical representations of such erea under these circumstances, theatrical representations of such scenes could have been properly permitted. But now, what is it?—
Recept one song from Hander, not a line of sacred music is to be beard. The thing is a second-rate Opera of Rosain's, performed by third-rate singers. The heroine, who, like Lord Durana's yacht, is "coppered up to the bends" for the occasion, makes no show; and the Prilliars, who has no opportunity for displaying his great taleats, goes pottering about the stage with his stick, mumbling and mattering like an old beggar in an alley with a dog, crying, "Pity the pose blind!"—while the only thing to look at which can relieve the spectator from mingled ennni and diagnst is the pretty and interesting person of Miss Cawsz, who, wrapped up, like the rest of the company, in a table-cloth, looks not only handsome in hereaft, but still more handsome from seeming ashamed of what she is doing. under these circumstances, theatrical representations of such

company, in a table-cloth, looks not only hnadsome in herself, but still more handsome from seeming ashamed of what she is doing. We repeat with great sincerity that the Bishop of Loxnow has done perfectly right in suppressing these things—if he had not, the chances are, we should soon have had the "miraculous draught of formed withited on real water, or the "swine possessed" persection of the state of the state of the contrivers of the state of mischief of that most horrible graphic exhibition which appears in the window of Mr. Carlier, the Atheist.

At the Sitting of the Court of Assizes, at Douay, in France, on the state of the sta

At the Sitting of the Court of Assizes, at Douay, in France, on the 3d inst. two Englishmen, named Clark and Pnir, who resided at Calais, we tred and convicted of knowingly circulating forged Bank of England notes, and sentenced to hard labour at the hulks for five gars, and to stand for an hour in the pillory at Dunking. An action was on Thursday brought in the Common Pleas by Mr. Jones, normly a coal-merchant, aminst Captain Thompson, for dence that the plaintiff Jones and occasion to go to the Mauritius, he sent for the protection during her voyage, which protection the defendant abused. Proof was given by those on board of the guilt of the parties; and the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of 400l.

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duty to place into his hands the best remember.—Dr. Parr.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several letters from afficers of both services, expressing a voith that we should devote some portion of Bull to "Army and Navy" intelligence. We are highly faltered by the statement of the popularity of Bull ashore and affoot, and we shall, in figure, (beginning with our next number) regularly appropriate the space of one column at least to Naval and Military matters.

It has been represented to us that the observations we made last week on the case of the Clerks of the Court of Requests may, from the circumstance of our having mentioned only one of those gentlemen (Mr. Honoson) by name, appear to imply that of the two, Mr. Honoson alone is exculpited from any charge of misconduct. We think it right, therefore, to say that the case of Mr. Grodan, Mr. Honoson's colleague, is precisely similar to that of Mr. Honoson alone politished the statement group which that notice was founded.

We have to applayise for still delaying our remarks upon the various new publications which we have received—we hope next week to find room to notice them,

We beg once more to assure Mr. Brydone that his papers and the control of the parady upon the epigram, "Says Dick to Tom," is not fit for us. Our correspondent from Ghent is very "uch thanked for his communications.

The case of "Harbing Tracy" is much too long as it is—could our

Our correspondent from likent is very much thanked for his com-munications.
The case of "Harding Tract" is much too long as it is—could our correspondent shorten it?
We must beg to make our apologies for the omission of a great num-ber of communications received during the week.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

THEIR MAJESTIES came to town on Thursday. To-morrow there will be a splendid Court and Drawing-room, in honour of Her MAJESTY'S birth-day, which is kept on that

in honour of Her MAJESTY'S DIFMI-MBY, WHICH day.

Lord GREY gives a dinner on the occasion, as does also Lord ALTHORP. Lord PALMERSTON will receive—and, as the newspapers say, will no doubt entertain—the foreign Ministers. Lord MELBOURNE will feed the Judges and King's Serjeants. Mr. STANLEY invites the Adjutant and Quartermaster General and Mr. EDWARD ELLICE. The Vice-Chamberlain, we suppose, in the absence of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, will have a party; and Lord ERROL, as Master of the Horse to Her MAJESTY, gives an entertainment at the Clarendon.

It being a Birth-day, it is a collar-day at Court, and there

It being a Birth-day, it is a collar-day at Court, and there are no presentations.

WE are authorised to state that the paragraphs lately copied into the papers from the Nuremburg Gazette, respecting the state of Prince George of Cumberrland's eyesight, are unfounded and erroneous. So far from Baron de Graeffe and the other medical attendants at Berlin considering the present state of this highly-gifted and amiable Prince's vision as hopeless, the last reports from thence were highly encouraging; his sight is much improved, and the best hopes are entertained of a happy result from the mode of treatment adopted.

The divisions of Friday night will, we think, open the eyes of the country to the real state of affairs, and the eyes of the country to the real state of affairs, and the eyes of the country to the real state of affairs, and the eyes of the Ministers as to their own position in the country. The first of these divisions is highly satisfactory, because, although the Government defeated Lord Chands's motion by a magnificent majority of four, the result is strikingly convincing that there is a party in the House of Commons of sufficient weight and importance to protect the agricultural interests. We most sincerely rejoice at the evidence thus afforded to that fact, and augur the best possible consequences to a portion of the community which, out of Parliament, has been treated with the most unmerited injustice.

The second division, upon Sir Edward Knatchbull's motion for reseinding the late decision of the House, and discharging the order for a committee of enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Bards Smith, was even more decisive. Ministers were left in a minority of sir.

This affair is treated by Mr. Paul Methuex and that class of Treasury hangers-on as a mere trifle—nothing in the world to care about—while those who are in high office express themselves in very different terms. The underlines affect carelesses about it, because they say it

This affair is treated by Mr. PAUL METHUEN and that class of Treasury langers-on as a mere trifle—nothing in the world to care about—while those who are in high office express themselves in very different terms. The underlings affect carelessness about it, because they say it was not a Government question. This is rather too much of a joke. If it were not a Government question, why Mr. Stanley's eloquent speech, or why, if it were not a Government question, did Sir James Graham express so strongly the regret he felt at being obliged, by a regard for his character, to differ with his colleagues, and vote against them. What the results of this division may be, we know not; but, that the three divisions of the week, by which Ministers carried one question by a majority of eight; another, by a majority of four, and lost a third by a majority of siz, seem to us to afford as powerful evidence of the defeat of a Government as ever was afforded to a nation.

It seems, however, that Mr. Littleton is the only Minister who is seriously shaken by the result of the divisions on Baron Smith's case. His miserable shuffling on the first night's debate, when he begged Mr. SHAW to answer Mr. O'CONNELL, contrasted with his anxiety on the second night, to get Mr. O'CONNELL to answer Mr. SHAW—his readiness to ecknowledge the great Agitator as Viceroy of Ireland, instead of the Marquess Wellebaley, whose entire disapprobation of the course pursued, with respect to the learned Judge, is now rotorious; his vacillations, his timidity, his want of tact as well as firmness, have, it is admitted, brought the Government of dilemma from which nothing, in the first instance, can relieve them, but Mr. LITTLETON'S resignation.

The debate upon Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL'S speech was one of the ablest and most interesting that has taken place for many years. Mr. SHAW's speech was eloquent and powerfulin degree which commanded the attention and secured the cheers of the House; nor was Mr. STANLEY's speech was one of the most brilliant, energetic, clo

the calm dignified philosophy with which the Ministerial subalterns affected to hear the humiliation of their superiors, to make a new arrangement, which should exclude Sir James bring in Lord Durham, Mr. POLLETT THOMSON, and Mr. Cabinet would go to wor at thus reinforced the Mouvement We confess we should not sorry. The slow death of rash and summary attack, which will bring the fate of our One the specific crisis.

One the specific crisis.

One the say, however, has been achieved by the defeat of Mr. O'CO NELL and the Ministers—the independence and integrit. A Country of the judicial character has been maintained, and the subministration of justice left untouched by a body, constitutionally incompetent to meddle in it. O,Co.

WE have every reason to believe that affairs are going on in Portugal in the way most likely to conduce to those results which we have always confidently anticipated. We are happy to learn that a vessel, freighted with arms and ammunition, for the service of the King, has got safe to

and ammunition, for the service of the King, has got safe to Figueras, and that these essential stores have long ere this reached Santarem.

Count VILLA FLOR has again abandoned the command of the Pretender's army—the cause of this resignation is not stated, but it probably arises from his conviction of the hopelessness of the rebel cause. The Count is succeeded in the command by General STUBBS, a change not likely to produce any very advantageous consequences to Don Pedro, for whatever General STUBBS may have been, it is undoubtedly the fact, that a flannel gown and a confortable woollen night-cap would be infinitely better adapted to the infirmities of his constitution than the helmet and the coat of mail.

The popularity of the King continues unabated, while the

constitution than the neimet and the coat of main.
The popularity of the KING continues umabated, while the jealousy and dislike of his unnatural enemy are daily encreasing; and yet, such is the obstinate determination of the ex-Cacique to sacrifice the tranquillity of the country he has ex-cardue to sacrinee the transplantity of the country he has solemnly abjured, that he makes no secret of his resolution to contest the throne with his brother to the very last.

THOSE Ministers will be the death of us-only just think THOSE Ministers will be the death of us—only just think, in the midst of all the difficulties of the Government, the rapid approach of revolution—the affronts of Sir James Graham—the defection of this man, and the impracticability of that man—the majority of eight on the Pension List, bolstered up by fifty-one Conservatives—the juggle of poor Horne—the horrid vaccillation on Baron Smith's affair,—Earl Grey, the Prime Minister, the prop of the country, the friend of his order, the supporter of the Establishment, the vindicator of our rights, and all the rest of it, sets off in his green "post-chay," to Woburn Abbey, to see some private theatricals, and spend four days in the happy enjoyment of a very pleasant vartu.

WE are happy to hear that Sir John Campbell, the new Attorney-General, has little or no chance of being returned for Dudley. Our readers may recollect that we some time since published some very curious and instructive correspondence upon this subject: what we then predicted, is about to be verified.

about to be verified.

To be sure, it does seem most marvellous that Sir John Campbell, at his last election for Dudley, should have entered the town with an exhibition of the tri-coloured flag and the red cap of Liberty; and that he, during his career as Solicitor-General, should have prosecuted the public Press more frequently than any of his predecessors did in a like period; and that above all, he should have pressed the law with unusual severity against the True Son, for advocating resistance to the payment of taxes, and left unnoticed and unpunished his Noble Friend Lord Fitz-William, and his Learned Friend Mr. BROUGHAM, who, in their own speeches and persons, set the example, for following which Sir John Campbell prosecutes the news-

WE hear, but can hardly believe, even in these days of wonderment, that a requisition is in preparation from Marylebone, requiring Sir W. HORNE to resign his seat. A man who has, by his learned friends, already been made a fool of twice in one day, will hardly put the cap on his own head.

twice in one day, will hardly put the cap on his own head.

We have taken no pains to notice poor Lord Althorp's Budget—it is perfectly incomprehensible; and very naturally so, for we really believe it means nothing. The Times gives the best possible description of it, and burlesques with the most amiable good-nature. The real truth is, that the members of the Government are, individually and collectively, subjects for mirth and ridicule in every circle, and with every party; and unless it were hourly becoming more evident that they are bringing us to a revolution faster than they themselves ever intended, their absurdities would be extremely entertaining—as it is, the feeling is a mixed one: we should be much better pleased if they could and would do something to shew themselves capable of withstanding the effects of the storm their own cupidity has raised.

No persons can more succrely than ourselves rejoice in the honourable acquittal of Captain Wathen, of the 15th Hussars, but we feel that we are only doing an act of justice to Lord Brudenell to state, that a perusal of the evidence adduced before the Court-Martial has made a very considerable alteration in our opinion of his Lordship's conduct.

One point to which we shall particularly refer, is that which, until it was cleared up by our perusal of the report of the trial, most powerfully of all, stirred up our indignation—we mean the statement generally believed, that Lord Brudenell and directed the Adjutant of the Regiment to take notes and report to his Lordship the conversations which passed between the Officers of his Regiment at the mess-table.

at the mess-table.

We confess we could scarcely credit the history; because. even supposing a commanding officer to be so mean and so tyrannical as to propose such a course, it appeared extremely unlikely that any gentleman could be found to execute such a unlikely that any gentleman could be found to execute such a design, or perform such an un-military duty; yet, such is the heat of party, and such the power of often-repeated statements, that we were forced to believe the fact—a fact which, we repeat, more than any other of the whole case, led us to express ourselves in the strongest terms against Lord BRUDENELL.

What is the real truth? It appears by the evidence, that so far from any such proceeding having taken place, the circumstance thus arose—Lord BRUDENELL had occasion to send for two of his officers to the orderly room, where he was

openly attended by his Adjutant; and that, after these two gentlemen had made their official statements upon certain

points of duty, Lord BRUDENELL said to the Adjutant, "I think it will be better, for fear of any mistakes, to put upon paper the statements we have just heard."

It is rather for the purpose of vindicating ourselves from an imputation of having acted unjustly towards Lord Bruden, NELL, than with any intention of re-arguing points which the most honourable tribunal in the country has already decided upon, that we say thus much; for we consider that, having been led to use extremely harsh expressions towards his Lordship in the full belief of the story so generally circulated, we ought not for a moment to hesitate in explaining to our read, ers, that the allegation against him, which had the strongest effect upon us, is, as they may see by reading the trial, entirely groundless.

OUR readers will recollect the trial and conviction. OUR readers will recollect the trial and conviction, in June last, of Josiah Phillips, for an infamous libel on His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND. We understand that although the most strenuous efforts have been since made to apprehend him, for the purpose of bringing him up before the Court of King's Bench tor judgment, he has hitherto evaded discovery, and that if he cannot be taken by Easter Term next, proceedings of outlawry will be instituted against him.

discovery, and that if he cannot be taken by Easter Temnext, proceedings of outlawry will be instituted against him.

We are glad to find that we have opened the cyes of the patriotic citizens of London to the absurdity of converting the obelisk erected to the honour of John Wilks, into a lampost. We did it harmlessly, by suggesting that the civit tribute to Robert Waithman should in like manner become more useful than it ever could be ornamental, by taking it share of enlightening the territory of the late never-to-be sufficiently-lamented Billy Waters. The blow, hower, its struck—the Waithman tribute is destined never to be a lamps, and lest the envious shade of Wilks should haunt the spot, and mourn the dishonourable duty which his obelisk was destined to perform, the lamp-irons are withdrawn from that, and now both obelisks stand surrounded by lights so judiciously placed as to illuminate not only the obelisks themselves, but the crossing—made memorable by the occupation of the one-legged nigger whose name we have just ventured to mention. By the new arrangement, therefore, the three worthies are at once honoured and immortalized—the obelisks commemorate the patriots—the crossing, the sweeper, and thus combined, the stranger catches at a single glance the imperishable records of the three illustrious W's—Wilks, WAITHMAN, and WATERS.

LORD GLENGALL was married on Thursday to Miss Mel-

LORD GLENGALL was married on Thursday to Miss MEL-

WE have before us a large mass of interesting and most satisfactory matter on the subject of the "Lay Declaration" in support of the Established Church, to which we last week had the pleasure to advert at some length. All our own feelings as well as principles, and those, as we are well aware, of our friends also, lead us so strongly to this important subject, that we deeply regret that press of other matter compels us to postpone to another week its communication to our readers.

WE are informed that Mr. PRENDERGAST, whose case has created very considerable embarrassment to the Government, and a controversial correspondence of a very serious nature between Ministers and the East Company, died early in last week, as we have been informed upon good authority. in last week, as we have been informed upon good author this is a most singular circumstance, as the further ceedings in the affair would, in all probability, have une a crisis the least agreeable to the present Ministers.

This is a most singular circumstance, as the further proceedings in the affair would, in all probability, have induced a crisis the least agreeable to the present Ministers.

OUR readers may recollect that shortly after the present Administration came into power, we foresaw and discussed the difficulties with which they would have to deal with regard to the Civil List pensions—no difficulty arising out of the mames on the list, and still less out of the justice and constitutionality of the principle of such a list; but solely from the false and factious view which in their days of Opposition the present Ministers had taken upon this subject.

It may be as well to remind our readers of the principle of the Pension List—Whether it be fortunate or unfortunate that the Constitution of this country should be monarchical, we are not now to argue, but we think it will be admitted that is essential to the monarchical character, that the SOV ERRIGS, besides the funds of which he is a mere trustee for the public, should have at his disposal those means of liberality, charity grace and favour, which every man possesses, in a greater of less degree, in private life, and without which the KING would be little better than an automaton—a formal machine doomed to execute all the harshness and rigours incident to Government, but without any power of indulging in private feelings or public liberality, or in any of those exertions of beneficence which form the charm and the bond of private Information of the public, and which are almost the only links that can unite the MONARCH personally with various classes of his subjects.

We, for the moment, but out of the question the rewards for public services—they belong to the public, and are distributed by the hand of the KING as the fountain of honour and the first representative of the nation; but the subject we are now considering applies to that class of pensions which our Constitution from the earliest times has given the SOVERBIGN the power of conferring, on private and personal

to be invulnerable.

The amount allotted to pensions has been successively reduced more in proportion than any other branch of Civil List expenditure; indeed we believe we might say that it is in this branch alone that any considerable reduction has been made, and it has been not only reduced in general amount, but by Mr. Burke's Bill, and by several subsequent measures, the

Itetailed distribution has been subjected to many wholesome conditions and limitations—one, for instance, which limits the amount to be granted in one year, and further limits the amount to be granted to any one person, which maximum is the clear sum of 9001. per annum.

Some years since, however, certain popularity-hunters thought the Civil List pensions a fit subject for their criticism, and accordingly they moved for a Return of the names on the list, although they declared at the same time that it was without my intention of disturbing vested rights or entering into list, although they declared at the same time that it was without any intention of disturbing vested rights or entering into
personal investigations; the Whigs, unhappily for themselves
and the monarchy, joined the Radicals in this demand, and
the union of these two bodies, and some other circumstances
which it would be now too long, to detail, induced the Gorernment, in an evil hour, to submit—to comply with this unreasonable, and, as we shall always think, unconstitutional requisition.

reasonable, and, as we snan aways time, unconstitutions requisition.

So the matter stood at the accession of the present Ministry—hampered by their former votes and speeches, they felt themselves obliged, for their own-consistency, to sacrifice a portion of their master's prerogative—they accordingly diminished the amount of the future pension list by one half, but their sense of justice induced them, at the same time, to provide for the security of existing rights. One half of the pensions, therefore, remained on the pension list, and the King was still invested with the power of disposing of that half under the old restrictions; the other half was placed upon the Consolidated Fund, and was never to be renewed, but, as the pensioners died off, the public was to have the advantage of the successive savings; and short as the time has been since the new arrangement was made, the savings have been already very considerable, and are proceeding in a rapid ratio of diminition.

new arangement was inmae, the sarings have been arready every considerable, and are proceeding in a rapid ratio of diminution.

What more, we ask, could justice and public economy require? But that of course does not satisfy the Radical party, and accordingly Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY made, the other night, a motion to refer the whole pension list to an inquisitorial Committee, to enquire as to the personal reasons which might have prompted the grant of each individual pension. It was quite clear that such a motion was absurd, and the object futile; for as by the Constitution the King had been enabled to grant these pensions out of his royal grace and favour, no other answer could be constitutionally made in any case, except that it was so granted by the King's royal grace and favour; the motives of such grace and favour could be no question for the House of Commons, nor, if it had been, were it now possible to answer: for all the persons—Kings and Ministers—who had the responsibility of granting these pensions up to the year 1829, are, alas! no more. Neither George the Third, nor George the FOURTH, nor Lord North, nor Lord Shelhuurne, nor Mr. Pitt, nor Lord Grenville, nor Lord Liverpool, nor Mr. Perceval, nor Mr. Canning, are alive to tell what temporary or personal circumstances might have induced them to exert, in any individual case, the royal grace and favour.

The persons themselves who were benefitted, might not—and we believe in a majority of cases cannot—know the particular, and perhaps various, circumstances which concurred in recommending them for the royal bounty; but even if those persons could be supposed capable of giving such information, we apprehend that no tribunal, except the Spanish Inquisition, could have thought of forcing them forward to give evidence, if the case were a bad one, to their own dishonour, in any case to their own detriment and ruin.

The Ministers, therefore, opposed this motion: but their opposition was met not with any reasoning applicable to the

give evidence, it the case were a solution in any case to their own detriment and ruin.

The Ministers, therefore, opposed this motion; but their opposition was met not with any reasoning applicable to the general subject, but with an argumentum ad hominem directed against their own former Opposition votes.

Lord ALTHORP and Mr. STANLEY had both the weakness, instead of meeting this argument by an honest confession of

opposition was met not with any reasoning applicable to the general subject, but with an argimentum and hominem directed against their own former Opposition votes.

Lord Althor and Mr. Stanley had both the weakness, instead of meeting this argument by an homest confession of error, to endeavour to evade it by shifts and quibbles. They said they had never voted for such a Committee, but only for a list of the names. This exense Mr. O'CONNELL very ably exposed, by asking whether they had given such a vote without any meaning, or ultimate intention? that if so, such a vote would have been ridiculously idle and indefensible; and that, if it meant anything, it must have meant that the names should be given as the first step to further enquiry. From the force of this answer we cannot relieve the Ministers, and they certainly did not relieve themselves; but, however embarrassing it might be to them, it certainly could have no effect as against either the Chown or the objects of the Crown's bounty—they were neither of them parties to the factious proceedings of Lord Althord or Mr. Stanley, and their case must rest on the original compact at the formation of the Civil List between the King and the public.

Such, however, is the state of the House of Commons, and such the effect of that worst of all arguments as addressed to public men, the argumentum and hominem, that Mr. Harvey's motion was lost by the small majority of eight! and that amidst loud cheers that gentleman declared that he did not consider himself defeated, and that he intended at an early opportunity to re-produce the same substantive question in some other shape. If he do, we have only to hope that the Ministers will take a higher and honester line of argument than that which they adopted on Tuesday night, by moving an amendment such as Lord AlteriorPis—which, although it had the motion of saving individual rights, had the counterbalancing and still graver fault of giving up even to a greater degree than Mr. Harvey's motion required, the royal pre-rogati

The time is come when Ministers must see that they have to make their election between Monarchy and Democracy. The Reform Bill,—and even more than the Reform Bill—the Principles on which that Bill was produced and defended, and to which it has given such formidable consistency and force.—A state in which, the very foundations of the Constitution are in peril; every step now taken, must belong to one system or the other; either to the upholding of the Monarchy or the substitution of a Republic.

We hope, and notwithstanding many bad symptoms, we time is come when Ministers must see that they have

We hope, and notwithstanding many bad symptoms, we

trust, that Ministers are at length awakened to the true state of all these questions, and that they will exhibit, instead of a wavering, timid, and compromising policy, a bold and honest resolution to maintain what remains of kingly autho-rity; and we can venture to assure them that, if they do so, Hey-will have not merely the consolation of satisfying their own consciences, but will have the approbation, the concurrence, and the victorious support of the great majority of the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that Mr. THOMAS MACAULAY has sailed for India to assume his office of Councillor at Calcutta. Sir THOMAS M'MAHON is appointed to the Governorship of Portsmouth, to the entire dismay of Lord

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 11 February, 1834;—for

An Account of the Sum or Sums of Money paid into the Exchequer, or otherwise received by the Government, out of the Annuity granted to Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, since the Accession of His Majesty to the Throne of Beliance gium.

No money has been paid into the Exchequer out of the Annuity granted to Prince LEOPOLD of Saxe Cobourg, since the Accession of His Majesty to the Throne of Belgium.

uditor's Office, Exchequer, \\
13th February, 1834. THOMAS FORSTER.

13th February, 1834. \
N.B.—A Communication has been addressed to the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, by command of His Majesty
the King of the Belgians, from which it appears that a
considerable payment will be made to the Exchequer in the
month of April next, on account of the Annuity above referred to; and that the future payments to be made by His
Majesty's commands to the Public Service will be thereafter
at the rate of £30,000 per annum, subject to encrease as the
pensions and charges on the Annuity fall in.
T. SPRING RICE.

Whitehall. Treasury Chambers. 17 February, 1834.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 17 February, 1834.

ACCOUNT OF PROFIT AND LOSS.

HIS MAJESTY'S Treasury--and the LEOPOLD Surplus. CR.
As per Return,
dated, &c. DR. To Printing Return .. £59 10 4

THE charge of jobbing is universally made against all Ministers—perhaps the present gentlemen have "outdone the usual outdoings" of all their predecessors—but they have just now done a job which even outdoes themselves. The jobs which men in power are usually supposed to do, are good jobs; but it has been reserved for the TRIBE OF FORTUNE to do a bad job for their own advantage-which is curious.

Sir WILLIAM HORNE, as Member for Marybone, with a popular" constituency-gentlemen who, as Mr. HAMILTON, the author of Cyril Thornton, in his book on America, says, "Go the whole Hog"-was (being into the bargain His MAJESTY'S Attorney-General) a man to be got rid of. Ministers saw that the functionary, whose duty it was to prosecute offenders against the tax laws, was the worst possible person to represent the law-breakers; and, therefore, out of Parliament, or out of the Attorney-Generalship, they determined to force him.

Sir James Campbell was not at all backward in expediting this manœuvre, inasmuch as he was very anxious to be Attorney-General, and having convinced the Government that, what he familiarly and jocosely calls the "Dirty Dunces of Dudley," would be delighted to return him after his accession to his popular office, he is mightily put up, and patted on the back, and HORNE is destined to go.

What do these comical creatures do? They offer him a Barony of the Exchequer. No: Sir WILLIAM HORNE, being a

Barony of the Exchequer. No: Sir WILLIAM HORNE, being a conscientious man, says — "I cannot accept a seat on the Bench if I am to go Circuit, or attend the Old Bailey; I never was officially in a Court of Common Law or Justice in my life, and I am not capable, nor should I feel myself justified in taking either common law cases, or, what are much more important as matters of life and death, criminal matters, on Circuit, or at the Session House."

"Dear me, is that all," says the great man—we will settle that in a moment—you shall do neither—you shall be Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords—and you shall neither of Circuit nor go to the Old Bailey. Horne bows—and sees himself be-judged and be-speakered vithout any trouble. In the meantime CAMPBELL is uppointed Attorney-General, and PEPTS (who refused the Exchequer Barony) is appointed Solicitor-General: these seps officially supersede Sir WILLIAM HORNE, who, after they have been taken, receives a communication from the Government that they find that they cannot excuse him from he Circuit and Session House duty, nor let him sit alone in Equity, without a special Act of Parliament, and that, they sould not feel justified in bringing in.

"Was there ever such a thing done!—Sir WILLIAM HOUNE

Act of Parliament, and *hat*, they should not feel justified in bringing in.

Was there ever such a thing done!—Sir William Horne, turned out of the Attorney-Generalsup is, by the Government whose Attorney-General he has bear, obliged either to take the Barony of the Exchequer, with duties for which he himself admits himself incompetent, or he must fall back upon his private practice, and subside into what he *was*.

Is not this a job?—one of the wost that ever was jobbed—and one of the most striking proofs of the real character of the Reform Bill. The very men who, to keep their places, forced that detestable measure upon the country, now feel that every man returned by the new constituery is wholly incapacitated from doing his duty in Parliament, and therefore he must go either out of the House of Commons, or out of their Government. We trust Sir William Horne will refuse the Barony, and vindicate his own chracter and the principles by the avowal of which, he got retuned for the radical district which he represents.

by the avowal of which, he got retuned for the radical district which he represents.

But look at the rest of all this mschief—these numskulls, who are literally and truly the lauthing-stock of their masters, the mob—these people, with the knowledge in the things which they fancy their heas, of the deep and loud discontent which was excited by the attendance of only one Judge last Summer on the Norfok circuit, will now be

obliged—because they can get no man to become a Judge under mination—to confide the whole business of that cir-of all Judges in the land—Sir Thomas Denman!!! their domination

cuit to—of all Judges in the land—Sir THOMAS DENMAN!!!
Mr. Baron VAUGHAN being to be removed from the Norfolk circuit to go the Western, which would have been the duty of the new Judge, if any man at the Bar would have condescended to accept the appointment.

The indignation which has been excited amongst the eminent members of the legal profession upon these trumpery, hollow, and stupid proceedings, is of a very serious character, and we augur from all we see on every hand, that the hour is much faster approaching than even we hitherto imagined, when the crisis will arrive.

The true reason why the Act of Pauliament has been re-

The true reason why the Act of Parliament has been refused is, that Lord Brougham has got a Bill in the Lords for separating the judicial from the ministerial duties of the Chancellor, and he thinks that if there were two Bills for making two new Equity Judges, his would be lost.

LORD SEYMOUR has been returned for Totness by a vast LORD SEYMOUR has been returned for louness by a vasi-majority over Mr. Mayne; the riots, however, were of a serious and dangerous character, never known in that place until the passing of the Reform Bill. Mr. JACOB, a Re-pealer, has beaten the Duke of Devonshire's candidate at Dungarvan; and Mr. Baines, the editor of the Leeds Mer-cury, has defeated Sir John Beckett at Leeds, by a majority

ANAGRAM.

Honos sine onere.

See HORNE soon in.

MR. THELWALL, whose name needs no comment, died for a few hours' illness, somewhere in the west of Engafter a few land.

LITURGICAL REFORM.

We noticed shortly, in a former number, the admirable article in the last Quarterly Review, headed "Liturgical Reform"—we intended to have made extracts from it, which could not have failed to have interested and instructed our readers, but were prevented from doing so, partly by the overflow of Parliamentary and political matter, and partly because we found great difficulty in selecting from this closely-reasoned essay, extracts which should have done justice to its merits as an entire composition. We thought too, and we still believe, that the work in which it appeared is of such general circulation, that it would probably reach in its perfect form the greater part to whom we could have presented it in a less satisfactory shape: but these reasons cannot prevent our offering some observations on a kind of answer which has been made to it in the Times newspaper during the last week. We shall say nothing of the spirit and temper in which that article is conceived, and the virulent terms in which it is worded; they only satisfy us that the force of the article is worded; they only satisfy us that the force of the article is felt, and we judge of the weight of the blow by the outery of the offender. But there is a statement of facts which we think it desirable to correct, and to the correction of that mis-

think it desirable to correct, and to the correction of that misstatement we shall confine ourselves.

The Times asserts that in the whole article there are but two arguments—one, that it is unlawful for a Clergyman to propose any alteration in the Liturgy: the other, that alteration is only unnecessary because no two persons can agree as to what it should be. To our understanding, the article is replete with the most cogent arguments of every kind; but we confess that we cannot find in teither of the two arguments which the Times was occurn it alterather.

which the Times says occupy it altogether.

The Times says that the clerical individuals who have signalized themselves as advocates for Liturgical Reform—

"Are vilified at a dreadful rate, because, being Clergymen within the Church, and having engaged to perform the service according to its ritual, they have suggested some more and some fewer alterations. By this absurd argument of the vituperator"—(so it calls the re-viewer)—'let him see, if his rancour will allow him to see anything, that he is but repeating the reproaches of the Church of Rome against the great and pious movers of the Reformation,' &c."

Now, it seems very surprising to us, that any prejudice should have prevented the *Times* from seeing (if, indeed, its editor ever read the article, which we doubt) that this very imputation is anticipated, and in distinct terms denied and contradicted by the reviewer, as follows:—

"We may be asked whether we mean, under a plea of conscience, to stifle conscience, to set up an infullible Church, to deny to a Protestant Minister the first and most essential human blessing of the Reformation—freedom of conscientions enquiry, and freedom of conscientious decision?—We answer distinctly, and without reserve, No. We admit, in every form and mode of concession, the free and uncontrollable rights of individual conscience; but here comes tho distinction—we demand for every man liberty of his own conscience, but his right to trouble the conscience of his neighbour is not so absolute, and at least is liable to certain limitations and conditions."

solute, and at least is liable to certain limitations and conditions."

And then it states these limitations and conditions to be, that a Clergyman who has taken solemn vows to maintain the ritual of the Clurch of England, should not publicly attack it on any trifling or indifferent matter, nor except when the error is certain and dangerous, and the remedy probable; and then the reviewer proceeds to censure one of these writers for having led the way in the general attack upon the Liturgy, on account of what that writer himself calls "two little and trifling alterations."

Surely nothing can be more fair or rational than this, or more different, both in terms and spirit, from the argument imputed in the *Times*; nay, as we have seen, the blessings conferred on us by the Reformation are especially attended to and defended by the reviewer.

"The second argument," says the *Times*, "and his whole tirade consists of but these two, is that no two reformers agree either in

consists of but these two, is that no two reformers agree either in the number or magnitude of the alterations to be made in the Liturgy, and from thence he deduces the notable inference that no alterations are expedient."

Now, we agree that this is a very notable argument. Now, we agree that this is a very notable argument, and some persons might think it a very sound one too; but it happens not to be the argument used by the reviewer, according to our understanding of it. His argument is, that none of these proposed alterations, all of which he examines seriatim, are expedient; further, that none of these alterations are expedient at this time; and further still, that none of these alterations are expedient at this time for the purposes for which then are proposed.

they are proposed.

To prove this, we quote the following summary of the general statement of the reviewer:—

"These alterations are proposed as, in the opinion of these indi-

viduals, likely to make the Litargy more satisfactory to Churchmen and more conciliating to Dissenters. Now to all such propositions, at this time, we offer our decided negative. We do not believe that any sincere Churchman is dissatisfied with the Liturgy in any essential point. We are convinced there is no alteration which could satisfy the sectarians that would not distress and alienate thousands of Churchmen, and we pledge ourselves to shew that the various propositions are individually inexpedient, and collectively inconsistent."—page 512.

ent."—page 512.

These are the reviewer's arguments—not one, as our readers will see, but several, and no one of them, that, which the Times asserts to be the only one.

Throughout the whole article, each of the foregoing arguments is illustrated in a way which shews that the reviewer never contemplated at all what the Times alleges against him; but the foregoing summary sufficiently proves the fact, and we have not space to quote any more of the numberless passages which contradict the assertion of the writer in the Times.

We abstain from all severity of language, although strongly

Times.

We abstain from all severity of language, although strongly tempted by that which the Times has used; nor do we think it necessary to enter into any further detail, because, as the Times can see only two arguments, neither of which we are able to discover, any further discussion would be wholly idle. We have only to express our sincere hope that any of our readers who have not already seen this article will read it, and judge for themselves. To us it appears one of the most interesting and convincing that we have ever read; and we are much mistaken if this, which we may call a rational treatise on the Liturgy, does not long survive the temporary occasion which has produced it.

THE much bragged-of unanimity and cordiality of the Ministry has been rather strikingly displayed within these few days. Upon one occasion, we have the first Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of the Treasury, voting against the Government; and three brothers of the Postmaster-General, following the example upon another. But even these are faint symptoms, compared with what Lord WELLESLEY has been performing in Dublin, since the notable tergiversation of his Right Honourable Son-in-law, on the subject of Baron SMITH'S investigation. SMITH's investigation.

been performing in Dunin, since the hotable exploration to his Right Honourable Son-in-law, on the subject of Baron SMITH's investigation.

Look at the whole case. The Right Honourable EDWARD JOHN LITTLETON, son-in-law of Lord Wellesley, and Secretary for Ireland—first takes the trouble to beg Mr. Shaw (who is Baron SMITH's friend) to write to him, and tell him that although he may take occasion to remark upon some parts of his judicial conduct, he will say nothing that can wound his feelings, and that he and the Government will oppose the motion for a Committee.

In pursuance of this intention the circulars go to the Treasury hacks, and they are ordered to vote against the motion. The Right Honourable EDWARD JOHN LITTLETON goes to the House, and, as we last week said, turns short round in what might be called an "Irish stew" at O'Connell's power, chops about, breaks his word and his faith, bullies the Judge, and votes for the Committee.

Well—all that, we have "shewn up" before; but now comes the display of unanimity, and what Mr. Buxron calls the "pullogetherishness" of these unhappy mountebanks. Littleton runs down the Baron—the Judge is assailed—the independence of the judicial character is attacked—the Committee is granted—and why—pray why?—why, because upon trials for political offences the Judge in his charge made some political allusions. How could be help it? Does not this remindone of the observation of another Irishman, who, when the Judge, previous to passing sentence upon him for murder, inveighed at considerable length upon the enormity of his crime—"Och! botheration," said the felon, "your Lordship needs't go on' in that way—it gits quite personal—do pray change the subject."

No matter—Baron SMITH is thrown over by the Government, whose work he was performing, precisely as the King's Speech instructs loyal and well-disposed people to do their

No matter—Baron SMITH is thrown over by the Government, whose work he was performing, precisely as the King's Speech instructs loyal and well-disposed people to do their duty, and they throw him over—they sacrifice him to the PROTECTOR, and abandon him to his fate. But what happens immediately after?—Why Lord Wellesley, the "Father-in-law of this three-tailed Bashaw,"

immediately after?—Why Lord Wellesley, the

"Father-in-law of this three-tailed Bashaw,"

Littleton (who, having three tails, we suppose felt justified in turning one of them), no sooner hears of the shameful conduct of his near connexion, than he sends a messenger to Mr. Baron Smith, to express his "most earnest and sincere regret at the unvise, ungenerous, and extraordinary course the Government had taken."

But the matter does not stop here: besides having given Lord Grey and his Cabinet this particularly ugly smack in the face, Lord Wellesley goes a step further, in order to shew that however much frightened Mr. Littleton may be at O'CONNELL, he, the Lord Lieutenant (as he is not in Ireland) does not care three snaps of a finger for him; and accordingly, when Mr. Barrett, who is O'Connell's editor (and substitute in gaol) of the Pilot newspaper, writes to the Stamp-office for the usual supply of stamps, he gets the following letter from the Comptroller, founded upon an Act of Parliament which we believe never was before put in force, or if it were, was never expected to be revived under a glorious Whig Freedom-of-the-Pressloving Government. Here, however, is the correspondence, and we leave it to Lord Wellesley and his son-in-law to satisfy poor old Lord Grey as to their own meanings; which we have no doubt they will do as completely as Sir James Graham satisfied his colleagues for the manly conduct which he pursued, and for the unqualified insult which he favoured them with, upon the motion in question.

The letters about the Pilot follow:—

The letters about the Pilot follow :--

SUPPRESSION OF THE PILOT NEWSPAPER.

SUPPRESSION OF THE PILOT NEWSPAPER.

(Prom the Correspondent of the Globe.)

Dublin, Feb. 18.—The subjoined notice was this day served upon Mr. Barry, proprietor of the Pilot newspaper, who is at present suffering imprisonment in Kilmainham Gaol, in accordance with the sentence pronounced upon him in the Court of King's Bench, for publishing the letter of Mr. O'Connell, which was made the subject of prosecution by the Crown. The precedent adopted in this case is. I believe, entirely new:—

of prosecution by the Crown. The precedent adopted in this case is, I believe, entirely new:—

"Sir,—In consequence of your having received judgment for printing and publishing a seditious libel, the Commissioners of Stamps have ordered that, in pursuance of the 20th section of the Act 56 Geo. III., cheps, 90, you shall not from henceforth be supplied with stramped paper for printing any newspaper upon.—I have also to acquaint you that you are no longer entitled to print or publish the Pilot newspaper.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "J. S. Cooper, "Comptteller and Accountant-General of Irish Stamps."

"Trake O'Clock.—I have obtained a copy of the Act upon which

· THREE O'CLOCK .- I have obtained a copy of the Act upon which

this summary proceeding is founded. It is dated June, 1815. The following is the 20th section:—

following is the 20th section:—

"And be it further enneted, that if any printer, or publisher, or proprietor, of any newspaper in Ireland, shall be by due course of reverse in the course of Stamps in Ireland, and their officers for distributing stamped veillum, parchiment, or paper respectively, are hereby prohibited to sell or deliver to or for the use of any such printer, publisher or proprietor, so outlawed, or who shall have so received judgment for such libel, any stamped paper for printing any newspaper."

It may be said that the clause here quoted is compulsory; but it should be recollected that the Act has been passed now eighteen years, and no proceeding similar to the present one

but it should be recollected that the Act has been passed now eighteen years, and no proceeding similar to the present one has been taken. We do not at the moment profess to know or recollect whether any Irish newspaper has, during that period, been convicted of a "traitorous or seditious libel"—that they have contained hundreds we do know; but this cannot fail to strike everybody, that the conviction of the editor of the Pilot took place some weeks since, and that the suppression of the Paper—peremptory as the Act is now said to make it—was not insisted upon till the very week in which the PROTECTOR carried his last great point of over-ruling the Judges of the land,

Judges of the land,
We applaud Lord Wellesley for the expression of his
personal feelings to Baron SMITH, and for the exercise of his
public prerogative in the case of O'Connell, but we say—
"only look at their unanimity."

MINISTERIAL CONFESSIONS AND LAMENTATIONS.

Morning Chronicle, Saturday Morning, February 22.
"His (O'Connell's) trade is at end, if Ministers could pr

a straightforward course, without reference to Orangemen or Cathoa straightforward course, without reference to Orangemen or Catholics. He wishes to throw them into the arms of the Orangemen, to render it impossible for them to check such incendiaries as Baron SMITH without drawing upon themselves the odium of forming part of O'CONNELL's train."—Alas! Jeremiah! what a dilemma!

"He confess the result grieves us beyond measure."—Flebilis Ino!
"Sir James Graham foolishly played into their hands; and thus O'CONNELL and the Tories have obtained a signal triumph over a religibility of things of which

well-intentioned Ministry; a triumph to the consequences of which we look forward with apprehension."—Awful! No wonder! Read this, SPANKIE, RALFE, WILLIAM BROUGHAM!

"All sorts of rumours were afloat after the division. Mr. Littleton, of course, must consider himself deeply injured by the course which some members of the Ministry have held towards him in this business; and feel that it greatly impaired his power of being useful in Ireland."—True, true, Jeremiah!

in Ireland."—True, true, Jeremah!

"But it too often happens that men who have honest intentions are less compactly united, than those whose views are selfish or dishonest. We should be sorry if the vote of last night were to lead to any serious differences. We fear, however, it will leave a sting behind."—Highly probable! the Tail is usualy behind.

SHORTLY WILL BE REVIVED, THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

Treasury, New-road.

Hobbouse.—Borough of Marulebone.—The Committee for promoting the election of the Right Hon. Sir J. Cam Hobbouse, Bart., once Member for Westminster, and late Secretary at War, will meet here daily, where information will be given, and all communications sted to be made.

The control of the co

WE have just read with great pleasure Mr. GLEIG's new novel of Allan Breek; it is full of strong interest, striking situations, and beautiful description. Nothing, we think, is more injudicious, or does more harm to a new work of fiction than either giving extracts from its pages or an outline of its plot—condense a novel into half a sheet of analysis, and all anxiety about the progress of its action is destroyed; we therefore content ourselves with saying, that there are in Allan Breek scenes of herror, of romance, and of feeling, equal to the best productions of the day, and although we are left in doubt upon its most important event at its close, it is a book which, when once taken up, will not be laid down again until the reader reacles the last word of it.

PEMICAN.

His Majesty holds a leve on the 21st instant, and on every suc 1113 MAJESTY notes a teve on the 21st instant, and on every suc-ceeding Wednesday till further notice. The same regulations as to sending in cards and addresses as were adopted last year are to be observed. The drawing-roon of the 24th is to be a collar day.

His Majesty is expected to honour the Master of the Horse with his company at dinner on the 10th March, at the Royal Stud-house, Hampton Court Palace. The Noble Earl, it is expected, will invite ect circle to meet the Soereign.

His Majesty has graciously been pleased to permit Major Sir Francis Head to accept andwear the Order of Merit conferred upon him by the King of Paussia or his services in the battles of Charleroi and Ligny. His Majesty has also conferred upon Sir Francis Head the third Class of the loyal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

His Grace the Duke of BRUFORT has been unanimously elected Lord High Steward of Bristl, in the place of the Right Hon. Lord Granville, deceased. His irace at the request of the Committee, has added to his many illustrius titles that of President of the Bristol Institution, also vacant by the death of Lord GRENVILLE.

The Corporation of Watrford are about to assemble for the purpose of considering an Adress of thanks to His Majesty for his determination to support the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The King's Dragoon Guars, under the command of Sir George Terrorate, were inspected or Monday by the Kiro, in the Riding School of the Royal Stables at Brighton. Her Majesty was also present. At the conclusion, Its Majesty expressed warm satisfaction with the fine soldier-like openrance of this distinguished corps.

We are extremely sorry to ear that the Duke of Argue met with a severe accident on Tuesdy. His Grace was thrown from his horse on his way to the Hone of Lords, and although not seriously injured, was so much shakerby the fall that he will not be able for the present to resume his functions as Lord Steward.

Lord GLASGOW in being served heir to the Craufurd estates, his intention to bring his claim at once before the House of Lords.

By a Return just laid before Parliament, it appears that the number of visitors to the British Musem has gone on successively encreasing from 81,228 in 1827-1828 to 219,495 in 1832-1833.

A very interesting and undoubtedly most useful correspondence is understood to be carried on by the amiable Duchess of interest understood to be carried on by the amiable Duchess of interest in the Duchess is Governess. It is said the Duchess of Kinnt and her accomplished daughter will visit Alnwick Castle in the autum of the present year.

Lord C. J. F. Russell, M.P. for Bedfordshire, will very shortly lead to the altar Miss Davis, a niece of Colonel Seymour, of Wobur

The colossal statue in bronze of his Royal Highness the Duke of Yong, which has been so long in the atelier of Mr. West Mcorr, R.A., is at length very nearly finished, and will be raised to its lofty pedestal on the column in Wellington-square, Waterloo-place, in about five or six weeks from this time.

about five or six weeks from this time.

Lord Teignmouth died on Friday the 14th, at the advanced age of 83, at his residence in Portman-square. The Noble Baron was married, in 1786 to Charlotte, daughter of J. Connish, of Teignmouth. Esq. He left three sons and four daughters. The Hon. married, in 1780 to Charles 178, daughter w 3. Consists, of Teight mouth, Esq. He left three sons and four daughters. The Hon. Charles John Shore, born on the 13th of January, 1796, is the present Peer. The Hon. Anna Maria, second daughter of the deceased Baron, is married to Lieut.-Col. T. Hill, brother to Lord Hill.

LEEDS ELECTION.—On Monday last the MAYOR officially announced Mr. Baines to be the successful candidate, by a majority of 34, the numbers being, for Mr. Baines, 1,951; Sir J. Beckett, 1,917.

Mr. JOHN THELWALL, long known in the political world, and as an elocutionist, died at Bath on Monday last, after an illness of only a few hours.

It is said that as soon as the arrangements now in progress at the Exchequer, in respect to the Auditorship, are completed, Mr. Pou-LETT THOMSON will succeed Lord Augustand as President of the Board of Trade, his Lordship retiring on the Mastership of the Mint and his new appointment at the Exchequer.

Hungerford Market is undergoing a very great improvement. The large open space or court connected with the retail fish trade is about ing to possible the control of the covered in, preparatory to its being appropriated to a wholesale fish-market, for the regular supply of which various Companies have engaged a number of vessels similar to the establishment at

The cab and omnibus nuisances continue unabated, and call loudly for legislative interference. One night last week, two fellows, driving cabs at a furious rate in Regent-street, came in violent contact with each other, when a female was thrown out from one of them and killed on the spot.

A young gentleman, who had just received his fortune, amounting to between 4000l. and 5000l., lost the whole at a gambling-house in St. James's a few nights since. It is said that he has been ever since in a state bordering on distraction.—This we disbelieve; we should be glad to be told where the thing happened.

FRANKLIN's idea of propelling vessels is said to have been realised on the Hudson, where a steam vessel has been built on two cylinders, through which the water is drawn by a wheel working in the middle, and a speed attained of twenty-five miles an hour.

The high price of wool is a God-send to the agriculturists. In Norfolk, we are told, they are depriving the sheep of their winter clothing, and driving them up to the London market wrapped in flannel jackets.

Mr. C. Kemble has just returned to this country from America where he has reaped a golden harvest. It is understood that he will only remain in England a short time, and then return to his daughter. Miss FANNY KEMBLE was married to Mr. Butler in June last, as the marriage will be publicly acknowledged next June, by which time the whole of her engagements with the American managers will have expired.

The Morning Herald says-" The tergiversation of Ministers (with The Morning Herait says—"The tergiversation of Nimistors' with the honourable exception of Sir James Graham and Mr. S. Rick) on the subject of Mr. O'Connell's motion against Baron Smith, is now attempted to be accounted for by the fact of their having ascertained, while in the House, that they would be outvoted if they adhered to their original pledge of opposing it."

An active canvass has commenced in Marylebone for Mr. CRAW FORD, where a strong party is endeavouring to prevail upon Sir John Cam Hobbouse to become a candidate. The Radicals require 22 pledges from whatever candidate they propose or support—one of which is, that he will never accept place or pension from the present or any other Administration. Hobbouse has no chance, even if there should be a vacancy.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 14th instant states that a corps of troops of Meremet Ali had been routed by the insurgents on the banks of the Red Sea, and that 2,000 Turkish Candiotes had gone over to the rebels.

Meetings are at present being held in various parts of Norfolk for the purpose of petitioning for the repeal of the malt tax.—A Petition to both Houses of Parliament was agreed to by the inhabitants of Wallingford, on Friday week, for the repeal of the malt and hop duties. A meeting was also held on Wednesday last, at Campden, when a Petition was unanimously agreed upon praying for the total repeal of the malt tax, which received upwards of 230 signatures in one day.

Boccarto tells a story of a man who, after having lived the worst of lives, had fraudulently obtained on his death-bed forgiveness at the hands of the priests, and subsequently passed for a saint similar way a certain personage has been held up by Ministers to the people of England, as a sort of devil incarnate; nay, the Sovereign himself was advised to notice that person in the most "indignan" terms; yet no sooner does he meet these same Ministers face to face, than they quail before him, and fall trembling at his feet, prepared to do his bidding .- Brighton Gazette.

On Wednesday night Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL gave notice that on April 29 he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the sale of beer, and Sir Robert Heads renewed his notice, of last Session, that on Thursday, the 1st of May, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill "to prevent the necessity of Members, on accepting certain offices, vacating their seats."

Mr. EBENEZER JACOB, a Repealer of the first water, formerly a warrant officer in the navy, and at present the nomine of Mr. O'CONNELL, has been returned for the Duke of DEVONSHIRE'S borough of Dungarvan. Mr. BARRON was his opponent.

Immediately after the receipt of the above, comes the following outprodulary account, which we converge the Dublin Moreantile.

oxtraordinary account, which we copy from the Dublin Moreantile Advertiser :-

An Irish paper says that he Rev. Dr. Campuran does not oppose no less than this—that Philip Crampton Esq., Solicitor-General

will be the sitting Member. The bribery has, we believe, been gross and undisguised on both sides, and this, as we go ther the circumstances upon a return understanding that no advantage should be sought to be obtained by either party on that ground. The friends of the Learned Gendleman, taking advantage of this state of things, put him in nomination a few minutes before the close of things, put him in nomination a few minutes before the close of the poll, and registered seven votes for him. A petition to impeach the return of Mr. Jacon will be immediately forwarded, and there is no doubt metained but that the result will be as we have already mentioned. The following is an extract of our letter from Dungarvan:—

"Open bribery, and want of the Catholics taking the qualification calls, &c., will upset this election; the changes are the town will be disfranchised."

be distranchised."

"Sunday morning,

"Crampton, the Solicitor-General, will positively be declared
the siting Member—the election by law should end at five o'clock.

Yesterday, sat 40 minutes past four, Crampton was proposed and
seconded, and seven freeholders in the inn brought over and polled,
and not another voter could be got in time—all parties in amazement."

The visits of the Police Magistrates to the respective public-houses in the neighbourhood of Marylebone, for the purpose of inspecting the premises as to whether they afford to the public the hitherto usual the premises as to whether they anord to the public the interrousual accommodation of parlour, tap-room, &c., continue to be made daily. An evening or two ago two of the Police Magistrates who take a prominent part in public business called at a public-house in the neighbourhood of the New-road, on which a sum of between 1,500l. and 201. has lately been expended in modern alterations, and after having viewed the premises, informed the landlord that they were porty he had gone to so great an expense, as, before the renewal of sorry he had got a so given an expense, as, bother he renewal this license, he would be obliged to provide the accommodation of a parlour and tap-room, with the means for a working man to cook his dinner. To accomplish this nearly the whole of the present alterations must be again pulled down, and, before completed in the man-aer required, will cost nearly two-thirds of the sum expended on their

A Brazil Mail to the 18th December has arrived. The Corre A Brazil Mail to the 18th December has arrived. The Correc Official of the 17th contains an article alluding to an alleged conspiracy, at the head of which was Don Bonaracio de Andrada, the totor of the young Emperon, who was seized on the 16th, and all his plans thereby disconcerted. The Regency had appointed in his place the Marquess d'Itanhahem. The object of the conspiracy has anticipated and defeated is stated to have been to overturn the Regency, and to form a Regency with a view to the restoration of the Duke of Braganza.—We have also a Buenos Ayres mail to 10th the Duke of Braganza.—We have also a Breenos Ayres mail to 10th Nov. Gen. Jean Jose Viamont was elected Governor and Captain-General on the 4th by a majority of four votes over Pinto Pinteo. The latter General had at once recognised the authority of the new Governor, by whom he had been visited in camp. The writer in the Buenos Ayres Packet says, "That all ought now to rejoice in the happy termination of the disturbances caused by ambition and the want of patriotism." The new Governor had taken possession of his configuration of the disturbances of the invasor of the in office, and received the submission of the insurgent Chief, who, under his orders, entered the town on the 27th of November with five thousand men. A new ministry was formed, of which GARCIA GUIDO, and MANILLA are the principal Members.

Rumours have been afloat within these few days, says the Dublin Mender, that a Commission is about to be issued to enquire into the state of the University. Most of those rumours have been, of course, greatly exaggerated; but, as far as we can ascertain, the appointment of a Commission is highly probable. But whether it is to be a Royal or Parliamentary Commission, is not yet known. We have reason to believe that, in reply to an application from the Board, for a King's letter, to authorize the institution of new Fellowships, it was in-timated that steps would previously be taken to investigate the present state of the Corporation. It is rumoured, and we believe, with some reason, that Mr. Wise, the ex-member for Tipperary, is likely to form one of any Commission that may be appointed. Sergeant Perrin's Corporate Inquisition has deservedly made the of the present Government must be looked on with suspicion We hope no measure of spoliation is in store. Whiggery itself would scarcely dare this.

"Tommy Downshine Boys."—On Saturday se'nnight about 500 "Tommy Boys" assembled at the farm of John M'Morran, of New Mills, near Gilford; and, in the course of two hours, dug in about five acres of wheat. After this, they marched into Gilford, spades shouldered. M'Morran is in gaol for a disputed sum of money, claimed by Mr. Henny Hamilton, as rent due to Mr. A. STEWART; and "Tommy's Boys" seem to side with M'Morran.—
Belfast Paper. Boys"

The Cambridge paper says :-- "We observe that Mr. S. Rice spoke most warmly in favour of the continuation of the Pension List to those who, by themselves or their ancestors, had benefited the country. In this Mr. S. Rice is undoubtedly right: but the language must sound somewhat strange in the ears of those, who, at the late dinner to the Hon. Member, denounced the said Pension List as "an unlook thing" "an unholy thing."

It is a most provoking circumstance, that through the unwi ner in which the Orders in Council regulating the trade with Canton, are drawn, British merchants are loading American vessels in our own ports, for Canton, to avoid the high charges which the Orders impose on British vessels! This is "too bad."

On Thursday morning a Deputation, consisting of Mr. John Sutra, M.P. for Bucks, Mr. Pease, M.P. for Durham, and Mr. Mantra, M.P. for Tewkesbury, waited upon Earl Gazy with Memorials from the Dissenters of their respective districts, entrenting his Maiesty. rais, M.1. for 1 tewesoury, wanted upon that the Dissenters of their respective districts, entrenting his Majest's Government to remove the grievances under which they laboured. The Deputation was received in the most courteous manner by the Noble Earl, who, in the course of returning an answer to the Deputation, was interrupted in consequence of Mr. MARTIN Galling down in an apoplectic fit. The Noble Earl and all present expressed great concern at the accident, and Mr. MARTIN was instantly removed to another room, where medical assistance having been procured he shortly aftewards recovered, and no serious apprehensions are entertained with respect to the health of the Hon. Member in consequence of the accident.

HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY.—On Saturday last, Mr. Sheriff

HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY.—On Saturday last, Mr. Sheriff Rosinson proceeded to Dalsholm and other print fields in the neighbourhood of Kelvindock, and succeeded, by dexterous management, in capturing twelve persons belonging to the Calico Printers' Union, charged with being accessory to, and actively engaged in, the late disgraceful outrages committed at the printing works in this and neighbouring counties. The prisoners were escorted to the gool of neighbouring counties. The prisoners were excerted to the gaol of Glasgow by a strong party of the 7th Hussars, and we have no doubt measures—in Lord party of the 7th Hussars, because the basely we have the basely by the property to fustice. asures will be immediately taken to have them brought to justice. Glasgow Courier.

Inish Tranquillity.—Twenty-one persons are arrested in Castle-towaroche and its neighbourhood for the attack on Mr. Warren, Clerk to the Doneraile Petty Sessions Court, while on his way to Cork last Summer Assizes to give evidence respecting the murders of

CUMMING and CANNING, tithe-proctors, who were killed in Castle-WARREN'S life at the time Chronicle.

The following appears in the Dublin Evening Mail:—"The proprietor of the Outside Omnibuses has great pleasure in announcing to the ladies frequenting the Irish Court that he has by grace especial been granted by the Magistrates of the Head Police-office a license to ply on nights on which Drawing Rooms are held and Public Balls given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin. Under this license these safe, cheap, and commodious vehicles will commence running at eight o'clock on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 20th, and Monday, Feb. 24th instant, from the following points:—Lamb-alley, Audeon's-arch, Cross-Poddle, Coombe and Thomas-street, Stoneybatter, Smithfield, the Docks and Mabbot-street; and will continue to set down and take up company until the termination of the 'Viceregal Festivities.' Leather aprons have been added to the seats, which will prevent ladies dresses from being dirtied or injured."

The following is from Galignani's Messenger :- A private letter from Madrid gives the following details respecting the alleged favourite of the recently widowed Queen, who has been before alluded to. If false, the story comes as fairly under the head of "the lie circumto. Irlaise, the story comes as mrily under the nead of "the he circumstantial" as any of the thousand inventions of the same kind we have lately seen—if it is a calumny, it is a very shameful one:—"A subaltern officer of the Body Guard, named Munor, is in the highest favour with the Queen, who frequently appears in public with him alone, sometimes in a humble tilbury. sometimes in a cacolet. He has been created a Gentleman of the Chamber, which warrants his being constantly near the person of her Majesty, who never leaves him, except to give audience to her Ministers and such other persons as she must receive. A house has been purchased for her favourite, and it is placed under the direction of the Duke d'Alagon, a complaisant courtier of Ferdinann VII., and Commander of the Box Guard; and the painters of the Royal Chambers have received orders to decorate the apartments. A magnificant service of plate, and an equally superb equipage, have been already given to Munon; and innumerable circumstances, many of them exaggerated, no doubt, by malignity, are stated, and have had a very injurious effect against the Queen. The Reyal Family, and the true friends of the Princess, are deeply afflicted, but they are at a loss how to make any remonstrances. The Ambassadors of France and England are greatly disstrances. The Ambassacors of France and Engiand are greatly disturbed at all this, while other representatives of Foreign Courts rejoice. The immediate return of Terestra, whom the Queen gave up on the just remonstrance of M. Zza, is announced. The ladies of the Palace (wives of grandees) are filled with spite. Her Majesty never makes use of their services, nor even speaks to them. The name of the Prince of Peace is in every mouth, and you must feel how odious his memory is here. The Queen's sister, the Infanta Louisa Charlotte, a Princess of superior capacity, is quite in despair. In fact, at this moment, immediately previous to the assem-bling of the Cortes, and in the presence of a Carlist party, impotent, no doubt, however numerous, such scandal may have very disastrous

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.—It gives us much pleasure to find that the agriculturists are arousing from the lethargy which has long paralysed their energies, and that they are uniting to resist the attacks made upon their interests. In 1831, there were in Great Britain 1,500,000 occupiers of land and 4,800,000 agricultural labourers, making a total of upwards of 6,000,000 individuals directly dependent for subsistence on the cultivation of the soil. This is a large propor-tion of the productive part of the community, and it is in every respect descrying of protection, and more particularly so when we consider the exclusive and heavy burdens of tithe, poor rate, and county rate which are imposed upon it. It is common among those who think lightly of the importance of agriculture to this country to accuse the agriculturists of wishing to secure to themselves, by monopoly, an inordinate profit, to the injury of all the other classes of society; but the real fact is, that the agriculturists only demand to be placed in the same situation with others. They say—we do not wish to prevent the importation of corn: all we ask is to be enabled to compete with foreign growers, whose taxes and other burdens are infinitely lighter than our own; and, even under the present circumstances, they say, we only ask that importation shall be so far restricted as to give us the opportunity of obtaining such a return for our capital and industry as may be gained in other pursuits or avocations.—Essex Herald.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST .- The hack morning organ of the Cabinet, in a long presing article about exports and imports, and the prosperity of the shipping interest, asserts that there has been an encrease of 63,000 tons of shipping last year as compared with the previous one. There may have been an encrease of entries of vessels inwards to the extent stated, but this proves no encrease of shipping. On the contrary, it is a notorious fact that British shipping is declining in amount. The encrease of tonnage entered inwards arises from the encreased amount of work performed by the same vessel, by means of steam-boats and other expedients that shipowners are compelled to resort to in order to diminish their losses. A vessel now, probably, performs two voyages and a half in the same space of time that she would formerly perform one.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. J. Lubbock, M.A., has been collated to the Rectory of Belaugh, with Scottow annexed, Norfolk, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

The Corporation of Coventry has unanimously elected the Rev. T. Sheepenkanks, M.A., Head Master of the Free Grammar School in that city. This gentleman is at present Head Master of St. Peter's School, Pimileo, which is in union with, and conducted on the principle of King's College, London.

The Right Hon. Lord Godolphin has appointed the Rev. E. Daniel, M.A., Curate of Stapleford and Pampisford, one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. A. Baowne, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, has been presented, by the Dean and Chapter of that Society, to the Vicarage of Flitton cum Silsoe, in the county of Bedford.

The Rev. Precentor Lowe, Commissary of the Lord Bishop of Excter, has instituted the Rev. C. J. C. Bultel, Clerk, M.A., to the Vicarage of Mobbury, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Cholwich, the last Incumbent, on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. H. S. A. St. John, to the Vicarage of Addingham, Yorkshire, on the cession of the Rev. W. T. Briggs; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

The Rev. J. G. Dowling has been presented to the Rectory of St. Mary de Crypt, in Gloucester, void by the death of the Rev. J. Baylis; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. H. II. Vobert, M.A., of Christ Church College, Oxford, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, to the Perpetual Curacy of Henson, Oxon.

The Rev. G. L. Benson, Clerk, LL. B., has been nominated by the French and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, to the Perpetual Curacy of Homington, void by the cetal Curacy of Stratford, void by the Salisburg Cathedral, to the Perpetual Curacy of Homington, void by the cetal Curacy of Stratford, void by the Cathedral, to the Perpetual Curacy of Homington, void by the cetal Curacy of Stratford, void by the Cathedral of the Rev. J. Corf. Cathedral of the Rev. J. Corf. of the Rev. J. Corf. Cathedral of the Re

Minster, Dorset, has been conferred upon Mr. F. N. Highmore, of St. John's College, Cambridge. The Rev. W. Housson, Curate of Standish, near Wigan, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor, to the Vicarage of Bampton, Westmoreland. The Rev. H. B. SNOOKE, Curate of Torpoint, Cornwall, has been appointed to the Curacy of Titchfield, Hauts.

appointed to the Curacy of Titchfield, Hants.

At the Rectory, Winterbourne, near Bristol, the Rev. Thomas Whitfield, B.D., late of St. John's College, Oxford, aged 63.

At White Oxford, the Rev. Garaged 63.

The Rev. H. D. Griffith, Perpetual Curate of St. Andews, and Lecturer at St. Nicholas, Newcastle. In the death of this gentleman, the public has to deplore the loss of a very amiable and accomplished man, and a most able und eloquent Minister of the Established Church.

The Rev. W. Baty, formerly Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and Rector of Whitfield, Northamptonshire; the presentation to which rests with the Provost and Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. James Coulton, Vicar of North and South Wootton, Norfolk, aged 74.

At Leanington, the Rev. Arthur L. L. Kaye, Rector of Thornton, in Craven, in his 29th year.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Feb. 20.—In a Convocation holden on Tuesday last, the consent of the house was given to Arthur Jackson Drurky, of Trinity College, to commute the degree of Master of Arts for that of Bachelor in Civil Law.

This day the following Degrees were conferred:—Doctor in Civil Law.

This day the following Degrees were conferred:—Doctor in Civil Law.

This day the following Degrees were conferred:—Doctor in Civil Law.

A. J. Drury, Trinity —Masters of Arts. Rev. G. A. Goddard, Brasennose; G. C. Merton; J. S. Ifill, Magdalen Hall.—Backelörs of Arts. H. P. Haughton, Scholar of Brasennose; G. W. Sandys Pembroke; J. Hicks, Oriel.

On Monday next, the 24th instant, the Examinations for the University Mathematical Scholarship commence in the Schools: Examiners, Professor PowELL, Mr. Johnson, Tutor of Queen's, Mr. Baowell, Tutor of Pembroke. Candidates to be Bachelors of Arts, who have not exceeded their 26th term from matriculation.

On Wednesday the 26th instant, the Examinations for the Lusby Sholarship at Magdalen Hallcommence. Examiners Mr. MOBERLY, Fellow of Halliol, Mr. Faber, Fellow of Magdalen, Mr. JACOSSON, Vice Principal of Magdalen Hall. Candidates to be members of the University, of not less than four, nor more than eight, terms' standing

The Examinations for a Scholar on Dean Ireland's Foundation

University, of not less than four, nor more than eight, terma's standing
The Examinations for a Scholar on Dean Irelland's Foundation will be holden in the Schools on the 6th of March next. Examiners, Dr. Cramen, Principal of New Inn Hall; Dr. Hampden, Principal of St. Mary Hall; D. Corron, Inte Student of Christ Church. Candidates, all Undergraduates who have not exceeded their sixteenth term.

In a Convocation holden on Friday the consent of the house was obtained for the acceptance of a benefaction of 6091. Three per Cents. Red. Ann. from the late Dr. Williams, the Professor of Botany, for building at the Physic Garden.

Thursday being the day appointed for the election of the Proctors by their respective societies, the names of the Rev. James Harding M.A., Fellow of Wadhann, were announced to the Vice-Chancellor as the Proctors elect for the ensuing year.

Cambridge, Feb. 21.—Classical Taipos—February 20, 1834.—

Thursday being the day appointed for the election of the Proctors by their respective societies, the names of the Rev. James Hardwicks Dyen, M.A. and Fellow of Triuity, and the Rev. WILLIAM HARDING, M.A., Fellow of Wadhan, were announced to the Vice-Chancellor as the Proctors elect for the ensuing year.

Cambridge, Feb. 21.—Classical Tripos—February 20, 1834.—Examiners Connop Thirlwall, M.A. Trinity college; Thomas Henry Steele, M.A. Trinity college; Christopher Wordsworth, M.A. Trinity college; John Frederick Isaacson, M.A. St. John's college; First Class.—I Kennedy, John's; 2 Donaldson, Trinity; 3 Forsyth, Trinity; 4 Warter, Mugdalen; 5 Weldon, John's; 6 Lushington, Trinity; 7 Vanghan, Christ's; 8 Huxtable, John's, 9 Phillips, G., Trinity; 10 Evans, Peter's; 11 Marsh, Trinity; 12 Coates, John's.

Steconson Trinity; 4 Harrow, Caius; 5 Foster, Magdalen; 6 Williams, Trinity; 7 Johnstone, Trinity; 8 Morrison, Trinity; 9 Grey, Trinity; 10 Hailey, Trinity; 11 Sandford, John's.

Trind Class.—I Bismendead, Caus; 2 Hey, John's; 3 Cotterell, John's; 4 Leathley, Trinity; 5 Palmer, Trinity; 6 Bryer, John's; 7 Fletcher, Pembroke; 8 Holmes, Trinity; 16 Worton, Trinity; 17 Fletcher, Pembroke; 8 Holmes, Trinity; 18 Mortion, Trinity; 18 Jawaker, Christ's; 14 Downes, Trinity; 16 Marning, Emmanuel 16 Braithwaite, Clare; 17 Gooch, Trinity; 18 Mary, Jesus.

At a congregation on Wednesdy last the degree of Hachelor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Jacon Romson, of Emmanuel College, and Perpetual Curate of Tydiosley, Lancushire.

At the sune congregation, the following graces passed the Senate — To grant Lord Macharen two days and the Henry is the superior of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The collection at the door anomated to 9, 08. 24d.

The intentions of the Lord Bishop of Dubana, respecting the augmentation of Sunderland Rectory, and the Perpetual Curacy of St. John's Chapel.

A very impressive sermon was preached at St. Mary's Church, Holling and Carlow of the Lord Bishop of Dubana, res

of Flitton cum Sissee, in the county of Bedford.

The Rev. Precenter Lowe, Commissary of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, has instituted the Rev. C. J. C. Bulter, left, M.A., to the Vicarage of Modbury, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Cholvich, the last Incumbent, on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. H. S. A. Sr. John, to the Vicarage of Addingham, Yorkshire, on the cession of the Rev. W. T. Briggs; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

The Rev. J. G. Dowling has been presented to the Rectory of St. Mary de Crypt, in Gloucester, void by the death of the Rev. J. Baylis; putron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. H. Il. Vosbern, M.A., of Christ Church College, Oxford, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of that society, to the Perpetual Curacy of Benson, Oxon.

The Rev. G. L. Berson, Clerk, L.B., has been nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, to the Perpetual Curacy of Hensinghon, yoid by the resignation of the Rev. E. Benson, Clerk, M.A.

The Rev. J. Corfe, Clerk, M.A., has been nominated by the Sain Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, to the Perpetual Curacy of Hensinghon, yoid by the resignation of the Rev. E. Benson, Clerk, M.A.

The Rev. J. Corfe, Clerk, M.A., has been nominated by the Sain Dean and Chapter of the Perpetual Curacy of Hensinghon, yoid by the resignation of the Rev. E. Benson, Clerk, M.A.

The Rev. J. Corfe, Clerk, M.A., has been nominated by the Sain Dean and Chapter of the Perpetual Curacy of Hensinghon, yoid by the resignation of the Rev. E. Benson, Clerk, M.A.

The Rev. J. Corfe, Clerk, M.A., has been nominated by the Sain Dean and Chapter of the Perpetual Curacy of Stratford, yoid by the death of the Rev. C. Losses, C

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market has been very much agitated during the week, and the quotation yesterday touched upon 91% %. The intelligence from Lisbon, and the general impression that Government will interfere in the quarrel, has since caused much depression, and the closing price was 90% % for the next Account, and for money.

Portugues 8 fock has been seriously affected. It was yesterday done at 75%, but fell this morning to 70%, and closed at 72%. Spanish Stock has been done as high as 37%, but it has declined to 34%, and closed at 33 % % this afternoon. Brazilian Bonds have been at 76%, but have since receded to 74% 75. All the Northern Bonds were exceedingly buoyant, until yesterday's close, when they went back near 1 per cent. from their extreme prices.

3 per Cent. Consols, 90% % % % Bank Scot, 217% 11 Mids Bonds, 223% 11 Mids 80ck, 237% 11

supporting the Minister, neconances as the state of the Governor of Luxember.

Brussels Papers inform us that the proceedings of the Governor of Luxemburg have excited a great sensation at Brussels. The Cabinet has held an unusual sitting, and the Chamber of Deputies have appointed a committee to draw up an address to the King. Strong representations have been made both to France and England. The Queen of the French arrived at Brussels on the 18th.

We have received new York Papers up to the 2d. A great meeting was held at that city, of the Republican party, on January 30, at which resolutions, condemning the Congress for delaying to sanction the removal of the deposits, and against re-chartering the Bank of the United States, were passed. A heavy failure had occurred in Wallstreet, and the excitement on the subject of the money transactions of the Bank was extreme.

street, and the excitement on the subject of the money transactions of the Bank was extreme.

Dudley, Friday Afternoon.—I have just time to inform you that Thomas Hawkes, Esq., of Himley, a staunch Conservative, one of the respected and active magistrates for this county, and also one whom Si John Campbell lately so shamefully traduced in his seat in the House of Commons, has just made a triumphant entry into this town as a candidate to, represent this borough in Parliament. He was attended by upwards of 100 voters on horseback, followed by an immense train an foot. A decided majority of the votes are already promised in his favour, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails in his behalf. You may depend we shall follow the good example of our friends at Gloucester, and oust Sir John. The contrast with the entry of the latter yesterday was most striking. The poor disconsolate knight was attended by seven of his supporters on horseback, and about 120 of the lowest rabble. The general fear is that Sir John will avail himself of the schism in town, and will still continue Solicitor-General rather than run the risk of losing his seat, which will be the case if he should persevere.—Correspondent of the Standard.

FIFTEENTH Hussans.—Major Sir Walter Scott, of the 15th Hussars, has arrived at Cork, and resumed duty in the regiment. Captain leves, of the same regiment, has also arrived, The gallant captain was mistaken in Dublin for Lord Brudenell, and hence the rejort which appears in some of the metropolitan purpors of his Lordarph kname and the Lord Channellor that the pressure of business was so great in the Registrar's Office, that it was impossible to get any order of the Court drawn up. The Lord Chancellor replied that he had decreased the number of Clerks in the Registrar's Office in conformity with a recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, but as it was found to lead to such great inconvenience to suitors, he would take care that the usual number of Clerks should be again appointed.

THE ARMY.

PROMOT

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Feb. 21

15th Reet. Light Dragoons—Serj.-Major F. Collins to be Regimental Quarter, view Chettle, deceased.
2d Regt. Dragoons—Cornet R. Miller to be Lieut., by purchase, view Wynne, he retires, Y. W. Trafford, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Miller, of the Regt. Foot.—H. A. Sullivan, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Chamber, who petting.

22d Regt. Diagnons—Cornet R. Miller to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Wynne, 22d Regt. Diagnons—Cornet R. Miller to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Miller. 6th Regt. Fop.—L. A. Sullivan, Gent. to be Eneign, by purchase, vice Miller. 6th Regt. Fop.—L. A. Sullivan, Gent. to be Eneign, by purchase, vice Chambers, who refires.

19th Poot—Eneign M. A. H. Tuite to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Stewart, who etires; T. Stoney, Gent., to be Easign, by purchase, vice Tuite.

34th Poot—Eneign J. H. Matthews to be Lieut., by pur, vice Horne, promoted. 35th Poot—Cap! G. Seton, from the half-pay unattached, to be Capt., vice Maxwell, who retires.

44th Poot—Eneign T. W. Halfhide to be Lieut., without pur, vice Lewis, deceased; Eas. C. W. Grieket, from the h.-p. 19th Ft. to be Ensign, vice Half hide. 14th Poot—Eneign T. W. Halfhide to be Lieut., without pur, vice Half hide. 14th Poot—Eneign T. W. Grieket, from the h.-p. 19th Ft. to be Ensign, vice Half hide. 14th Poot—Ensign A. F. Codd to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 16th Codd-Ensign A. F. Codd to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 16th Poot—Ensign A. F. Codd to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 16th Poot—Ensign A. F. Codd to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 16th Poot—Ensign A. F. Codd to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 16th Poot—Ensign A. F. Codd to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 16th Poot—Ensign A. W. Smith to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 16th Poot—Ensign A. W. Smith to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 16th Poot—Ensign A. W. Smith to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 18th Poot—Ensign A. W. Smith to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 18th Poot—Ensign A. W. Smith to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 18th Poot—Ensign A. W. Smith to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 18th Poot—Ensign A. W. Smith to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 18th Poot—Ensign A. W. Smith to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 18th Poot—Ensign A. A. Goulden to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 18th Poot—Ensign A. A. Goulden to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Codd. 18th Poot—Ensign A. A. Go

hon-cess, A. Goulden to be Lieut., without pur., vice Lamb, de-Gent. Cadet J. F. A. Hartle, from the Royal Military College, to be

cessed; Gent. Cadet J. F. A. Hartle, from the Royal Military Cottege, to be Ensign, vice Goulden.

96th Foot—Capt. F. Robertson, from 92d Foot, to be Capt., vice Atherlay, exch.

Office of Ordance, Feb. 15.

Royal Regt. of Artillery—First Lieut. E. Mogran to be Second Captain, vice Coxwell, retired on half-pay; Sec. Lieut. A. Newcomen to be First Lieutenant, vice Morgan; Sec. Capt. G. S. Maule to be Adjutant, vice Heron, promoted.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Sec. Lieut. J. G. M'Kerlie, with temporary rank, to be Second Lieutenand, with permanent rank.

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tourin daugnier of the Key, G. Hemming, Rector of Little, Sunday last, in Dublin, affer three days' illness, Mr. Thompropriefor of the Queen's Thearte, aged 49—At Paris on it Sammation in the chest, after a few days' illness, Jacob Bi —On the 16th inst., Robert Trevor, Esp., of Tingrith Hos Bedford, aged 62—On the 17th inst., at his residence in Uppe four day's illness, Benjamin Goad, aged 49.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1834.

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MEBLE, in Monthly Paris of Eight Engravings, in 8vo. for 1s.; royal 4to. 2s. 6d.—The Specimens and Show Bourds were issued on the 1st of March; but Part I, will not be delivered before the end of the month, to allow time for supplying the demands throughout the Kingdom Simultaneously; all Orders Published by Bull and Churton, Holles-Street, London. Agents are stablished in all the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, in all the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, in the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, in all the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of England and Wales; for Scotland, Bell and Braditate, and the principal towns of the principal towns of the principal towns of the Principal Wales and the

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will be ready for Sale on Monday next.—March 1st, 1834.

THE ONLY REMAINING LOTTERY.

N the 22d of July next, the Commissioners under the Act 1st PROPERTY, FUNDS, and ASSETS, of the Glassow lumpowement company in 2,035 lots of various amounts and value, at COOPER'S HALL, in the Citaze teries were formerly drawn. The Scheme contains the following Capitale, besides smaller Prizes of £700, £500, £400, £200, £200, &c. &c. All to be drawn in ONE DAY, the 22d of July next:—

1. of . £16,000

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i	••••	10,000	• •	••	10,000
ï	••••	3,000	• •		3,00
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2	••••	1,400	• •		2,800
1	••••	1,100		- 13	1,100

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Crown Office, Feb. 25.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.— Orough of Dungarvan: E. Jacob, Esq., in the room of the Hon. G. Lamb, de-cased—Borough of Kendal: J. Barham, Esq., in the room of J. Brougham, Esq.,

ceased.—Borough of Kendal: J. Barhain, Esq., in the room of J. Broughain, Esq., deceased.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

T. PAYNE, Quebec-street, Barylebone, horse-dealer.

G. COWELL, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-spiner.

BANKHPTS.

J. HAYWARD, Cumberland-mews, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, builder. Att. Wells, Percy-street, Rathbone-place—R. HEALE, Mineing-lane, grocer. Atts. Holt and Garlom—G. BETTS, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, and G. WHITE, Kentish Town, coach-proprietors. Att. Howell, Hatton-garden.—M. SAM EL, Liverpool, merchant. ATT. CKNAN, and Collection of the Company of the Collection of the Collecti

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.
C. F. GRASEMAN, Well-street, Hackney, merchant.
BANKRUPTCY SUPERREDED.
T. STOKES, Cradley, Worcesterbire, druggist.
J. H. LEMON, New-street, Whitechapel, mullwright. Att. Smith, New Bridge-street, Blackfrian-T. CONNELL, otherwise T. P. CONNELL, John's Blavs, Little James-street, Bedivard-we, conci-maker, Asserted, Blackfrian-T. CONNELL, otherwise T. P. CONNELL, John's Blavs, Little James-street, Bedivard-we, conci-maker, Asserted, Blaving-marked, Timity-street, Southwark, victualler.
Att. Smith, Dorect-street, Salisbury-square—J. FARNER, Putney, Surrey, chemist. Att. Whiting, London Bridge-foot, Borough—P. SAMBELL, Truro, Cornwall, timber-merchant. Atts. Leach, Little, and Woolcombe, Devonport; Mackinson and Sanders, Elim-court, Temple—T. KENNING, Binningham, Tie-tons manufacturer. Att. Wood-rooffe and Lewin, New-square, Lincoln's finn; Mole, Birmingham—E. WILDIS, Royton, Lancashire, cotion-spinner. Atts. Brackenbury, Manchester; Johnson and Fanger. Atts. Berkeley, Lincoln's Inn; Bush, Trowbridge, Wiltishire—H. PSRKINS, Reading, Berkelber, corn-dealer. Atts. Carler, Reading; Holmes and Elsam, Great James-street, Bedford-row—J. and J. KEEP, Nottingham, PROMER, States and Carler, Beaching; Holmes and Elsam, Great James-street, Bedford-row—J. and J. KEEP, Nottingham, Notting-bam—J. HONE, Northampton, batter. Atts. Harrison, Birmingham; Newton, Bouth-square, Gny's Inn.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY.—A Select Committee was appointed, on the motion of the Duke of Richmon, to inquire into the causes of the increase of the county rates; and, on the motion of the same Noble Peer, the unpike-road Bill was read a third time.

Several petitions from Dissenters, praying for relief, were presented. The House then adjourned until Thursday.

TRURBADAY.—Several petitions were presented from different places or enforcing a better observance of the Sabbuth, for removing the rievances of Dissenters, and for the renewal of the Labour-rate test.—Adjourned.

TRUBADAY—Services of the Control of the Laurenter of Dissenters, and for the renewal of the Laurenters of Dissenters, and for the renewal of the Laurenters of Dissenters, and for the renewal of the Laurenter of Commerce of Edinburgh, praying for a repeal of the Corn Laws.

from the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh, praying for a repeal of the Corn Laws.

The Earl of Dunnaal presented a petition from some parish in the county of Down, Ireland, complaining of the compulsory levying of tithes in Ireland, and praying for the total abolition of tithes.

The Exchequer Bills Bill and Transfer in Aids Bill were read a second time.—Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY.—At the early sitting several petitions were presented, the greater number of which were from Iroland in favour of the Repeal of the Union and the Abolition of Tithes.

In reply to a question from Mr. Swill as to the share which Government had taken in the refusal of stamps to the editor of the Pilot newspaper, Mr. Lutricrox stated that the Act of Parliament on which the proceeding was founded had been incidentally brought to his notice by an unofficial letter from an official person. He had caused a copy of the clause which had been described to him to be made and trussmitted to Mr. Wood, the Chairman of the Board of Stamps, leaving it to him to act a he thought proper.

At the evening sitting a new Writwas ordered for Malton, Mr. Pr. At the evening sitting a new Writwas ordered for Malton, Mr. Tra hawing become Solicitot General.

The Marquess of Cannona saked Sin W. Horne, and subsequently Lord Althon, what was to be done respecting the vacant Judgeship. He saked because he was foreman of the Grand Jury at Aylesbury, and there would be great inconvenience and expense if there were not two Judges.—Sir W. Horner, on the suggestion of Lord Altroor gave any answer; and Lord Altroor said it was the duty of Government to prevent any public inconvenience.

Lord Altroor gave notice that he would on Thursday move for the Repeal of the Law authorizing the non-issue of Newspaper Stamps to persons convicted of seditions libel.

Mr. O'Connett moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the improvement of the Corporation of Jubin,—Mr. Retraives seconded the motion.—Mr. Littleron opposed the motion, on the ground than the motion was withdrawn.

Lord Jarnor side to bring in a general measure founded on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry.—Lord Altroor look the same tieve of the subject, and the motion was withdrawn.

Lord Jarnor for the relief of Dissenters with respect to their being subject to the ceremonies of the Charch of England.—Mr. Hure opposed the plan on the ground of its complexity. Sir

the passing of the Marriage Act.—Dr. Lubristoron, Sir. G. Gerv, Mr. Esrcouer, Mr. Beckindran, Mr. Ewarr, and Mr. Lynes, severally supported the measure. Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Prival Drought forward his motion for giving small allotments of land to labourers in every case of future Inclosure Bills. Mr. Tower and Mr. Gisbors opposed the motion, principally on the ground that thitle good could now arise from it, as there were but few Inclosure Bills likely to be brought forward. The House divided—Ayes, 31; Noes, 186; Majority against the motion, 166.

Mr. Dwyrat then brought forward his motion censuring the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the Jury on the trial for libel of the Pilot newspaper.—Mr. Stable denied that the Jury had been packed, or that other than the ordinary course in such cases had been purssed. He admitted that Mr. Burrett was an ill-used man, but said that he had been ill-used by the Honourable and Learned Member for Dublin, and not by his Majesty's Government.—Mr. Shept. Supported the motion, and contended that the Jury was packed. He stated that Mr. Barrett had informed him, as Counselin his case, that Mr. O'Counell had offered the surrender himself as the author of the letter if he required it.—Lard All-Phour contended that the Jury was packed. He stairly chosen from the list, without objection from the defendant's legal advisers.—Mr. F. O'Coxnon moved as an amendment that the ambject he referred to a Select Committee.—Mr. Secretary Strantzy objected to this amendment, which was but an attempt on the part of Honourable Members opposite to escape from complete defeat. After some conversation the Hones divided upon the amendment, when it weight by a large majority, the numbers being—For it, 28; Against ii, 132.

On the motion of Sir R. Inolin, a Committee of fifteen, to be renewed every Session, to assist Mr. Sprakia in matters relating to the Library was appointed.

Mr. O'Coxnell, brought in the Bill to establish the Liberty of the Mr. G. Witalass moved for an amende

natic supported the motion, on the ground that a systematic course of bribery had heap proved against Warwick—Mr. Hactons denied of bribery had heap proved against Warwick—Mr. Hactons denied for ceding. He cantioned the House against amountoining a Bill of disfranchisement, upon evidence not taken on onth, and referred to the country gentlemen to guard against the overwhelming influence of the new boroughs at this important crisic and precised to the country gentlemen to guard against the overwhelming influence of the new boroughs at this important crisic the present.—After some further discussion the Bill was read a send time.

The proper that the property of the Liverpool Freemen Disfranchisement Bill. It called forth an extended discussion; Jord Savono having moode as an annochment that it be read on division, the number being.—For it, 83; against it, 196. The Bill was then read a second time.

Lord Savono and overwhelm and the state of the service of the control of the property of the pr

March 2.

in any reduction which they proposed.—The Committee then divided The numbers were—For the original motion, 221; for the ament, 45; after which the House resumed.

On the motion of Lord Altrnorp, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the subject of sinceture offices.—Mr. Royal countries are not count of gaming and other illegal transactions, which was brought accordingly, and read a first time—Mr. Gramme obtained leave bring in a Bill to substitute simple declarations in lieu of outlier of the countries of the countri

DREADFUL MURDER AND ROBBERY.

the Acts relating to offences against the person in Ireland, which was brought in and read a first time.—The House then adjourned.

DREADFUL MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Wednesday night the town of Epsom, Bletchingly, and the serving of the town of Epsom, Bletchingly, and the serving and alarm, in consequence of a dreadful murder having been committed in the neighbourhood. It appears that Mr. John Richardon, of Bletchingly, in Surrey, was found murdered in the high read about half-past six o'clock in the evening, between Epsom and Banstead. An alarm was soon spread in the neighbourhood, and shody was removed to the nearest public-house, which was surrounded by hundreds of persons. Information of the murder was simmediated by hundreds of persons. Information of the murder was immediated and was on his return home to Bletchingly, when the atrocious deal was committed. The villains must have robbed him of about 601, cash and bank-notes, which it was known he had in his pockets.

The horrid deed is supposed to have been committed by twomawhow were seen coming from the spot a short time before the unfartunate man was discovered. One of the men is described as being about five feet ten inches in height, the other as fall half a hear shorter; one was dressed in a dark jacket and frock, and the other in a lighter one. About two hours previous to the murder the sain men were seen on Welton Heath; the tall one at that time had heavy bundle under his arm; he is a powerful-looking man, he thin; the shorter one is very ill-looking.

Cononra's laquer.—Mr. Carter, of Kingston, one of the Corons of the county, arrived at Banstead on Thursday, and a Jury having been impannelled at the Surrey Yeomen's Arms, the following but half-past six o'clock, he was coming from Ewells Banstead, in this cart, having Mr. Batchelor riding with him in freat leveline, and the way to the hill. The hoody was lying in an upper room of the house, where it we rise as mall coppies wood, known as the "Rose Bashes A" When half wen put have been been been been b

werden whown.

The Jury coincided in the view taken by the Coroner, and returned a verdict accordingly.

Sir Egerton Brydges New Biographical Work.—Among many ilustrious individuals who are introduced by Sir Egerton Brydges his new work are the following:—Lord Fakkland—Lord Chandor-Horace Walpole—Lord Avening—Sir Fake Greville—Lord Brodkey Duchess of Newcastle—Earl of Pembroke—Charles Blount—Earl Deconshire—Lord Brackley—Sir Edwis Gandys, &c. &c. &c. &t. Carnichales Work on the West Indice, in calling her volumes "interesting and instructive," and in adding, that "describing time more recently than Mr. Lewis's diaries, they of course curry man immediate weight with them."

Petras Sirvile.—Second Edition:—Life, as seen on the ocean, all its interesting and immginable varieties, discrimination of charter, an exhaustless fund of humour, and touches of the highest off of feeling, are all abounding in this nautico-classical work. If it mover to excite laughter be, as some say, in the ratio to the granf of the exciter, Capt. Marryat must be a very serious character index for the spelen.

Reaction.—Amongst the various changes which have taken plat within the last few years, one of very considerable importance is change which has occurred in the taste of the English and Forest Nobility in furnishing their principal cross. In former times of France had produced the tapestries, &c. with which he decoration with the principal English families are adopting the same fashionmust in justice attribute, in a great measure, this extra of perfection.

Mr. Long's New Perrage: for Restricts of Messrs. Miles attended the decoration of the france had produced the tapestries, &c. with which he decoration to the grantic and unceasing efforts of Messrs. Miles attended to the decease and the other to the present state of perfection.

Mr. Longe's New Perrage: for Restricts of Messrs. Miles attended to the decease and the other to the present state of perfection.

Mr. Longe's New Perrage: for Restricts of Messrs. Miles attended to the dece

which the work is published, renders it extremely useful as a boar reference.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been pleased tog point Messrs. Lupworth and Riley, Old Bond-street (manufactured to His Majesty), carpet manufacturers to Her Royal Highness.

The Old Mainess's Talisman.—We are requested to state this new work of fiction by the author of Chartley the Fathild as The Invisible Gentleman, and The Frolicks of Puck, are just published the Chart of Chartley the Fathild and Messrs. Bull and Churton, 26, Holles-street, Cavendish-squal Agents for Scotland, Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and Ireland, Mr. John Cumming, Dublin; of whom it may be procured as well as at all respectable libraries in the Kingdom, on applicate The Pitchuss of The RHINE (Mr. Bulwer's new producture) as just appeared; the conception of the tale is in the pures most refined spirit of poetry, and the incidents of the narrative spiringly interesting. Its unique and costly embellishments admiral illustrate the levely scenes through which the pilgrims are made wander.

illustrate the lovely scenes through which the pilgrims are my wander.

The Inchess of Abrantes' Lives of Celebrated Women.—"This slight task for a Duchess; but after writing her own memoirs, them those of the Court of Napoleon, the transition to the me of The Celebrated Women of all Ages was perhaps felt by Junot to be only natural. The subjects of the memoirs in the purt are those of Madame Buonaparte (Mere), of whom she in the spirit of a ledy of the bedchamber; Lady Jane Grey; an ferocious women, Zingha an African Queen, and Doan Cataliferater of these two heroines throw a horrid light upon the state ciety in Spain and Portugal during that period. The history Nun-Ensign is more like a romance than a biography. The is spirated in two editions of 8vo. and foits sizes (price 3s, 64s, 64.)?—Speciator. The recond part of this valuable and in ing work, to be published next week, we understand will confuse three and Portraits of Catherine the First, Anna Boleyn, Be Cenci, and Madame de Bieci,

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are requested to say that Mr. BRYDONE, to whom we have had coassion twice to refer, is not Mr. JAMES MARR BRYDONE, of the Royal Navy, nor, as we firmly believe, has our Mr. BRYDONE any claim whatever to the name which he assumes in common with any other that may strike his fancy, in order to deceive the innocent and unreary, and then betway them.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

THE QUEEN'S birthday was celebrated on Monday at Court by a Drawing Room.

All the principal Knights of Orders of Knighthood wore their re-

spective collars.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by several Bishops, arrived at the Queen's House about one o'clock. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY read an Address of Congratulation to Her Ma-

According to ancient custom, a Deputation of the Governors and Officers of Christ's Hospital School, and forty of the senior boys of the establishment were received by His Majesty. The boys exhibited specimens of their performances (drawings, charts, &c.), which were examined by His Majesty.

which were examined by His Majesty.

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria arrived shortly before two o'clock.

The Duke of GLOUCESTER arrived in state directly after by the same entrance, and was received with the usual honours.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND and the Princess Augusta also rived about the same time.

The Queen took her station in the Throne Room in front of the throne; Her Majesty's suite were behind on the steps of the

His Majesty took his usual station at the side of the Throne Room, near the window. The Marquess of WINCHESTER officiated us Lord in Waiting, and Colonel Taylor was the Groom in Waiting.

The doors of the Drawing Room (George the Third's Room) were then opened, and the entrée company were ushered to the presence of their Materies.

After those who have the privilege of the entrée had paid their re spects to their MAISTIES, the general company, who were assembled in Queen Anne's Room, were introduced.

The Drawing Room was crowded to excess, but the number of

ladies was small in proportion to the assemblage. This is easily accounted for by the early period of the season at which the celebration of the birthday is fixed, and by the absence from London, and in-deed from England, of a considerable number of the most distin-guished ladies of fushion.

In the evening dinners were given in honour of the occasion by the different Great Officers of State; and the illuminations at night were of an unusually splendid character.

The King held a Levee on Wednesday; and on Thursday Her MAJESTY honoured Covent-Garden Theatre with her presence.

THE KING'S troops in Portugal, warmed by the mild sunshine of an early spring from the state of chrysalism to which the chilling rains of winter had reduced them, are beginning to show themselves in great force, and make head against the rebels.

Don Pedro has abandoned his meditated attack upon Santarem, where the King's troops are most comfortably housed, with plenty of provisions and other stores. The gentle Stubbs, in his night-cap and wrapper, has his head-quarters at Castanheira, rather more than mid-way between Lisbon and Santarem, and nearer the latter; while, in addition to the King's regular forces, large bodies of Guerillas are covering the south bank of the Tagus. The Royal army is not only well supplied with all the necessaries of life, but is daily and hourly increasing its numbers by volunteers from among the people. We only repeat the words of one of the most distinguished officers in the British service now in this country when we say, that amongst his countrymen Don Miguel is adored. As this is matter of opinion neither of ourselves nor of the gallant officer whom we quote, but matter of fact, we state it as matter of fact, in the highest degree corroborative of the statements we made for years together, before Don Miguel had proved to the world the real state of the affections and feelings of the Portuguese nation. Don Pedro has abandoned his meditated attack upon Sanfeelings of the Portuguese nation.

MR. EDWARD ELLICE (the gentleman whom the Times says was "discreditably known in the City") brought forward the Army Estimates in the House of Commons on Friday in a speech sufficiently democratic to draw from MI. JOSEPH HUME the warmest praises; and sufficiently flattering to the Army to allay their suspicions of the ulterior objects of this gentleman, the most "up and stirring" friend of the Mouvement party.

Joseph Hume the warmest praises; and sufficiently flattering to the Army to allay their suspicions of the ulterior objects of this gentleman, the most "up and stirring" friend of the Mauvement party.

Notwithstanding his compliments, however, Mr. Hume stuck to his point of reducing the amount of force to the numbers at which it stood in 1822, which were nine thousand less than those proposed by the Secretary at War; which are to be this year reduced to what they were in 1830, when the Whigs came into office—namely, about eighty-one thousand men, by reducing the establishment of each Regiment by the amount of fifty men.

The clap-trap of Mr. ELLICE's speech was, that he had received propositions from several parts of the country to reduce the soldier's pay, and that, although it had been raised during the war on account of the depreciation of the currency, he would not be the man to lower it—nor would he propose to the House any reduction in the allowances of the Officers of the Army, which were the same as they had been a hundred years ago.

Really!—what a magnificent personage this Mr. EDWARD ELLICE is!—what a heroic declaration—that he would not be the man to lower the soldier's pay!—We should think not, indeed; or if he did, we should say he was a bolder man than any soldier amongst them. We all know the shameful manner in which the poor pensioner has been treated by the Whigs since they came into power; as a proof of the benefits derived by the army from Whig ascendancy, let it never be forgotten that by their manceuvres and arrangements upwards of three thousand of these poor fellows have been induced—seduced, we ought rather to say—to sell their pensions to the Government, and are now reduced to beggary and misery, or to the honourable station, for a British veteran, the duty of sweeping the streets of our colonial towns as scavengers!

But, let us ask, with all this bluster of fine feeling on the part of the Secretary at War—Why is Kilmainham Hospital, the Chelsea of Ireland, to be abolished? Are nationa

that at this crisis, when REPEAL and SEPARATION are the exciting topics of the day, this noble Irish establishment for the comfort of the old soldier is to be abolished, and the Irish veteran dragged from his native land, and sent to

exciting topics of the day, this noble Irish establishment for the comfort of the old soldier is to be abolished, and the Irish veteran dragged from his natire land, and sent to Chelsea, in England?

Why is the Hibernian Military School for the orphan children of soldiers, as well as the Military Asylum, to be abolished? The Duke of York, the best, the truest friend the soldier ever had, established these receptacles for the support and education of the orphan children of soldiers: their moral influence was great—their practical charity extensive and indisputable; but, in these days, the wounded veteran and the helpless infant are, it would appear, fit objects for Whig retrenchment. We trust that these unhappy victims of Whig subserviency to popular clamour, will find some advocates amongst the patriots (by profession) from Ireland, who talk so loudly of the manner in which Irish interests are abandoned by the English Government.

These attacks upon the charitable institutions of the army produce the chief reductions made by the Whigs since they came into office. Mr. STANLEY claimed a large reduction of Staff Officers in the Colonies; but Sir Henry Hardinge (who was himself a desperate cutter-down of expenditure in his days of office) shewed that these very reductions had been made by the Duke of Wellington's Government to the amount of £27,000 per annum, while during the last three years the Staff expenses had not decreased £1,000.

The Gallant Officer also shewed that the charge for the

£1,000.

The Gallant Officer also shewed that the charge for the

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The Gallant Officer also shewed that the charge for the effective services of the army this year, was about £20,000 more than in 1830, and that, putting all the real bond fide reductions of the Whig Ministry together, they did not exceed £30.000 in three years on the charge for the effective of £2,600,000, and that the decrease had been effected in the non-effective branches by deaths, amounting in the three years to about £320,000.

Thus, it would appear, that after the labours of a Whig Committee, which sat during the last Session, and the existence of a Whig-Radical triumvirate, composed of Messrs, PARNELL, ELLICE, and Hobbouse, the Army Estimate in the fourth year of Whig rule is, in numbers of men, not so low as it was in the year 1830; and that the charge for the effective service is £20,000 MORE than it was when they took office in that year,

An attempt was made to deceive the House by an assertion that these reductions would have been greater if the Secretary at War had not been thwarted by the Commander-in-Chief. What on earth can Mr. Edward Etlice, lately transplanted from a counting-house in the City, know about military matters? Is it not just and proper, before crude and bungling experiments are practised by merchants and loan-jobbers on the army, that men acquainted with the service should be consulted? However, the assertions made are not true; on the contrary, the Committee of last Session distinctly praised the manner in which the affairs of the army are conducted.

We beg to say, that our opinion of Mr. Ellice is very different from that which the Times entertains and expresses. We do not blame him for not making more reductions—he

We beg to say, that our opinion of Mr. Ellic is very different from that which the Times entertains and expresses. We do not blame him for not making more reductions—he could not do so without positive injury to the service. In the preceding Government, his Gallant Opponent of Friday, Sir Henry Hardinger, himself went a little too far, and in the reductions which the Whigs have attempted—we mean the reducing 3000 old soldiers to beggary by buying up their pensions at a low rate—the public has cried shame upon the transaction; and if they have backed out of it, as we believe they have, we, in strict justice, cannot find fault with them for having made no reduction. We reprobate the folly of those they have made, and more than suspect the prudence of those they contemplate. If they are wise, they will let well alone.

EVERY hour adds to the absurdities committed by our Incapables—they have consummated the ridicule of the week by appointing Mr. John Williams, of the Common Law bar, a Baron of the Exchequer, to relieve Lord Lyndhurst of the Faulth business.

Incapables—they have consummated the ridicule of the week by appointing Mr. John Williams, of the Common Law bar, a Baron of the Exchequer, to relieve Lord Lyndhurst of the Equity business.

This is done—why?—because, as we last week said, it is necessary there should be a special Act of Parliament to enable a single puisne Baron of the Exchequer to sit in Equity; and because Lord Brougham, having on the table of the House of Lords a Bill of his own, for the purpose of separating the judicial and ministerial functions of the Lord Chancellor, is apprehensive that if his Bill became the second Bill for appointing a second Equity Judge, it might be endangered in its success—that success being the immediate prelude to his overthrowing the venerable Jonkanoo now at the head of the Ministry, and assuming his Lordship's post at the earliest possible period.

Sir William Horne must now pretty well appreciate the trick by which he was, to use his own words, "choused out of his Attorney-Generalship, and cheated out of his Judgeship." We must say, we think Sir William somewhat unreasonable in his terms, when the thing, however unworthy, was done—but that is his affair. Lord Brougham bought Sir William al his own valuation, and has sold him at his own; he offered him a great deal more than he had any right to expect, to get him out of office, and has now got rid of him, without giving him anything. This being the point and object of the proceeding, we congratulate the Government upon their powerful success in "backing their friends—Out." But then, we are to have Mr. John Williams, of Ult." But then, we are to have Mr. John Williams, of Ult." But then, we are to have Mr. John Williams, of Ult." But then, we are to have Mr. John Williams, of Ult." But then, we are to have Mr. John Williams of Horne Lord Lyndhurst was Chancellor, it having been rumoured that he proposed to make John Williams a Judge, Brougham went to Scarlett and denounced the Chancellor make him. However he provided for the last and least efficient of Queen

WE are very sorry to be troublesome, but there are two tery unpleasant little bits of comicality connected with Irish affairs which seem to need a little explanation.

One is this—Mr. O'CONNELL has given as his authority

for stating that Baron SMITH did not take his seat on the Bench at the Castle Pollard Trials until half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and that his Lordship sat there all night in defiance of the complaints and remonstrances of the Jury, a gentleman of the name of PATRICK EGAN, of Moate.

ingut in denance of the complaints and remoistances of the Jury, a gentleman of the name of Patrick Egan, of Moate.

Upon this charge, no doubt, Mr. Littleton and Mr. Stanley felt deeply and bitterly, and who knows but that it was this very allegation, vouched for, upon such highly respectable authority, which induced these Right Honourable Gentlemen to veer about from north to south—to change from white to black, and from Aye to No.

The truth is, that the facts so stated by Mr. O'Connell, on the authority of Mr. Patrick Egan, of Moate, have all been clearly, unquestionably, and decidedly contradicted—that so far from having taken his seat on the Bench at three o'clock in the afternoon, his Lordship took his seat at eleven o'clock in the afternoon, his Lordship took his seat at eleven o'clock in the morning; and that so far from protracting the trial till a late hour in opposition to the wishes of the Jury, it was at the solicitation and on the representation of the Jury themselves, that he continued to sit to its termination.

Does not Mr. Stanley, who knows how 'mercy ought to temper judgment'—think it would be extremely right and proper—and since he has been beaten on the question—extensely wise, to find a justification for his hot-and-coldishness his black-and-whitishness, his ave-and-noishness, upon the fatal night in question, to have this Mr. Patrick Egan to the Barothe House of Commons—so that he might satisfy himself that there is such a person in existence, and that he is not an imaginary being of Mr. O'Connell's creation, and that there is such a place as Moate, in which he may be found? It would do something to put up Mr. Stanley, which he wants just now, and which he would like; and it would do a great deal to put down Mr. O'Connell, which Mr. Stanley would like eren more.

Then, the other thing we have to mention—which seems rather more awkward and more difficult to get over—is the explanation of the affair of the suppression of the Pilot newspaper; it is just the sort of thing at which an old BOODLER in top-boots would shake his head and say, "Upon my word, that is very bad."

In the discussion of the question of the arbitrary stoppage of that paper we were confidently told that the letter of the Stamp Commissioners was an act of that board, done by them because they believed it was imperative on them under the provisions of the Act, to refuse the stamps—that the Government knew nothing of it, and that it could not be considered a Government affair, for that neither Lord Althor nor Mr. LITTLETON knew anything of it until the thing had been done.

ment knew nothing of it, and that it could not be considered a Government affair, for that neither Lord Althory nor Mr. Littleton knew anything of it until the thing had been done.

It is now positively asserted, that the Commissioners-feeling extremely doubtful, and of course extremely unwilling to take such a measure as the suppression of a newspaper, while the Government of the country was in the hands of gentlemen to whom the liberty of the press is the breath of existence, and who, if they have it not, die in the shortest imaginable space of time—did, before they took any steps in the matter (and the time which elapsed between the conviction and the suppression, most curiously corroborates the statement), apply to the Government for instructions; that the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland were consulted; that they gave as their opinion, that they considered the law on the subject temporary in its nature, and obsolete in its character, and therefore they gave their advice against acting upon it.

By whose advice higher than theirs, then, was it acted upon—how could such advice be contravened without Mr. LITTLETON's knowledge? Some person may be found, perhaps, to move for copies of the correspondence (if any) which passed between the Law (and any ether) Officers of the Crown in Ireland, and the Commissioners of Stamps on the subject It is not enough for Lord Althorp's character (we say nothing of Mr. LITTLETON), that he has brought in a Billo repeal the Act of the 55 George III, which contains the empowering clause. It is not enough for the country to know that Lord Althorp and Mr. LITTLETON, have now made it a Government question before, without Lord Althorp knowing it. or Mr. LITTLETON knowing it. After this declaration in the House of Commons, we cannot impute to them any knowledge of the real facts of the case. We are quite ready to give them full credit for their ignorance upon this, and most other subjects but the country ought to know how it is governed, and how such things can be transacted witho

GOVERNMENT, it is said, have given up any idea of offering Captain Ross any sort of remuneration for his perilous expedition, or even of compensation for the actual expenses to which he has been rendered liable in the pursuit of the gress national object which, as we think, he has most satisfactorily attained—if not by entire success, at least by putting an end to idle speculations and vain pursuits.

WE have elsewhere speculated upon the consequences of the ATTONNEY-GENERAL'S defeat at Dudley—for which, as it may easily be supposed (after the publication of certain correspondence upon the subject in Bull), we were fully prepared. We now beg to add to the lamentable burlesques—if any burlesque can be lamentable, and Sir WILLIAM INGILINY has taught us that it can—of the last ten days. Ministers having juggled and jostled their ATTONNEY-GENERAL out of his place, because he represented an impracticable constituency, have given him a commanding post in the Radical opposition ranks, and have now got an ATTONNEY-GENERAL with no seat. If, as we elsewhere suggested, Sir PEPYS makes wif for him, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL will have no seat—how convenient!—low comfortable! convenient!—how comfortable!

Majority..... 74

On Tuesday Lord ALTHORP-like MATHEWS-was at

home; and although the Court Circular occasionally informs us that the Cabinet Ministers at stated periods "entertain" their colleagues at dinner, we suspect there never was exhibited a scene of more infinite absurdity than his Lordship's morning appeal to his Whig acquaintance.

"Gentlemen," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "without support, we cannot go on:" at which there arose a nurmuring noise, and Mr. Paul Methuen spoke out, and inquired what was to be understood by the Noble Viscount's We—that Mr. Stanley voted one way and Sir James Graham another, and that while the Noble Viscount cried "Aye," the Secretary of the Treasury said "No."—"We roted," said Paul, "the Repeal of the Malt Tax, and we unvoted it—we voted for the Committee against Baron Smith, and we unvoted it—we were ordered by circulars to rote against O'Connell, and we were ready to do so—we were afterwards told to vote for him, and we did so—What more can we do?"

One gentleman said he could not support the Malt Tax—another that he must oppose the Corn Laws, the Minister being pledged to the opposition of the former, and the support of the latter. Another gentleman said that he could not support the Pension List, more especially when he saw the three brothers of a Cabinet Minister, with two or three near relations, pensioners, opposing it; and a fourth declared that, so long as he had any consistency left, he could not join in any political measure recommended by Sir Robert PEEL whom he had opposed at Lord Grey's particular desire every night of his life while in Opposition, and from whose support Lord Althorp's Government alone derived the means of existence.

The Morning Post, in giving an able account of this very interesting assembly, says:—

"What effect he remoistrance of the Noble Lord may have had time will teach. But it will be hard for members to adopt the opinion of the forther questions, the Cabinet is inert, being of one opinion in the morning, of another opinion at night; on other questions the Cabinet is inert, being of no

What is to succeed to these absurdities we do not pretend eren to guess, but that neither they nor their perpetrators can much longer continue before the country is most evident.

It may appear cruel to add to a beaten man's distress, but we cannot help stating a fact which has just been imparted to us. The Attorney-General a short time ago had a son born, which son, out of affection to his constituents, he has christened Dudley. We suppose this young gentleman will eventually assume the name of Malton or Midhurst, or Huddersfield, or perhaps Tayistock.

or Huddersfield, or perhaps Tayistock.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the Memorial of the inhabitants of Jamaica, which will be found in another part of our Paper. Some of the points to which the memorialists allude are of first-rate importance—especially the absolute necessity for an increased military or civil police—the inadequacy of the compensation—the unequal principle of its distribution—and the great expense of the Commission.

It appears somewhat strange that all the Ministerial papers have maintained a perfect silence as to the fact of Jamaica having passed a law entirely in conformity with the English Act—a proceeding of infinitely greater importance than the generality of people might imagine. Jamaica possesses within herself, at least, one-half of the whole slave population of the West Indies. All the other Colonies, conscious of her importance, waited to see what course she would adopt—the course she took, all the other Colonies followed. Thus to Jamaica, and her example, may be attributed the tranquil effectuation of slave abolition in the West Indies. Yet, because the people of Jamaica are heart and soul attached to effectuation of slave abolition in the West Indies. Yet, because the people of Jamaica are heart and soul attached to the principles under the influence of which England had attained her highest point of glory, and devoted in their attachment to the men whose maintenance of those principles have endeared them to every true friend of his country; the present Ministers, who over the temporary success of their destructive measures to the sacrifice they have made of their interests and opinions, cannot afford to permit their newspapers to give them one word of praise for their patriotic conduct.

COLONEL EVANS has been most sadly misused and misrepresented. He had given notice of a motion for the repeal of the window-tax, for last Tuesday—it was known he had been bestowing pains incalculable on his speech, and the People of Westminster were big with expectation—but, lo! when the SPEAKER called for Colonel EVANS, no Colonel EVANS appeared. Evans appeared.

when the Speaker called for Colonel Evans, no Colonel Evans appeared.

Rumours various and extraordinary were in circulation, but that which was most general, was one, that the Gallant Officer's absence arose from his having taken a bath, and overstaid his time at the House of Commons. This was very soon perverted into a story that he "had taken the Bath," and his constituents turned up their hands and eyes, and murned through the streets—"they are all alike."

The truth, however, appears to be that, although Colonel Evans did "take a bath" on Tucsday, it was in the morning, and not in the evening; and that so far from his absence being the cause of any just dissatisfaction on the part of his constituents, it was actually in consequence of the desire of a very large and inducation which, in their opinion, would have caused a collision with another division of Radicals under the command of Sir Samuel Whalley, who are stronger advocates for To shew how well-regulated are the factics of the Political Unions, and how extremely well they understand the move-Evans's abandonment of his dearly-beloved motion against Exception and the Repeal of the House Tax.

An order has been issued by the Minister of Police, in Paris, that all thereigneed the line of the Minister of Police, in Paris, that all thereigneed the line of the Minister of Police, in Paris, that all thereigneed the line of the Minister of Police, in

AN order has been issued by the Minister of Police, in Paris, that all theatrical representations in that city are to terminate at eleven o'clock, and the theatres to be immediately afterwards cleared of the audience, and closed.—Why not adopt some such regulation here? The answer is—because we live under a tyrannical Monarchy—it is only in your free recolutionized nations that the people can be so coerced.

The circulation and signature of the "Declaration of the Laity of the Church of England" goes on with increasing success; and, if any evidence were wanting of the inherent excellence of our Ecclesiastical system, it would be afforded

by the almost universal expression of alarm at the contemplation of its overthrow. The noisy and democrate portion of the Dissenting Body may pour into the ear of the Minister plausible statements of what they modestly term "their practical grievances;" professing Churchmen, in their cagerness to gain credit for liberal and independent minds, may trumpet forth the blemishes to which all human systems must ever be liable; Divines, infected with the same mania, may point out, to the common and installabe adversary, the assailable points of the noble citadel they are sworn to defend; the active foes of the Church, out of doors, may find ready organs within the walls of Parliament; but let no one be deceived by these partial exhibitions of rancour, liberalism, and subserviency. The great mass of the people, including an immense majority of the education and intelligence of the country, is steadily attached to the Church of England, and truly estimates the blessings of a system which, however much it may stand in need of partial repair (rendered necessary by lapse of time and the negligence and cupidity of the laity), combines, in a degree unknown to any other age or country, the blessings of universal toleration, with a scriptural purity of doctrine and discipline.

Those who have been accustomed, like their forefathers, to worship God in peace, "each under his own vine, and under his own vine, and under his own vine, and under his own price, and under his own price, and under his own price, and under his own vine, and under his own fig-tree, none daring to make him afraid," can hardly be convinced of the reality of the danger to which the cause of national religion is exposed from the repeated assaults of the enemies of peace: they will not believe that the Powers, to whom an inscrutable Providence has committed for a time the destinies of this great country, could ever be so blind to the experience of the past, or beedless of the consequences for the future, as to sacrifice to the ignit platus of a delusive popul

In order to give time for all everywhere to record their sentiments, the Committee have fixed the 14th of April for the final return of the lists generally, and they are most anxious in the meantime for communications from any quarticular the final return of the lists generally, and they are most anxious in the meantime for communications from any quarticular the first statement of the contract ter, in which, from unintentional omission or local circumstances, the Declaration has not yet leen adequately made known. No computation that could at present be made would give any adequate idea of the results to be reasonably anticipated from the labours of the Central Committee and their friends, associated throughout the country. We may mention, however, that Bristol has furnished upwards of 8,000 signatures, Gloucester has already reported upwards of 5,000, and Birmingham about 11,000. Let not the friends of the Church relax, or be deluded into as unwarrantable feeling of security! All will be well if they act; on them be the responsibility if they are silent. Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and pious Dissenters are rallying round the Church. They see her danger, and contemplate the possibility of her overthrow as a national calamity. Churchman! go and do thou likewise! ter, in which, from unintentional omission or local circum

The Messager de Gand of Saturday, says, that amongst the various English dignities enjoyed by King Leopold, it had forgotten to enumerate the high office of Field Marshal, held by his Majesty, whose name appears in the English army list, next after that of the Duke of Gloucester. "The Gazette de France," says the Messager, "who reminded us of the fact, has left us in the dark as to the emoluments which our Monarch receives from holding this rank."

our Monarch receives from holding this rank."

Mr. Poulett Thomson's merits, made evident by his adroit management of our commercial negociations with France, and the success of his fructileations, is appointed President of the Board of Trade, Lord AUCKLAND contenting himself for the present with three appointments and a hold upon the Pension List. The conduct of the Bill for the new arrangement of the Exchequer, is confided to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and as soon as it has been settled and carried, we suppose the Auditor or Commissioner of the Exchequer will for the future regulate the affairs of the Navy.

Mr. ROBERT GORDON has succeeded the broad-faced Mr. BABINGTON MACAULAY as Secretary to the Board of Controul; and, as we need not now repeat, Sir Something PEPYS is Solicitor-General, with Sir JOHN CAMPBELL for Attorney.

If Sir CAMPBELL is beaten at Dudley, Sir PEPYS, it is said, is

If Sir CAMPBELL is beaten at Dudley, Sir PEPYs, it is said, is to make way for him at Malton: this will be odd enough—the Government determined to turn Sir WILLIAM HORNE out of office, because, as representing the anti-tax payers of Marybone, he could not keep his seat and do his duty too, in putting down and punishing the refractory Radicals; their new Attorney-General, if defented in his Radical attempt upon Dudley, is to sit in the House of Commons for Malton, under favour, and as the representative of Lord FITZWILLIAM, the only man of rank or station in the country who has distinguished himself by announcing his opinions on the subject of resistance to taxes, to coincide exactly with those of the gentlemen whom it was thought Sir William Horne could not serve in one of the metropolitan boroughs.

serve in one of the metropolitan boroughs.

A most beautiful book on British Birds, by Mr. Mudle, has particularly attracted our attention this week. The manner in which it is printed and got up is very striking, the illustrations are well drawn and admirably coloured, and the scientific and historical part of the work are full of information and amusement, and display a perfect knowledge of his subject on the part of the author.

To those who love Fairy tales, and can revel in the wanton absurdities of an imaginative writer of such wild fictions, we can recommend the Frolies of Puck, with a full share of admiration of the inventive genius of its author, and a most extraordinary degree of wonderment how such things could possibly have entered into his—or her—head.

We cannot pass over a very agreeable volume called the Excursion, which contains some lively descriptions of the scenery of the northern parts of the British Empire; nor close, without praising it highly, the last volume of the Romance of History, which adds greatly to the reputation of Messrs. Bull and Churton, of Holles-street, by the beauty of its illustrations, as well as the interest of its contents.

The political blunderbuss fixed by Mr. Littleton at

THE political blunderbuss fired by Mr. LITTLETON at THE political Diunderbuss fired by MIT. LITTLETON at Baron SMITH, with somewhat too heavy a charge, has recoiled upon the party most formidably—a gentle kick, our present Government care little for, but the consequences of their last cringe to O'CONNELL have proved infinitely more important than they anticipated.

cringe to O'Connell have proved infinitely more important than they anticipated.

The moment the news of their conduct (which Sir James Graham in England so strongly characterized in his own justification) reached Ireland, the King's Viceroy—Mr. Littleton's official master, and natural father-in-law—sends a message to Mr. Baron Smith, expressive of esteem and regard, and of distaste of the conduct of his son and Secretary in London. In London, Ministers are beaten into rescinding their decision against the Judge, and in Dublin the members of the Irish bar present the Learned Baron with an address, which, as we wish to be perfectly impartial, we copy, together with the prefatory matter from the leading Ministerial journal, the Times, of Monday:—

Dublin, Feb. 21.—Nothing can exceed the interest which the legal profession takes in the case of Baron Smith.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—Nothing can exceed the interest which the legal profession takes in the case of Baron Smith. The Radicals, of course, support O'CONNELL's views; but the truly respectable portion have rallied around the fine Judge, who is, notwithstanding, a very honest and honourable Gentleman, and well deserves the following Address, which appears in a second edition of the Dublin Evening Mail of this evening, signed by Sergeant PENNETATHER, 24 King's Counsel, and 121 other Members of the Irish Bar.

King's Counsel, and 121 other Members of the Irish Bar.

ADDRESS OF THE BAR TO BARON SMITH.

"To the Hon. Baron Sir William Cusse Smith, Bart.
"Six—Under existing circumstances, we, the undersigned Members of the Irish Bar, feel ourselves called upon, and readily come forward, to testify the respect which we entertain for the unshaken integrity, strict impartiality, and eminent talent which, for a long series of years, have uniformly marked your judicial character:—

[Here follow the Signatures.]

The expression of professional feeling upon the question did not, however, stop here—the solicitors and attorneys of Dublin followed the example of the barristers, and also presented an address—the Law Club likewise presented an address—and a requisition has been made to the Lord MAYOR to call a post meeting, that the Corporation of Dublin may also have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon one of the basest, meanest, and most contemptible acts that can disgrace a defeated Government.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT AT DUDLEY.)

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT AT DUDLEY.)

About a fortnight ago it was whispered that we should soon have another election, for the Whig-Radical Artonary-General sent for, to London, his canvassing clerk in this borough (a fellow who was advertised about two years ago in the Hue and Cry Guzette, for robbing the parish of several hundred pounds), the list of voters was carefully examined, and it was decided there could be no doubt of Sir Jours's re-election. It was not known to the Conservatives until Wednesday morning that he had 'accepted the office of Attorney-General, and until his address appeared in print, and his party had carried on a private canvass for three days before. As soon as the intelligence was known, the Conservatives were at their post. Nover was a firmer union among men—never were there more indefatigable, determined labour and perseverance than they underwent. Thursday termined labour and perseverance than they underwent. Thursday was the day fixed for the election. To frighten our voters, upwards of 500 men, armed with tremendous bludgeons, paraded the town, uttering the most horrid yells; but the Conservatives were not to be intimidated; their men rushed to the poll—in two hours the polling was nearly over; and while the Conservatives had a reserve which would have swelled their majority to upwards of one hundred, Sir

yound nave swelled their majority to upwards of one hundred, Sir John's Radical friends had exhausted every yote.

Mr. Hawkes is one of the much-respected Magistrates that Sir John, a short time since, so grossly and falsely calumniated in his place in the House of Commons—and he owes his defeat not a little to that very circumstance, so indignant did the Dudley men feel at such a base and unfounded assertion. Sir John's supporters' colours were the revolutionary tri-colour, which were suspended from the houses of all his adherents—every species of threat and intimidation houses of all his adherents—every species of threat and intimidation were used towards our voters, and even the strongest entreaties. Sir John assured several that the very existence of the Administration depended upon his re-election for Dudley; but all in vain—the reign of the radical faction is for ever at an end in Dudley. I must not forget to mention, that Sir John being blamed for the late persecution of the press, while he spared Lord Fitzwilliam, threw all the blame on Sir William Hornes.

The following was the final close of the poll:—

Majority for Mr. HAWKES 74

I have now a dreadful tale to relate. No sooner was the result of I have now a dreadful tale to relate. No sooner was the result of the election known, than the bludgeon ruffians commenced a most furious and destructive attack on the houses of the Conservative party (not a house of a single Campbellite being touched); the glass was not only demolished, but the frame-work of the windows, doors and shutters, were destroyed, houses were entered, and plunder had commenced—all was alarm and dismay, when happily the military arrived from Birmingham; a second Bristol scene had commenced, and the houses of Mr. H. was alarmed to the contract of the second was a second state and the contract of the second was a second state and the contract of the second was a second state and the contract of the second was a second state o and the houses of Mr. Hawkes's friends would have been sacked and burnt, had it not been for the firm and determined conduct of our excellent Magistrates, and the timely arrival of the soldiers. Happily good order is again restored among us. Not one of CAMPBELL'S sted in quelling the riots; but several of his support seen cheering the mob.

The Political Unionists from Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c lent their assistance to Sir John's feeble cause—they were invited by himlandihis party.

So low is the et that supported Sir John in this borough, that the Chairman of his Committee is a common pig-killer, and his next supporter in respectability is a retail-dealer in gin, and a local preacher among the Methodists!!!

The Queen honoured the performance of The Revolt of the Harem at Covent Garden Theatre on Thursday evening, with her presence.

The Kryc has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Major-General James Viney, of the Royal Artillery; Major-General James Kranvey, late of the 2d Dragoon Gnards; Lieut.-General Evan Evan Loyd, of the 17th Lancers; Lieut.-General Thomas GAGE MONTRESOR; and SALUSBURY PRICE HUMPHREYS, Esq., of Bramall-hall, Cheshire, Captain in the Royal Navy.

At her Majesty's Drawing-Room on Monday the whole company were thrown into a state of alarm by a noise similar to the firing of a large cannon, which occurred in one of the outer apartments. A number of the Nobility rushed to the place from whence the noise proceeded, and found several Ladies in a state of the greatest alarm. The account they gave of the circumstances was, tims: they were standing near the fire-place in one of the anti-rooms near the Ambassadors' entrance, when an explosion took place under the fire-place. The hearth was blown out of its place the interplace. In electric was moved onto the piece and sinament to pieces. One gentleman who was present was slightly injured in the face, but all the rest escaped unhurt, with the exception of the fright. On examination it was supposed that the explosion took place from an accumulation of foul air, which had ignited in a hollow place under the fireplace.

Mr. SLINGERY DUNCOMER has appealed against his appointment as Sheriff of Nottingham. Mr. Walker, another of the gentlemen nominated by the Senior Judge of Assize has been for some time abroad. Near as the time for the Assizes is approaching it is yet uncertain who will be the Sheriff of the county.

The New English Opera House will be ready for the commence ent of the season by the first week in July. The first novelty is said to be a new Opera by BISHOP.

The declaration of the Laity has been signed with the greatest avidity in various parts of the kingdom. At Kidderminster, Glouces-ter, and Cheltenham, meetings of a most gratifying character have been held.

The Kentish Observer says:—"The Times, in its hungry appetite for calumny again t the Church and Churchmen, copies from an sex paper! why not a Cornish one?) the fol-Essex paper, (an Es cool falseboods :-

lowing cool falsehoods:—

"'The Lay declaration in favour of the Established Church, of which so much has been said, has been lying at a public room in Canterbury for fourteen days, and the immense number of three names are already attached to it!"

"'DOVER.—The clerical petition against Church reform lay in public for the signatures of the Laity during several days, but not one was affixed!"

"This is the way that a lie, once set in motion, finds ready recep tion through the whole circle of the radical and irreligious press. is hardly worth while to give any formal contradiction to such pal-pably gross misreprentations; but just to show the profligate disrepably gross misreprentations; but just to show the pronigate disre-gard of truth which marks every proceeding of the enemies of the Chuch, we will mention, which we do upon authority, that the Dover Declaration, in the early part of the present week, had been signed by one hundred and printry-rous of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, as well Dissenters as Churchmen."

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—Notice has been given in the House of Commons of the General Registry job. We trust that the owners of property in the country, and their professional advisers, will be on the alert, and provide for the new Bill the fate which disputched its er in the Commons House of Parliament last year. At the predecesser in the commons rouse of rannament has year. At the same time we would entreat them not to forget its twin brother, the job for removing to London all the Wills of persons dying in the country, from the banks of the Tweed to the Lands's-end in Cornwall, and all judicial proceedings relating to them, which is intended ward the services of Dr. LUSHINGTON, the learned Civilian of the Tower Hamlets, who, when he boasted the other day on the hustings of his intention to annihilate upwards of 300 Ecclesinstical jurisdictions, and to remove all the Diocesan Registries to St. Paul's Church yard, for the "convenience of the public," received from the wellknown Mr. Scales, one of his worthy constituents, the following emphatically laconic reply—" Aye, Doctor, to aggrandize your own practice in Doctors' Commons." But, badinage apart, this is really too had, and not to be endured. Petitions, we understand, are about to pour in from all quarters against this odious measure; and we e and expect to see 10,000 signatures at the least of the citizens of Worcester and the inhabitants; of its neighbourhood to the petition from this place, calculated as the measure has been proved (by the "Memorial" of the associated Registrars) to serve 268 persons resident in London at the expense of the convenience of 7,490 individuals residing in the country!—Worcester Journal.

ANOTHER OF THE TRIBE OF FORTUNE .- A correspondent of the Mason, of the Royal Navy, who is married to a proint Capt.

Mason, of the Royal Navy, who is married to a neice of his Lordship,
to the situation of Marshal of the Court Martial Prison" (Dublin.) The appointment, he adds, is a complete sinecure, and worth 1,2001 a year

Commander the Hos. G. Grev, fourth son of Earl Grev, is appointed to the command of His Majestv's ship Scout.

In the Bury Post of last week we observe it stated that "Lord George Harry rose of use, week we observe it stated that "Lord George Harry r, third son of the Marquess of Brustol, has embarked with Lord Howard and Dr. Walden for Lisbon, as attacké to the British Embassy."—We have authority to say, that there is not a word of truth in this statement. Lord George Herrer is now in London.

WHIG LOVE OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS .- In his review of the WHIG LOVE OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—In his review of the proceedings of Government against the press, Mr. O'Dwers made the following statement:—"During 68 years of the reigns of George III. and George IV., terminating in 1829, only 40 prosecutions had been instituted against the press; whereas the present Government came into power in 1830, and, in the three years since, had instituted no less than 13 prosecutions for libel in Ireland. Thus in three years there were 13 prosecutions against the press by the Whig liberty-loving Government, and only 40 in 68 years under an oppressive Tory Administration."

A report that King LEOPOLD had been burned in effigy at Bruss some sensation in that city, as well as in Paris. The Courrier Belge denies the accuracy of the statement, which, it says originated in the fact of the discovery, early in the morning, of three

stuffed figures suspended from a tree of liberty in the Place Royale, but which were removed before the public had seen them; and that the individuals whom they were intended to represent are matter of conjecture.

A most melancholy accident occurred on Monday evening, by hich the eldest daughter of Viscount Barrington, aged about seven years, lost her life. His Lordship's children, accompanied by the governess and nurse, went out in the carriage for the purpose of witnessing the illuminations. They had left home but a few minutes, when on ning into Princes-street from Cavendish-square the door of the vehicle burst open. The deceased was immediately precipitated into the road, when, before the conchman was able to check his horses, the The deceased was immediately precipitated into off hind wheel went over her head. Assistance was instantly rendered, but it was of no avail, as from the nature of the wound death must have been instantaneous. An inquisition was held on the body on Tuesday, when the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and that no blame whatever was attributable to any of the domestics.

A considerable force of infantry, cavalry, National Guard, and of the police, was employed at Paris on Sunday last, to prevent the hawking and crying of Republican publications. Several encounters took place between parties of Republicans and the police agents, a large number of arrests were effected, and many inoffensive persons were most savagely beaten and wounded by ruffians hired by the Government.

The East India Company have communicated to their employés in Leadenhall-street the scale of compensation to be given them. All of ten years' standing are to have two-thirds salary for life, or a commutation in money; the scale descends gradually from this to those only a year in the employment, who get a year's salary on their

A memorial of the inhabitants of the districts of Demerary and Essequibo, to General Sir J. Carminhael Smyth, Governor of British Guiana, has just reached us. It show much alarmed by the restlessness of the Negro It shows that the Colony is much alarmed by the restlessness of the Negroes, consequent upon the Government Proclamation on the passing of the Slavery Abolition Act. The memorial is signed by a great number of the most respectable and influential white inhabitants; the date is the 12th of

A private letter from Manritius, dated. Sist Oct., contains the following passage:—

"We are in a lamentable state; Jerrentz imprisons the Colonists by dozens, and transports others without trial. He seems to have an absolute influence over the Governor, who is an old soldier, it is true, but nothing else; and permits himself to be governed in everything by Jerrentz.

"All we require is, that if one descriptions."

by JERRIFE.

"All we require is, that if our slaves are to be emancipated, we should be so likewise. Let us have a Colonial Assembly, and Trial by Jury, and then we shall be convinced that the blessings of constitutional freedom are not confined to those parts of the British dominions which chance to be north of the equator."

Mr. HARVEY on Thursday night gave notice, for April 10, of an Address to his Majesty to revise the Pension List.—Colonel Evans has fixed his motion for the repeal of the window tax for May 15th.

A letter from a British officer, holding the rank of Brigadier in

"I must be in the manager of "I must be horizones."

"I link the in the manager of "I must be horizones."

"I have not twenty men in my brigade that I can depend upon, and I cannot visit their mutinous conduct harshly, so many are the privations they endure and the cruelties they experience. Six of them deserted the other lay to Mauri's army. Three of them, as sergeant and two privates reached the enemy's lines in safety; but the other three were taken, and are to be shot. I have sent in a sick return for myself, that I may not witness the horrid scene."

"It must be in the memory of all our readers," says the Gloucester-shire Chronicle, "that the present Lond Chancellon soon after he was elevated to the Woolsack, communicated to the Archbishop of Canaguny that he should give the nomination to all the Crown livings in his gift where the income did not exceed two hundred a-year to the Bishops of the several dioceses in which they were situate. We are prepared to prove, if the fact is doubted, that in two, if not in three instances of crown livings under two hundred a-year that have become vacant in this dicese (the only vacancies of the sort that have, as far as we know, occurred since the present Lord Chancel-Lor's elevation), he has refused to allow the Bishop to recommend to them, and has, notwithstanding his former professious to the contrary, filled them up with his own nominees! Let the friends of trary, med them by with asso with moments: Level Braces on the friends of Lord Braceshan, if they hink it worth their while, contradict this statement; but if they do not, let them at least have the modesty to cease insulting our ears with encomiums on the purity, and contempt of the patronage of office exhibited by the present most excellent Lord CHANCELLOR."

A meeting of upwards of 200 proprietors and occupiers of land of the eastern division of Cornwall was held at the Germain's, on the 14th instant, when a petition against the abolition of the Corn Laws was carried unanimously. C. Roberts, Esq., of Treval, said, if these laws were abolished a great part of the 600,000 agricultural labourers of the kingdom would be reduced to destitution.

Nearly the whole of last year's harvest, belonging to Mr. Saundens. rearry are whose of assigner's anyear, reconguing to MI. SAUNDERS, at Cranborne Upper Farm. near Sutton Scottery, Berks, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday week. The property consumed is estimated at

A dreadful fire broke out in the Bridge Hall paper mills, near Bury, last week, which destroyed about 5,000l. worth of property.

Charing-cross Hospital has been opened within the last few days for the reception of patients. The first casualty patient admitted within its walls was a respectable widow, who had come up to town from Maidstone to receive her dividends, when, in crossing the Strand, she was run over by one of those common nuisances the omnibuses; she was immediately taken into the hospital, within sight of which the accident occurred, and it was found that several of her ribs were fractured.

One of the unfortunate Poles, who has been subsisting on the fur raised for the relief of the exiles, was married on Sunday last, at St. James's Church, to a young lady with a fortune of 10,0001.

The East India Company having acceeded to the wishes of the nerchants and shipowners to make advances on the cargoes of vessels, trading from Canton and the principal ports in the East Indies, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, the Court of Directors have just issued the regulations upon which such advances will be made.

By the Columbine from Mexico, we have accounts from Tampico to the 9th, and from Havannah to the 28th ult. The ship Mexico sailed from Tampico for New Orleans in April last; the crew mutinied and murdered the captain and all the passengers; among the latter was the eminent merchant Mr. Manning, of the house of Manning and Marshall. The crew afterwards took the ship to Cape Antonio, were they landed the specie, which was very considerable in amount, and scuttled the vessel.

Accounts have been received from India of as late a date as the 12th Nov. The Calcutta Papers confirm the account of the murder of Colonel Cours by an Havildar, who, while searching for another

officer with a view to slay him, failing of that object, shot the Colonal The murderer had been subsequently executed tain an account of a serious affair between the Nizam's troops and; the Rohillas, in which the former had 40 men killed and 33 wounded and the latter 60 men killed and 12 wounded. The Robillas and the latter to men kined and 12 wounded. In Rolling, amounting to 700 men, with one gun, engaged the whole of the day with 500 of the Nizam's troops and five guns. The cembat was terminated by night, and in the morning a pacification was brought, about. Intelligence has reached the Nizam of the death of the Begum, his mother. We learn also by these Journals that the Zemindars of Gool Purgunna had revolted against the Nabob of Futtehpoor, in consequence of the oppressions of his Almas. The Nabob had raised a strong force to oppose them, and an engagement ensued, in which he lost 25 men, and had a horse shot under him The Nabob ultimately, despairing of reducing them by force, had fired the villages, by which 7,000 of these agriculturists had perished. .—The crops of grain at Agra had proved about 30 per. The cotton crop was very small, and was worth 16 per in the flames. cent. short. cent. short. The cotton crop was very small, and was worth 16 per mannd. The indigo crop, we learn by the Bengal accounts, was, estimated at 90,000 mannds.—Successive shocks of earthquake were felt at Patna, Monghir, and other places, up to the 31st of Angust which had excited great terror, and done considerable injury to the buildings. A letter from Cawapore mentions that there has been dreadful sickness all round that station, and that the cholera was raging in every direction. In Cawapore itself it was estimated that about one hundred died daily, and at Lucknew about six or seven hundred! Bands and Futtipoor are also suffering.

JAMAICA-Ss.

The following is the Address and Memorial of the Assembly of Jamaica, presented to His MAJESTY at the last Levee, by the Agent of that Island:—

their occupations, and the different periods of their apprenticeship, rill cause dissatisfaction, and tend to create feelings injurious to the public peace. Alkie inviduous is the appointment of stipendary magistrates, (those previous liabits do not lead us to infer any very entiremental properties of the properties

reperty, and equimple consideration of the interest of private property, and equimple consideration, had not been investigated by them.

We depend with perfect confidence on your Majesty's paternal care to obtain for us, at the expense of the British nation, ample means to carry into effect with safety the measure of emaneipation minus voice of our fellow-subjects in the mother country. In our present state of poverty and distress, we are unable to pay for troops of to provide a police establishment adequate for our protection. The people of England have avowed their intention to redeem the mational character, and to vindicate the cause of humanity in the course they have pursued towards us. Let them do so nobby, and in accordance with the mannitude of the object, by a liberality of sacrifice on their part commensurate with that which we are called non to make. Emaneigation effected upon truly liberal, safe, and just principles is a measure of which they have cause to be proud, and affords to the world an example worthy of imitation. It remains for the advocates of humanity to prove as sincerity of their motives; future ages will pide between us. If they are truly sincere, the course they have to follow is plain and open; no spurious, essentially disguised. It is by frank, open, and liberal conduct towards the colonies they can justify what has been done, or give to the national character imporishable renown.

RICHARD BARRETT, Speaker.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

officers of the 47th reciment in Mullingar barracks on Tuesday. Capian Faver has lately succeeded to a company, and an old custoblet, fill in the regiment of turning over a very handsome silver to the brin with claret, to the senior subalten, and a valid subalter of the brin with claret, to the senior subalten, and a valid soblet is retained and passes on in rotation as each succeeds vorancy companies. Many toasts were drunk, and Captain filled with the proudest periods of our history, and the glovrancy companies. Many toasts were drunk, and captain filled with the proudest periods of our history, and the glovrancy companies. Many toasts were drunk and the glovrance falled with the proudest periods of our history, and the glove and rank; and when (a ptin Frazer had filled the measure goblet, and rank; and when (a ptin Frazer had filled the measure goblet, and esping it now goes, it was with a hope "that he would retain it as bord; a time as he had done, but that it would pass from his hands tazer alluded to the melancholy death of Captain Campbell, who An extensive cavely rifume-house is shortly to be fitted up at the control of the cont

An extensive cavalry riding-house is shortly to be fitted up at merick. The following Circular was issued on Wednesday from the Colonionies. The following Circular was issued on Wednesday from the Colonionies. The following Circular was settled by the Secretary of State to acquaint you, in reply to your val officers. The following the Colorionies of State to acquaint you, in reply to your val officers. The forecast of the province testimonials of unexception the character from the General Consumding in Chief, or from the Secretary Consumding in Chief, or from the Secretary Consumding in Chief, or from the Secretary Consumding in the undermettioned scale, the following land, according to the undermettioned scale, whole 3001; iseld-officers of twenty-five years' service and upwards, in whole 2001; captains of twenty years' service and upwards, in whole 2001; captains of twenty years' service and upwards, in

the whole 2001.; captains of fifteen years' service or less, in the whole 1501.; subalterns of twenty years service, and upwards, in the whole 1501.; subalterns of seven years' service or less, in the whole 1501. They will be subject to the usual conditions of actual residence and cultivation of the land purchased by them within a limited period. The expense of the passage to the Colonies is not defrayed by the Government in any case.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant."

period. The expense of the passage to the Colonies is not defrayed by the Government in any case.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant."

Mr. Grant, the Storekeeper of the Royal Clarence Yard, has received 2,0001, "as a gratnity, to the exclusion of all further claims, for his invention of the biscuit machinery, whereby an actual and a progressive public saving is effected."

His Majesty's ship Thunderer, 84, Captain Wise, C.B., having embarked the Marines from Spike Island, sailed for Malta on the 21st ult.

The Pirebrand steam-yacht, when ready, will be ordered to attend the Committee of the House of Commons, on the rising of Purliament, which has been appointed to investigate and enquire into the revenues and management of the lighthouses of the United Kingdom. Accounts have been received of the melancholy death of Commander Skyring, of his Majesty's surveying vessel the Eina. He had landed on some part of the coast of Africa for the purpose of making observations, was attacked by the natives, speared, and left lifeless, covered with wounds. It is supposed that his murderers had been attracted by the shining of the instruments he was using, or that he was mistaken for another individual who had rendered himself very obnoxious on the coast. Lieutenant Arlett, of the Raven, had assumed the command of the Eina.

Orders have been issued to the different victualling yards, to put into practice, forthwith, the alterations respecting the Pursers' allowances for savings, viz., from eighths to tenths, and a new scale (reduced) of prices payable for those savings is in future to be adhered to.

The Retrination (formerly Edgar), at Sheerness, and Captivity (formerly Bellerophon), at Devonport, convicts bulks, are to be broken up at Deutiferd, as some as leaves of convicts.

allowances for savings, viz., from eighths to tenths, and a new scale (reduced) of prices payable for those savings is in fature to be adhered to.

The Metrikultion (formerly Edgar), at Sheerness, and Captivity (form D. Bellerophon), at Devonport, convict hulks, are to be broken up to Deptford, as soon as cleared of convicts.

The Metrikultion (formerly Edgar), at Sheerness, Woolwich, and Devonport, will be establishments at Sheerness, and the Charlest of the end of the present problem of the transport of the end of the present of the end o

Major-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, K.C.B., was expected to rerive at Portsmouth on Wednesday last, to assume the Lieutenant-Governorship of that garrison, and the command of the South-west District.

It is Majosty's ship Scylla, 16 guns, arrived at Portsmouth on the Bedlier and the Command of the South-west of the Malta on the 6th of Junuary, at which time Sir Polteney Malcolm's squadron lud not arrived there, though hourly expected. The French fleet had passed the island for Toulon. The Rateigh, 18, (under orders for Gibraltur,) the Meton, Mastif, and Beacon, surveying vessels, were at Multa; I Jouge, 28, at Corfu; Scond, 18, at Tripoli; Champion, 18, at Alexandria, in which harbour she would remain for the winter. The Scylla visited Tripoli, which place is still engaged in a quarrel with the members of the reigning family, without a prospect of termination, both parties being secure in their positions, with revenues and supplies in abundance. She left that place January 11th, Tunis 19th, Alziers 28th, and Gibraltar on the 4th ult., in company with the Pelican, 18, Commander Gane, which ship may be hourly expected at Spitiqual.

The Revenge, 76, Captain D. Mackay, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday in seventeen days from Lisbon; she went into the harbour the following day, and is ordered to be paid off.

Captain Gowland, of the Vigilant Custom-house cutter, recently captured off the North Foreland the Fly lugger of Deal, with the cirkt-oarrel galley Saccess, having on board forty bales of ten and ten bales of sits, and a crew of cleven, all of which, with the captured men, Captain Gowland, conveyed to the Custom-house, Rochester. The lugger and galley were seen coming in direct course from Culais, and there is no doubt the goods on board were intended for the Condon river. The prize is said to be worth 3,000.

An affair of honour took place, on Saturday last, on Southsea Common, between Lieutenant G. Brown (6), attended by Major Ogle, and Lieutenant G. C. Mends, attended by Lieutenant Crok, of the Nauthas. The

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.
War Office, Feb. 28,
16th Regt. Light Dragoons—Hon. C. Powys to be Cornet, by purchase, vic

16th Regt. Light Dragoons—Hon. C. Powys to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Purdon, who retires.
1821 Regt. of Foot—W. Eccles, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gillman, who retires.
1834 Foot—Ensign and Adjutant W. Macdonald to have the rank of Lieutenant.
189th Foot—Captain A. G. Fullerton, from the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to be Captain, vice Murray, who retires.
189th Foot—Lesisin J. Hosten, from 5th Ft. to be Lieutenant by purchase.
189th Macdonal Control of the Contro

Nowing settled in the Colonies.

MONTHIY MILITARY OBITUARY.

General—John Hauilton, Edinburgb.

Major—G. Martin, late R. Mar.
Capitains—Wintech, 29; Ferraov; Gape, Unatt. late of 2 Dr.; Blackmore, i. p. 33 F.; Lottus Nunn, Unatt; M'latyre, h. p. 56 F. Guensey; Heinemann, tacter, Leg. Lanchurg.

Licute Lanchurg.

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Knsigne-mount of the first part of the first par

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

The Rev. John Durand Baren, A.B., has been instituted to the Rectory of Avenbury, Herelordshire.

The Rev. W. Hassett, M.A. of Brussmose College, has been presented to the consolidated Livings of Dewehurch Magna and Birch Magna, wid by the death of the Rev. Ralph Lockey.

Colonel Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart., M.P. for Marlow, has presented the Rev. Harsy Baown to the perpetual Curacy of Saudidge, in Surrey, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Walters.

The Archinshop Cantesbury has noministed the Rev. Hosen Janes Ress, formerly Christian Advocate at Combridge, to be his Grace's Examining Chaphain.

The Rev. Gromer Cartista, A.M., Rector of Milson, near Canterbury, has been presented to the Rectory of Pulchrohon, Pembrokeshire. Patron, the Lord Chancellox.

The Rev. Pementar Lowe, Commissary of the Lord Eistop of

Exeter, has instituted the Rev. Francis Woolcook Pyr, to the Rectory of Blisland, in the county of Cornwall, vacant by the death of the Rev. When the last incumbent, on the petition of the said Francis Woolcook Pyr, the last incumbent, on the petition of the said The Rev. Thomas Stuart Lavistonan, M.A. has been collated to the Vicarage of Potter Heigham, in the county of Norfolk, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Nowich.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Knox, late Lord Bishop of Killalos, was, on Monday, installed in Limerick Cathedral as Lord Bishop of that diocese, in the room of the late much-lamented Dr. Jebb.

The Rev. James Goine has been appointed to the Curncy of Kilkeedy, diocese of Limerick.

The Rev. James Goine Lastonaum Green, has been appointed a Minister of Kilmode Vicarage, in the Diocese of Down and Connor. The Rev. James Guegouit, Oxnanion Green, has been appointed a Minister of Kilmode Vicarage, in the Diocese of Down and Connor. The Rev. James Guegouit, Postonaum of St. Bridgett's Dublin, was unanimously elected, by the Chapter, Dean of the said Cathedral.

The Rev. T. Selkirk, Minister of St. John's, Bury, and Second Master of the Grammar School in that town.

The Rev. T. Selkirk, Minister of St. John's, Bury, and Second Master of the Grammar School in that town.

The Rev. Houses, deeply mourned by his family, and descreelly regented by the spiritual charge, the Rev. Henry Gaunflett, in his 2d year, having for nearly half-spiritual charge, the Rev. Henry Gaunflett, in his 2d year, having for nearly half-spiritual charge, the Rev. Henry Gaunflett, in his 2d year, having for nearly half-spiritual charge, the Rev. Henry Gaunflett, in his 2d year, having for nearly half-mished character and unceasing zeal.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

mished character and uncessing zeal.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Feb. 26.—In a Convocation holden yesterday the following Gentlemen were approved as Public Examiners:—In Literis Humanioribus: Mr. J. Exn.E. Fellow of Pembroke; Mr. H.EA.D., Fellow of Merton.—In Disciplinis, Mathematicis, et Physicis: Mr. J. Ohnson, of Queen's.

Oxford, Feb. 26.—In a Convocation holden yesterday the following Gentlemen were approved as Public Examiners:—In Literia Humaniorius: Mr. Jenne, Fellow of Pembroke, Mr. Haab, Fellow of Merton.—In Disciplinis, Mathematicis, et Physicis: Mr. Jornson, O Queen's.

On Saturday last Mr. T. Richard Agnew was admitted to a Scholarship of New College.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 28.—Crawer Scholarships.—Yesterday Henney Goulden, and Edward Hoves, Scholars of Trinity College, were elected Craven Scholars.

ORDINATIONS.

The under-mentioned genelmem were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, at Buckden, on Sunday last, the 28d ult.:—Deacons: G. Heathoote, B.A. of St. John's coll. Cambridge; J. Kent, A. Macham coll. Oxon; J. G. Lawford, B.A. ditto the T. H. Angustar flow hipps, M.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; J. Kent, Coll. Cambridge; T. W. Carr, B.A. Merton coll. Oxon; J. G. King's coll. Cambridge; T. W. Carr, B.A. Merton coll. Oxon; J. Durban, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge; W. W. Harvey, B.A. Fellow of King's coll. Cambridge; W. W. Harvey, B.A. Fellow of King's coll. Cambridge; W. W. Harvey, B.A. Fellow of Christ's coll. Cambridge; A. G. Pemberton, M.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; J. C. Umpleby, B.A. of Queen's coll. Cambridge; J. U. Ventris, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; W. Wayet, B.A. Queen's coll. Conn.; J. Baillie, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; J. U. Ventris, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; W. Wayet, B.A. Queen's coll. Oxon; J. Baillie, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; J. U. Ventris, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; W. Wayet, B.A. Queen's coll. Oxon; J. Baillie, B.A. Trinity coll Cambridge; W. Wayet, B.A. Queen's coll oxon; M. Kord'd, W. Musters B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Oxon; A. Fitzroy, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; The S. Menteath, B.A. Magdalen hall, Oxford; W. Musters B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Oxon; A. Fitzroy, B.A. Trinity coll Cambridge; The S. Menteath, B.A. Magdalen hall, Oxford; W. Musters B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Oxon; A. Fitzroy, B.A. Trinity coll Cambridge; The Magdalen Magdalen hall, Oxford; W. Musters B.A. Corpus Chri

sented their Curate, the Rev. W. Davies, A.B., with the very handsome dountion of SOL, as a token of their respect and esteem, and of their sense of his ministerial labours among them for upwards of five years. The offering was, in the fullest sense of the term, voluntary.

A request having been made some time since to the Rev. Ji. FanDELL, to postpone his fithe-andit from Deccuber to February, the
Rev. Gent. readily acceded. On the 17th ult., after the tithes had
been paid, a very large party, consisting of many of the principal
gentry of Wishech and a large portion of the tithe payers, and down
to a most excellent dinner, the worthy Vicar acting as president. Many loyal and complimentry tosts were drank, and after
spanding a very pleasent evening the company separated, highly
gratified at the kind feeling which evidently subsists between the
Vicar and his parishioners.

Sr. Alaxa's Annev.—It has been suggested by the Committee
appointed to consider of the best means of missing a fund for the
repairing this valuable structure, that sermons be preached simultimeously at the various Churches throughout the country, and the
proceeds thereof be remitted to the Noble Treasurer, the Earl of
Venctam.

The Declaration of the Laity of the Church of England has been
very numerously signed in the eastern part of Somerset. In the
parish of Queen Cannel only two persons dockined to affix their signatures out of a population of nearly seven hundred. The whole of the
adults were applied to. This is one instance and
adults were applied to. This is one instance and
the first sharp of the Church. The pechanic for the parish of
Wambrook, in the holy cause of the Church of England has been
very nor way King to Frour or the England
Wambrook in the holy cause of the Church
Association, who had forwarded a petition to his Rayaster, thus been
monuted by the receipt of the following letter from his Rayaster.

Silonewer Hause, Fair 14, 1688.

Sir.—I have deleyed acknowledging the receipt of your letter of

Signess on the subject:

Signess on the subject:

Signess on the subject:

Signess of the subject of the subjec

760 N. 3. Cooper, New Consuments.
On Study last an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached at the parish Church of Ewell, Surrey, by the Rev. S. Isaaccon, in behalf of the "Society for the enlargement and brilling at Churches," The collection at the information and in 121, 156, 244,

STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING.

The settlement of the Consol Account took place on the 26th ult. and produced no defalcation. Since the settlement, Consols have been buoyant, and the price for the Account closed this afternoon at 91%. Long Annuities are 17% 9-16. Exchequer Bills 51 to 53 pm., and India Bonds 31 to 33

and India Bonds 31 to 33.

The settlement in the Foreign Market also passed over yesterday without any failure. The Market generally is rather heavy, but the speculation is chiefly confined to Portuguese and Spanish stock. The former, yesterday, was as high as 73, but it closed this afternoon at the close of business this afternoon.

In the other securities there is little doing. Russian Bonds are 106% \(\frac{1}{2} \), Dutch 2\(\frac{1}{2} \) per Cents. are 50\(\frac{1}{2} \), and Belgian are 67\(\frac{1}{2} \) 98\(\frac{1}{2} \). The Share Market has been flat this week, especially in Real del Monte, which have been as low as 41 per Share, but rallied to 44 at the close of business this afternoon, and looked firm. There is no reason whatever for this depreciation: a holder to some extent has been compelled to sell, but this by no means warrants such a depreciation, which, even at the quotation of 44l., is a fall during the week of 7l. per Share. United Mexican Shares have declined to 91. 5s. to 91. 15s. In other Shares there is little doing.

59. to 91. 108. In other Sha er Cent. Consols, 90% 34 1/5 90 34 er Cent. Reduced, 91% 5/5 /5 per Ct. Reduced, 99/4 1/5 1/5 w 3/5 per Cent., 83/4 3/5 /6 er Cent. 1826, 104/3 3/5 nk Long Annuities, 17 9-16/4

s there is little doing.

| Bank Stock, 216½ |
India Stock,
Ditto for Account, 254½ |
India Bonds, 31 pm.
Exchequer Bills, 49 50 pm.
Consols for Account, 91% ½ ½ 91

PORTUGAL.—The Standard of last night publishes the following etter from its Falmouth correspondent:—"Since my last desputch, have been favoured with the sight of several communications of a ster date, in which I find that the Pedroite Generals have resolved nattempting to cut off the supplies from the Miguelites instead of tacking them, as they have for a long time promised to do. It ppears, also, that the Pedroite forces have retired from their position, fearing a sortie from Santarem; and that they are afraid to take an attempt to dislodge them. Private letters from Lisbon are the most gloomy description, and notwithstanding all that is said bout the scarcity of provisions at Santarem, it is a notorious fact, and provisions, with the exception of flour, are as dear in Lisbon at Santarem. The quarrels among the generals—the visit of Pedro the head-quarters—are symptoms any thing but favourable to the onstitutional cause."

hat provisions, with the exception of flour, are as dear in Lisbon as t Santarem. The quarries inmong the generals—the visit of Pedro of the head-quarters—are symptoms any thing but favourable to the constitutional cause."

The Gazette of Friday contains a proclamation offering a reward of two hundred pounds for the apprehension of the murderers of two hundred pounds for the apprehension of the murderers of and in the control of the control of the proclamation of the murderers of a part in committing the dimolical deed, who shall give information so is to lead to their apprehension.

Sir W. Horne has intimated to the Committee of Sir J. C. Hobiouse, that nothing is farther from his intention than to vacate his set for Marylebone. All the canvassing, therefore, goes for nothing, he Committee having been broken up.

Registrans, 2-optice.—The Lord Chancellor, on taking his seat in Registrans, 2-optice.—The Lord Chancellor, on taking his seat in the Registrans of the court of Chancery yesterday, informed Counsel that on Friday he frequent errorew with the Lords of the Treasury on the subject of the frequent place of the country of the subject of the country of the subject of the country of t

or demand, and the work is at a complete stand still.

NO THE CLEMSY.—Mr. Sainsbury begs very respectfully to inform Clergymen and others, destrous of PURCHASING CHURCH EFERMENT, that he has at the present time a great variety of ADVOW-NN, NEXT PRESENTATIONS, and EPISCOPAL CHAPELS, for Disposal, several of which very early possession may be had. And also an unusual number of Livings for Exchange, in nearly all the counties of England and Wales, well as several in Ireland. Mr. S. has also directions to procure for a Client, a nileuran, with satisfactory testimonials, who is destrous of obtaining an RACY with a TITLE FOR ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT SERMONS, lately properly of a Clergyman, deceased. No advertisement could do anything like in fairly describing a small portion of the number of the shove Benefices, therefore Mr. Sainsbury informs the Public that confidential particulars of many be obtained at his Chambers, by Gendlemen who have complied with, and to be a highly stabilished forms, which, during the last ten years, he has not be a highly stabilished forms, which, during the last ten years, he has not be a highly stabilished forms, which, during the last ten years, he has not be a highly stabilished forms, which, during the last ten years, he has not be a highly stabilished forms, which, during the last ten years, he has not be a highly stabilished forms, which is not a transfer to the livings not in private patronage, which occanally become Vacant.

All letters must be free of postage.

United Kingdom, relative to the Livings not in private patientage, which occasionally become Vacant.

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e age has produced."—New Monthly Magazine.

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March 2.

TO FLORISTS and AMATEURS,—No. IX. of the HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL appeared on the 1st of March, with Two spise, did coloured Plates, price One Shilling,—Published by C. F. Westley, 163, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

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recommenued to the notice of the Nobility and Gentry, as a pleasing, very power ful, and durable perfune.

CAMPBELL'S UNIQUE COURT PLAISTER.—The Nobility and Gentry are most respecifully informed, that Mr. JOHN HENTLEY, the Proprietor of the above, HAS REMOVED from Duke street, Gross-consequance, to 15, BROADW.1, Westminster, where it may be obtained. As also, of Gross-consequence, by those and lorders will be punctually attended to.

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BIRTHS.
On the 22d ult. at Packwood House, the lady of John Fetherstone,

At Fast Action, on the 28th ult. the lady of Thomas Davis, Ess., of a switch the 24th ult. at the Rectory, Clonned, Jecland, the ledy of the Re Rhondes, of a son—On the Sich ult. at Kellmarsh, Northampton, the ladd Hanluny, Keq. of a son—On the 17th ult. the Hon. Mrs. Fraser, of Low safely delivered of a son—At Lear father's house, Stratford green, Essex. 24th ult. Mrs. Alexander M'Neill, of Collomay, of a son—At Camberwe Arnot, of a dampleter—On the 25th ult. in Thype Gloucester-place, the lady Searle, jun. Esq. of a son—On the 20th ult. at Addition Fenwick's, Esq. wearmouth, the lady of Win. Brown Clark, Esq. of a dampleter—On the 2 the lady of C. C. Pepys, Esq. of twin daughters, of whom one did not long is birth.

weathoutin, the may of Will., Drown Chitts, post, or a company. The lady of C. C. Pepps, Seq. of Wind minghiters, of whom one did not long survive its birth.

MARRIED.

On the 23th ult. at Spennitherme, the Rev., Robert W. Bosanquet, second so of Charles Bosanquet, Seq. of Ruee, the Rev. Robert W. Bosanquet, second so of Charles Bosanquet, Seq. of the Seq. Surrey. On the 26 ult. at St. Mary's, Byaneton-square, Mr. Dalton, of York-atreet, Portnam-square Charles Charles Bosanquet, Seq. to Hesther, only surviving daughter of the late Richard Bosas, Public, Seq. M.D. F.R.C.S.—On the 27th ult. at St. Glie's, Cambervell, Thomy and the Seq. of the Seq. of

soln Heron Maxwell, Bart. to Charlotte Frances, oldest daughter of Captain goyno, R.N.

On the morning of the 27th ult. at Albion House, Barnes, George Cooke, in the 3tth year of his age, in the 3tth year of his age, and the state of the s

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Editor (post Face received.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 691.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1834.

Price 7d.

THE ROYAL GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Their MARSTIRS having been graciously pleased to command that a GRAND AUSICAL FESTIVAL shall be held in Westminster Abbey, towards the end of merote be beginning of July next, upon a plan as nearly similar as circumstantial of that adopted at the Commemoration of Handel in 17s4, the partials of the arrangements will be published as soon as the same shall be finally stilled. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Noblemen and leadenen Directors of the Festival:—

The Karl HOWE, the Earl of DENBIGH,

Lord BURGHERISH, Lord SMITOUN,

SIB STEPPHENSON, and Six ANDREW BARNARD.

HOWE, Chairman of the Directors.

St. James's Palace, March 1, 1834.

t. James's Palace, March 1, 1831.

ONS OF THE CLERGY.—The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th of May next. The REHEARSALO the SIG will take place on the preceding Wednesday.

Frencher, the Vey Rev. JOHN MERWETHER, D.D., Dean of Hereford onductor, Sig GEORGE SNART.

mpkitheater.

"HEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHL—Mrs. YATES begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that her NIGHT is fixed for MONDAY,
then II, when will be revived (for this night only), the favourie Domas of
ICTORINK, the Ballet Burletta of LURLINE, and other Entertainments.—
leket to be had at the Box-office.

kets to be had at the Box-office.

HEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHIL—Last Four Nights of the present performances.—The Revolt Triumphant.—The dance and evolutions be female warriors are nightly helied with cheers, and it may truly be said to be greated that dedeph ever made. The new drama of bashelic is also emily more-sult.—To-morrow, Tucaday, Thursday, and Saturday, Li RLIME, The Revolt of the Nainder. After which, a new Burlette, called TRUTH, a clien Too Much. Principal characters by Messar, Valex, O. Smith, W. a client Too Much. Principal characters by Messar, Valex, O. Smith, W., Young Mr. Vates, and Misc Dalv. To conclude with Is ABELLE, "Normal-klife.—Every Wednesday and Fridely in Lent, Mr. Vates will have the sour to present a New Knierfalmment.—Box-office open from 10 till 5, where we are firsted Boxes may be had of Mr. Campbell. Private Boxes may also

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JRON, and Brand, and IV, will be punished on the 1st of April—URAMON, TW ARGY LL-ROOMS, Regent-street.—NEW MUSIC at HALF ARGY LL-ROOMS, Regent-street.—NEW MUSIC at HALF ARGY LL-ROOMS, Regent-street.—NEW MUSIC at HALF ARGAING, and Dishirated Francisco and Dishirated Franc

their wises. Suppose of will find this an excenent mart for the accomplishment of the property of British manufacture, of their myler of property of British manufacture, of their myler of property of British manufacture, of their myler of their property of British manufacture, of their myler of their property of British manufacture, of their myler of their property of Biscuits of their myler of their property of their proper

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O CANDIDATES for HOLY ORDERS.—A Beneficed Clergyman, M.A. of Oxford, who has been accustomed to read with Genero previously to Ordination, has accommodations for ONE at present.—Apply to the Rev. C. D., care of Mr. R. Valpy, Red Lion.passage, Fleet-street Loudon.

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particularly requested that no candidate will make personal application to any member of the Committee.

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JAMES WILLIAM GLHART, Manager.

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Palin 1s, 4d, per packet; Old Brown Windsor 1s, 5d.; Rose 2s.; Camplior 2s.;

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Scellent, from the Work 248	COOKE STORE VV IDE 225
ld Crusted ditto 28s	Excellent Pale or Brown 28s
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and Half-pints.	tain 24s28s34s
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ood Family Wine 12s	West India Madeira 34s
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enuine Pontac, very fine 17s 20s	Fine old Rota Tent 31s. 40s
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A large Assortment of Wines of	on draught at the lowest prices.

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BURGESSE ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-sleps, London, "Cellarous Burgess," and Son, being apprised of the numerous feed in incumber, of the production of the Public, in purchosing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address-corre-point with the above. The general appearance of the spirious descriptions will deceive the unguanded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following Cantons: some are in appearance at first sight. "The Gennine," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovics"—others "Burgess," and many more without address.

In the BURGESS had GON bow scattiment of respect toward the Public, and cannoted solved them to inspect the hadren of respect toward the Public, and cannoted solved them to in

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Thitehall, March, 3, 1834.—The King has been pleased to nominate and aptithe Right Hon. Lord Ponsonby, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary Plenipotentiary to the Subline Offorbar Orbits to be a Children of the Bath:

award March 4, 1834.—Member seturnal to a constraint Grand Cross on Office, March 4, 1834.—Member seturnal to a constraint of Dudley: T. D. (1997), in the constraint of Dudley: T. D. (1997).

and Pleinformany in the pursuant variables and pleinformany in the pursuant variables and the Sathyan Chrown Office, March of the Sathyan Sathyan Chromatown Office, March 1994, T. Hawer 1995, T. Hawer

H. LANCASTER, Tuubridge Wells, Kent, upholsterer, from March 28 to rit 7.

E. C. HENDERSON. New Bond-street, denler. Atts. Messrs. Langhamstellet's-buildings, Holborn—J. KIDDER, Strand, silversmith. Att. Crosby, and the street of the street

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

t. James's Palace, March 5, 1834—The Kune was this day pleased to confer honour of Knichthood upon Eaton Travers, Esu, Captain in the Royal Navy, nganion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

rown Office.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.—Burghe Art, Irvine, Campelltowa, Inversa, and Oban: the Right Hon. P. J. H. cart, commonly called Lord James Stuart, in the room of T. F. Kennedy, Est, and the State of the Manor of East Hendred.—Borough Malton: Sir C. C. ESTA, AMTIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

V. HARDCASTLE, Beaufortipher, Chelsea, ironnonser—G. STOCKER, th-street, Whitechapel, grocer—G. BLACK, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, merchant. PARRY, Remswick-place North, Brighton, tailor—J. CAWTHORN, Boling-kerow, Walworth. oilman.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

MULLINER, Northampton, coach-maker—W. G. MATTHIE, Liverpool, chant.

BANKRUPTS. BANKRUPTS.

W. GREENWOOD, Farringdon-street, linendraper. Att. Lloyd, Crown-court, heapside—R. P. STAPLES, City, merchant. Atts. Baxendale and Co., King's meyard, Coleman-street—R. MOORE, Bath, linendraper. Atts. Borradalle and Ashmore, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street—Q. W. ROBERTS, Finch-lane, ty, merchant. Atts. Bowden and Walters, Aldermanbury—S. ALLEX, sent, Irmingham, Warvick, hotel-keeper. Atts. Whitehouse, Castle-street, Holhorn, andon; Rowlinson, or Mol. Birmingham, I. TAPLEV, Jun. Bor. Two-childre, First Coleman and Walter, Allex, Boherson, Oxford Miller, Elyplece, Holborn, London—D. HARDIE, Manchester, commission, gent. Atts. Holherson, Oxford.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

Monday.—The Marquess of Wertminster gave notice of a motion for some day offer Ensite to take into consideration the propriety of their Lordships' privilege of voting by proxy.

Lord Dunanay presented petitions from the Dissenters of Shaftesbury, Ridley in Nottinghamshire, from a parish in Leicestershire, Alsop, and several other places, praying for relief. The Noble Lord observed that two of these petitions uprayed for a separation of the Gharch from the State. In that prayer he begged leave to state he could not concur. All the other objects of the petitioners had his meet cordial assent. They asked for nothing which, in his opinion, ought not to be granted to them. He could not help expressing his regret that the fill which had been brought into the other Hones for the relief of the Dissenters had not gone farther. All their requests, with the exception of the separation between Church and State, ought to be complied with by the Legislature; and he sincerely hoped that the time would shortly come when the whole of their just and reasonable demands would be conceded.—Earl Grav concurred with his Noble Friend in thinking that this was a subject which, of all others, demanded the most attentive consideration of the Legislature; but he begged his Noble Friend and their Lordships and the public not to conclude that, because only one measure had as yet been presented, therefore others were not to follow. He could assare his Noble Friend that other Bills would, before long, be brought forward for the removal of the other grievances complained of by the Dissenters. No man felt more anxious than he did to relieve that class of his Majesty's subjects where it could be done justy and consistently with security to the Established Church. He was glad to hear from his Noble Friend that, while he advocated the relief of the Dissenters of which the Dissenters complained, would be received by them with the deepest satisfaction, as it was supposed that the Bill natroduced by the Noble Lord the Paymans

THESDAY.—Lord DUBRIM, in presenting a petition against the resent system of patronage in the Church of Scotland.—Adji rules of the "Lordon University," spoke to the Lord hancellor about the delay in conferring a charter upon that tablishment.—Lord Brougham said he was still as anxious as he dever been to procure the desired churter, but the Universities diprotested against it, and until the matter of that protest was injudiented upon, or withdrawn, nothing could be done.—Lord universities of the subject of Municipal Corporations, and the Bill of last year pon that subject.—The Lord Charcellon observed that, after the bjections urged against that measure from different quarters, he ritainly should pause before he introduced the measure, after what had been considered, without making in it one or two modifications, he machinery created by the Reform Bill, as to the 101, house-olders, appeared to him, he must confess, unobjectionable; and in sotland it appeared to have caused satisfaction.

Wednesday.—Nothing worthy of notice occurred in the House is day, which met at an early hour and adjourned almost immeiately.

Thusbay.—Several petitions were presented on a variety of

intely.

Truesboy.—Several petitions were presented on a variety of abjects, and amongst others, on the state of the Church, the claims fished Dissenters, and the observance of the Sabbath.

Lord Wyvrono introduced a Bill to render English judgments effectual in Ireland, and Irish judgments effectual in England. The frinciple, he thought, might be extended to other continues, with the est effects, in counteracting the impunity with which fraudulent ebtors squandered the property of their creditors in foreign lands. The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time an Monday.

botors squanaered as proposed to be read a second name i Monday. The Earl of Durham presented a petition from St. Botolph's, The Earl of Durham presented a petition from St. Botolph's, ishopsgate, complaining of certain rates and charges, and praying lief.—The Bishop of Lorsnov entered into a detail of the circum-ances under which the charges were made, and defended them from e imputation of extravgance. The Rector might have enforced e payment of 7,0001, a year, instead of 2,5001, which was all he circuit. His Lordship concluded by stating that he had a counter tition to present, signed by 270 respectable inhabitants of the me parish.—Adjourned.
Farray.—Their Lordships sat but for a short time, and were engely occupied with petitions, chiefly from Bissenters, complaining grievances.

MONDAY.—The early sitting was devoted, as neual, to the presention of petitions, principally relating to the claims put forward by a Dissenters, to the subject of tithea in Ireland, and to impressment. At the evening sitting Mr. O'Conneut, adverted to the appointment is person named Dundrs to the office of a stipendiary Magistrate the Colonies.—Mr. Synaper had found that Mr. Dundrs had een guilty of an offence in 1827, and had superseded the appointment.

ment.

The House then went into a committee of Supply on the Army

Estimates.—Mr. ELLICE proposed that 3,056,873h 18s. 11d. be granted for the charge of the land forces to 31st March, 1835.—After a lengthened conversation the vote was agreed to.—Mr. ELLICE next moved that u sum not exceeding 121,848l. 18s. 6d. be granted for the pay and allowances of General Staff Officers and Officers of Hospitals (excepting India), and of his Majesty's garrissons of the Cinque Ports, the Tower of Loudon, and Windsor Castle.—Mr. Huxar moved an amendment reducing the vote by 8,8001.—The Committee then divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 89; against 1; 23; majority, 184.—Mr. ELLICE then proceeded to move some further items, when Mr O'Connett, Mr. Conserry, and Mr. Huxar objected to voting away the public money at so late an hour (a quarter past eleven), and divided the House upon a motion for an adjournment, which was negatived by a majority of 234 to 25. Several other items were agreed to; and the House having resumed, Mr. Rotruc obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Law of forfeiture with respect to the property of convicted felous.—Adj.

TURSDAY.—At the early stiting; Lord Ebrington bore testimony to the respectability of the petitioners; but he could not, and he had told them so, support the prayer of their petition.—Lord J. Russell, agreed with his Noble Friend. He did not find in the other counties of Eugland that furners we the question in the same light; they did not ome forward in those other counties, declaring that this would be a fuir commutation; and the head nanifestly an interest in so doing, he mustomethed that the general opinion of the people of England was, that this considered tithes as properly the institution of harbarous age, and his only wonder was that it was left to these days to consider of one encey for this great and oppressive in so doing, he mustomethed that the general opinion of the people of England was, that this considered tithes as properly the institution of harbarous age, and his only wonder was that it was left to they encey

Bill to consolidate and amend the low relating to merchant-seamen, and to keep up a more effectual registration of sca-faring men."—The motion led to an extended debate. Sir E. Conatxorox, amougst others, spoke in favour of it.—Mr. Buckinsaan having replied, the House divided—for the original motion, 139; for the amendment, 218.—Adjourned.

Wednesday.—At the morning sitting several petitions were presented—some of them from the hand-hoom weavers, complaining of distress, and praying for the establishment of local Boards of trade at the eveniur sitting of Mr. O'Conxett. moved the second reading of the Carrickfergus Disfranchisement Bill. He did so merely from a sense of public duty. There was neither political nor religious bias in the horough; the question was one of pounds, shillings, and pence. He relied on the extent of the corruption for the success of his motion.—Sir R. Penc called upon the House to pause before it disfranchisement. After the efforts they had under to menual the representation, he thought they should not proceed to disfranchisement. After the efforts they had under to menual the representation, he thought they should not proceed to disfranchisement. After the efforts the defective character of the effects of the considered in Committee.

Lord John Russata, observed that the defective character of the effects of the Bill did not contain a single assertion against the householders. After some further discussion, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be considered in Committee.

Sir T. Fermante moved the second reading of the Stafford Borough Bill. He stated that it had been no Election Committee.

For the second of the considered the considered for equisite to secure the purity of the general constituency of the country.—Mr. Haccon remittee to inquire into the imputed corruption in Stafford—After some discussion a formal second process of the second reading, 107; against it. A.

After a desultory discussion, the report of the Committee on the Marvick Disfranchisement Bill was broug

ployment, and when the only part of the population which was without employment was that comprising the agricultural labourers.—Mr. F. O'CONNORAM Mr. EATHCOTE also opposed the motion, which was sopposed by Mr. Richaffors, Jord Monestra, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. E. BULLER. The debate was then adjourned.

The CRANCELLOR of the Excensure you obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the House Tax, which was read a first time. Failay.—At the morning sitting, upon one of the Dissenter petitions being presented, Lord John Russell took occasion to notice the impossibility of so framing a measure as to give satisfaction to everybody. Several provisions of his Bill were objected to by Dissenters, though he had taken them from a Bill drawn up by a Dissentering Minister.

ion to everyboly. Several revealance of his Bill were objected the Dissenters, though he had taken them from a Bill drawn up by Dissenting Minister.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Hawver gave notice that he would, on the 201 April, move for leave to Jring in a Bill to establish algebraid region of the form of the state of the stat

Oxpon Festival.—The grand musical festival to celebrate the installation of the Duke of Wellington will take place about the 10th of June, upon the most magnificent sende, and will continue for for days. Active preparations are now being made, and amongst be vacalists already engaged are Madame Caradori Allan, Mr. Habillips, and Mr. Machin, the eminent bassinger. Every exertist will be made by the Committee to render the celebration grand, do honour to the illustrious occasion.

Ox the Pleanus of the Rentes—(Mr. Bulwer's New Fork)—The following remarks appear in a contemporary journal—"We are omnet, excited, and shall we add, affected, by the exquisite beauth of the contest of the soul's tenderness as meets us for such a prodigal outpouring of the soul's tenderness as meets us for such a prodigal outpouring of the soul's tenderness as meets us for the transfer of the soul's tenderness as meets us for the transfer of the soul's tenderness as meets us in and grant decay. "Beware or the Idea of March."—This caution is not less ne, cessar to the circle.

in a greet it and its author with a mingled feeling of admittion and gratitude."

"Beware of the Idds of March."—This caution is not less recessary to the vital sustainment of female leveliness. The present winter is likely to pass with the characteristic mildness of the late season; where the superior winter is likely to pass with the characteristic mildness of the late season; of the child gradient of the late of the child gradient of the late of the child gradient of the late of the childness of the late of the childness of the late of the childness of the late of the l

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Portabloury, March 7.

(From a Correspondent.)—The Prince Regent transport, Lieut. Binstead, arrived from Malta, on Sunday lost, with invalid soldiers and sulfort from the different corps and ships in the Mediterranean. She had a long and tempestuous voyage. The Prince Regent will emark the men in different corps and ships in the Mediterranean. She had a long and tempestuous voyage. The Prince Regent will emark the men in Gravesian from wheater they will be new arded by a stam-vessel than dioin the rest of the regiment.

I. M. ship Idintury 7, 74, Capt. Darres, is under orders to proceed to be Mediterranean, to relieve the St. Vincent, which ship has been cashere and injured her false keel. The Edintury will possibly get say this infernous:

The Betivitera I readay lost. It consists of a Director (Lieutenant J. Marshal), the warden for the gets), three inspectors, three sergents, and forty constables. The Dockyard is divided into twelve basts. An inspector of the gets), three inspectors, three sergents, and forty constables. The Dockyard is divided into twelve basts. An inspector with a more reduced scale.

As its presumes a sergenant and twelve men are constantly on grard. A similar arrangement for protecting the Government property at the Clarence victualling Depti, Gosport, will shortly take slace, but of ourse where not poor enough of our own to maintain, about 200 Poles were allowed to be landed here, two or three weeks ago, and, being without money or provisions, have been logded in a stable, and fed by the inhabitants ever since. Subscriptions of bedding and money have been been been subscriptions of bedding and money have been been subscriptions of bedding and money have been been subscriptions of bedding and money have been consulted on their relief, and last right an ameteur control was held, which was very well attended. The money thus raised, they say, is to be appropriated for hiring and retualling a vest for other relief, and last right an ameteur consumence of the provisions,

off, and recommissioned by Capt. Elliott, C.B.

Durk of York's Statue.—The colossal bronze statue of the Duke of York has been just finished by Mr. Westmacott; it is in neight thirteen feet three inches, and is an excellent likeness. His solid likeness is leaning on his sword, and the drapery of his military costume thrown over his left arm gives to the ligure a striking effect. The statue will be placed on the top of the column on Carlion-terrace as soon as a strong scaffold is raised from the ground for that purpose.

It is stated that John Athol Macgregor, Esq., late an officer in an Austrian regiment of cavalry, has been appointed to a newly created effice, called Inspector of Marines.

The depôt of the 7th, stationed at Newbridge, was inspected by Sir Edward, who is Colonel of this regiment, for a number of years served in it as Lieutenant.

General Sir Moore Disnoy was thoo we form his horse on Threadow.

E. Blakeiev on the 25th ult., when the training trender Agreemia approbation of the discipline of the corps. Sir Edward, who is Colonel of this regiment, for a number of years served in it as Lieuteant.

General Sir Moore Disney was thrown from his horse on Tuesday bear the Knightsbridge barracks, and, we regret to state, received a server wound on his forehead. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital for surgical aid, and afterwards removed to his residence in Upper Brook-street. The gallant General is still much indisposed. Lord Fitzoy Somerst's list of visitors, on Tuesday, included—Col. Cash, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Dubbiac, Col. Burke, Col. Congets, Col. Lambert, Col. Sir John Macra, Col. Lewis, Major-Gen. Sir H. Doughas, Col. Dabeney, Col. Webster, Major-Gen. King, Col. Nicolk, Col. D'Arrey, and about fifty other officers.

Capt. Wathen, 15th Hussars, arrived in London this week. The Regimental Serjennt-Major of the Regiment has succeeded the late Quartermaster, who died at Cork a short time since.

General Sir E. Barnes, late Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, is on his passage home from Calcutta, the offices of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief having been recently consolidated in the person of Lord Win. Bentinck.

Lieut-General Sir H. Vivian retires from the command of the amy in Ireland next summer.

Lieut-Col. Drummond has relieved Lieut.-Col. Aichison in the command of the 2t battalion of Scotch Fusiliers quartered in Dublin, and the latter officer has proceeded to England.

The following officers have retired from the army:—Lieut. Wynne, Sols Greys; Cornet S. Purden, 16th Lancers; Ensign Chambers, Ohnson, 48th; Lieut. Aubin, 63rd; Lieut. Brash and Eusign, Scoles, 82nd; and Capitain Murray, 99th.

The latte Major-General Sir Thomas Munro was a man of saturative temperament, seldom asking a question, and seldom answering one.

The Maroett Major-General Sir Thomas Munro was a man of saturative temperament, seldom asking a question, and seldom answering town of Madras he knew, by private lett

did you not tell need to the considered eligible for promotion of the large. "Humph! "cause I forgod it." "Navad and Military licated."

The Stentor transport, Lieut. Davison, agent, arrived this week at Deptford.

A chronometer, on a new principle, by Mr. Dent, has been for several months under trial at Greenwich. It has the balance and balance-spring of glass instead of metal, and is therefore less liable to expansion of states instead of metal, and is therefore less liable to expansion of lines in ships visiting foreign countries. Another, good quality of the glass spring is, its power of resisting concussion, which has been proved, by suspending the chronometer from the chace of a countries. Another, good quality of the state of the time-piece. As far as the trials have proceeded, the chronometer man and discharging it, without the least injury to the rate of the time-piece. As far as the trials have proceeded, the chronometer man and the countries of the control of the secure of the control of the secure of the countries o

w an OFPICE. March 7, 1834.

Regiment Light Dragona—Connet J. Manly to be the department. Barring, who retires: W. Poneniny, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, the—Capt. W. H. Sperling to be Major, by purchase, vice Osien, who retires: t. J. S. Deverill to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sperling: Cornet M. Give Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Deverill; J. Rodon, Gent. to be Cornet, by hase, vice Clerc. Capt. T. Brooke, from half pay Unattended. WAR-OFFICE, March 7, 1884.

3rd Regiment Light Dragoons—Cornet J. Manby to be Lieutenant, by purchase,

to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Deverill; J. Rodon, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Clerk.

1st Regt. of Foot—Capt. T. Brooke, from half pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice T. Gordon, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

2d—Assistant-Surgeon J. Harcourt, from 11th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Bridy, Jecased.

9th—V. V. Ballard, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hosken, promoted.

4th—Captain Hon. R. Boyle, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice H. Johnson, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

2dth—Captain L. S. Dickon, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice A. Mackenzie, who Exchanges, receiving the difference.

2sth—Captain L. S. Dickon, from half-pay T Instrached, to be Captain, vice A. Mackenzie, who Exchanges, receiving the difference.

2sth—Captain L. San Dickon, from half-pay Sth, to be Ensign, vice Greville, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial.

4th—Captain A. Horne, from half-pay I Institached, to be Captain, vice C. Lanc, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

4th—Captain A. Horne, from half-pay I Institached, to be Captain, vice C. Lanc, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

6retlemen Cadet H. D. Kelly, from the Hoyal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Rainey.

20th—Sign-Supreson J. A. Du Moulin, from the half-nay, to be Surgeon vice.

Gentlemen Cadet R. D. Kelly, from the Royal Military Couege, to be Euroga, vice Rainey, vice Rainey, 50th—Staff-Surgeon J. A. Du Moulin, from the half-pay, to be Surgeon, vice Young, appointed to the 95th 55th—Ensign H. Bayly, to be Lieutenant, without pur. vice Wake, deceased. Gentleman Cadet J. Stuart, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign,

55th—Ensign H. Bayly, to be Lindson, and the Royal Milifary College, to be Ensign, vice Bayly.

50th—Insign A. E. Burmester, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Machine Milifary College, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Machine College, and the Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Machine College, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

71st—Capt. Lord A. Lennox, from half-pay anattached, to be Captain, vice W. Osborne, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

86th—Ensign C. T. Murray to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Galwey, who retires;

1. Loftus, gent to be Ensign, by pur. vice Murray.

95th—Surgeon T. Young, from the 50th, to le Surgeon, vice J. Hodson, M.D., who retires upon half-pay hospital Staff.

G. Fillmondom, The commission of Deputy Assist.-Com. Gen. C. B. Dawson has been concelled from 21st Feb., 1834, inclusive, he having accepted a commuted allowance for his half-pay.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

has been concelled from 21st Reb., 1834, inclusive, he having accepted a commuted allowance for his half-pay.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Ist Drug, Guards—A detachment has marked from Winchester to Southampton. 6th Drug, Guards—A detachment has marked from Winchester to Southampton. 6th Drug, Guards—Have arrived at Dublin from Dundalk for embarkation; they are to be replaced in their former station by the 10th Hussars, from Newbridge.

9th Laucers—Are on the march to Dundalk, to replace the 6th Carbineers.

18th Hussars—Marched from Cork on the 3rd its., to Longford, from whence the 9th Laucers—Are on the march to Dundalk, to replace the 6th Carbineers.

18th Hussars—Marched from Cork on the 3rd its., to Longford, from whence the 9th Laucers—12th East. from Window to the Tower.

Coldstream—1-17 But Batt. from the Tower to Fortinan street.

Coldstream—1-18 But. from Knigs Mews to Knightshridge.

Scots Fuziliers—1st Butt. from Knigstshridge to Knigs's Mews.

2nd Butt. row Rumin in Dublin 18t Sept.

2nd Butt. row Lemmin in Dublin 18t Sept.

Softh—The Service Companies are ordered from Dublin to Cork by steam excess.

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The Dublin papers announce that DANIEL O'CONNELL and Co have made arrangements to supply the public, from this time forth, with good small beer!

have made arrangements to supply the public, from this time forth, with good small beer!

We are glad to perceive that the Grand Juries of Ireland have promptly come forward in support of the supremacy of the law and the dignity of the Bench, both of which have been assailed in the person of Baron Saitru by the "Demagigue in conjunction with the Government."—The following are extects from Baron Saitru by the Government. Baron Saitru by the Government. The following are extects from Baron Saitru by the Government of the Grand Jury of Meath, which in an address, signed by all the Members of the Grand Jury, the Learned Baron was requested to publish. We select these two because they refer to the subjects lately under the consideration of the House of Commons:—

"In some quarters I was commanded to be sadly frightened. But I looked to my own innocence,—and to the justice and wisdom of the Legislature; and I disobeyed that would-le intimidating command. I did not think the character of gentlemanquite merged in that of Judge; and my spirit, which I believe to be a proud one, would not suffer me to quail. At the same time (parlon this short egotism), if my spirit be a high, it is not a refractory or contumacious one. I ever have respectfully received,—I ever shall respectfully receive,—a lesson from such as have a right to give it. To constituted authority I have ever prenched submission; and with God's guidance and nassistance, I will practise what I preach. But as to turbulent authority, self-created and usurped, it may perhaps have force enough to break me down; but it never shall bed the firmness of my spirit, nor the stiffness of my age."

"Party politics I never wish to talk. In private I dislike them; I should undoubtedly regret it. Hul hever can regret my having done no more than assert the principles of the law and constitution, when both seemed, by too many, to be contemmed ar misunderstood;—though I may indeed lament my having been—either misrepresented, or grossly misconceived. Thus much I may say none. Bu

The Quebec papers of the 25th of January contain an ac-The Quebec papers of the 25th of January contain an account of the destruction of the castle of St. Louis by fire, en the 23d of that month. This building, which surmounts the brak of the preci-pice between the lower town and the citadel, has been a conspicuous object in the view from the harbour, and for 150 years has been the residence of the Governors of British North America. The furniture was partly, and the plate and public papers wholly saved.

residence of the Governors of British North America. The furniture was partly, and the plate and public papers wholly awed.

Trades' Unions.—The outrages recently committed at the east end of the town by the coal-whippers, for which three of them are under sentence of death, have induced several parties to discharge all those in their employ who belong to the Trades' Unions. Tuesday morning no fower than sixty labourers employed at the Imperial Gas Light Company's Works, Maiden-lane, were discharged because they were members of the Trades' Union, and the neighbourhood has been thrown into the utnost state of alarm and excitement in consequence thereof. Other companies are expected to follow the example of the Imperial Gas Company.

The Tratrade.—Monday being appointed for the commencement of the East India Company's Ten Sale, the "Ten Trade" (those who attend the sales at the India House) remonstrated against the quantity thrown into the market (which it was presuned was done to get rid of the stock previously to opening the trade to Canton), and insisted on the sale being postponed for a week, to gwe time for an anapplication to Government to ameliorate the new scale of duties, which imposes an increased tax upon the middling tens, consumed by the lower classes, to the amount of 20 per cent, whist the higher class of the consumers of the better teas will enjoy a reduction of 30 per cent. A scene of confusion ensued, and the sale was postponed itil Tuesday, when a Memorial was presented to the Directors requiring that all tons now uncleared should be taken back. The answer was not deemed satisfactory, and the auctioneer could not proceed from the agitation that succeeded, and the sale was sgain postponed till Wednesday. The Committee of the Teas Trade, finding the determination of the Directors to proceed to sell, withcrew further opposition, and the sale proceeded. The sales effected were at about 66, a pound less than at the last sale.

The Tween.—The salmon fisheries on the Tweed were opened on Saturday last

PUBLIC CHALLENGE.—The Philosophical and Geological Riowiespers of both Universities, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Riowiesper, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, the Royal and Astronomical Societies, the Astronomer Royal for John Herosche (Royal and Astronomical Societies, the Astronomer Royal for John Herosche (Royal and Astronomical Societies, the Astronomer Royal for John Herosche (Royal and Astronomical Societies, the Both Herosche (Royal and Astronomical Societies, the Both Herosche (Royal and Astronomical Societies, the Both Herosche (Royal and Royal Ro

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in the hands of the afflicted."—Monthly Magnzine.

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"A very singular seffection of the very beet properties which we seek for in books of travels on the one hand, of the very beet properties which we seek for in books of travels on the one hand, of the very beet properties which we seek for in books of travels on the one hand, of the very beet properties which we seek for in books of travels on the one hand, of the very beet properties which we seek for in books of travels on the one hand, of the very beet properties which we seek for in books of travels on the one hand, of the very beet properties which we seek for in books of travels on the one hand, of the very beet properties which we seek for in books of the very beet properties which we seek for in books of the very beet properties which we seek for independent of the very books.

THE TWO QUIAKES.

"Friend, said Aminiada to Obedish,"

"The travel an anzement of the order to be the very seek in the travel and the very seek in the very seek in the travel and the v

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We suspect the man mentioned by . haya905 to be the per

44 e suspect the man mentioned by Φικαγαθη; to be the person—peragus he will let us hear from him again.
FAIR PLAY (Twistock Hotel) may be at rest—the thing to which he illudes cannot last.
The letter from II estmoreland shall be answered.
M. M. is thanked.
The latter from Bath has been received.
The question of a Constant Reader about the Dake of Nourous, will established.

tea. letter from the St. Pancras Vestryman, is a libel upon Lord

The letter from the St. Paneras Vestryman, is a now upon some Althone.

We have no occasion for the services of our correspondent from Ostend, or we should gladly await or selves of his offer. To our correspondent at Portsmonth, "Vrs." with many thanks. The communication concerning Warwick came to hand too late.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

THEIR MAJESTIES are at Windsor—the KING will com to town on Wednesday to hold a Levee.

MR. HUME's motion on the Corn Laws was lost in the House of Commons, after a debate of two nights, by a majority of 312 against 155.

We regret that we have not space to analyze the speeches

majority of 312 against 155.

We regret that we have not space to analyze the speeches of the different members who spoke upon the question, or to point the reader's attention to the manly, straight-forward declarations of Sir James Graham, and the lame and impotent potterings of the Right Hon. Mr. Thouson.

To be appreciated, those speeches must be carefully read; and besides those, that lef Mr. Alexander Barnse—to be followed, for the sake-of-a laugh, by that most lame and meagre attempt—the speech of Lord Viscount Palmerson.

Mr. Ferguson', in a powerful appeal to the House and to the Country, shewed how many ministerial men had obtained seats in that Houseby raying the ery of "cheap bread, and no Corn Laws," who, new that they were settled, not only in Paniament, but in therefore the two for the were convinced that their abrogation would not lower the price of bread. The result, thowever was, that, as usual, the Conservatives, to the adulter of 104, joined in opposing the ruin of the agricultural interest—the Gevernment were relieved of the difficulty into which they had get themselves, and are now all fresh and ready to continue dust career—detached, it is true, in little bodies, all differing is various shades, but all agreed upon the one great point—to stay in, and do mischief. By way of exposing the right shade of auantmity which prevails in the KING'S Coungis, and exhibiting at a glance the cordiality which subsists amongst the different members of the Government, we beg to subjoin the following statement:—On Mr. Hume's motion, there voted against it—Cariner Ministers.

Sir James Graham—First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Joux Ressell—Paymater-General.

Mr. Stankey—Severdary for the Colonies.

Lord John Russell—Paymaster-General.
Mr. Stanley—Secretary for the Colonics.

MI. STANLEY—Secretary for the Colonics.

MI. CHARLES GRANT—President of the Board of Controll.

PLACEMEN IN OFFICE.

MI. SPRING RICE—Secretary of the Treasury.

MI. ROBERT GRANT—Indge Advocate-General.

MI. R. GORDON—Secretary to the Board of Controll.

MI. STUART MACKENZIE—Member of the Board of Controll.

MI. FRANCIS BARING—Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Althour and Lord Palmerston, Cabinet Ministers, admitted Mr. Hume's principle—and voted against it.

For Mr. Hume's motion, there voted-

Lord Duncannon-First Commissioner of Woods and Forests

Mr. Edward Ellice—Secretary at War.
Mr. Thomson—Fice-President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Littleton—Secretary for Ireland, Lord Howick—Under Secretary of State. Mr. Vernon Shith—Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Linduchere—Lord of the Admirally. Mr. Bernal—Chairman of Ways and Means.

Mr. Bernal—Chairman of Ways and Means.
Mr. Charles Woon—Secretary to the Treasury.
Thus, there were nine members of the Government voted against Mr. HUME'S motion—nine members of the Government who voted for it, and two Cabinet Ministers who admitted the principle, and voted against M.
These are signs of the times, and we only regret that want of time and space prevent our going further into the subject at the present moment. We cannot, however, help observing that the yells and exclamations of disgust and ridicule with which certain Members were greeted as they moved up the House from the Bar,were, to our cars, like the death-cries of our Constitution. In the National Assembly of Revolutionized France such things were heard in days of blood and anarchy—their introduction into our House of Commons, however strongly they marked the general feeling against particular individuals, is to us appalling. is to us appalling.

1F it were not for the just apprehension of serious results the absurdities of the present. Ministers would really be most

If it were not for the just apprehension of serious results, the absurdities of the present Ministers would really be most amusing.

If may be recollected that a very few months ago it pleased this MAJ ESTY'S Government to make an entire alteration in the conduct of the trade to China; and, notwithstanding the numerons and pressing representations of the parties most deeply interested and practically conversant with the subject, they persisted in laying enormously heavy duties upon English ships trading to Canton, and their cargoes—whence, amongst other great benefits to the country, was to be levied a sun adequate to the payment of a new officer, in the person of £10,000 a year (like Mr. Babington MACAULAY), to super-intend the working of the new arrangement.

What has been the result of these wise propositions? The English merchants, finding the duties imposed upon English shipping trading to China, have taken up all the American ships they can get hold of, to the utter ruin of our native shipping interests, and this operation has been performed so freely and generally, that the Ministers, at once awakening to a sense of their folly and the mischief they had done, issue in Friday night's Gazette the following Order in Council:—

"At the Court at St. James's, the 5th day of March, 1834—Present, The Kins's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"Whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the minth day of December, one thousand eight lau Ired and thirty-three, made in paymentance of an Act of Parliament massed in the third and to the serious days and the serious days and the serious days the serious days the serious days of the child and the serious days and

The cember, one thousand eight hun fred and thirty-three, made in pursaunce of an Act of Parliament passed in the third and fourth year of His Maristry's reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade to China and India," certain duties were imposed on British

ships, and goods on board thereof, trading to Canton; and certain regulations thereon were made for the ruising and application of the said duties; and whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be revoked and made coult:

It is therefore ordered by H18 MAJESTY, by and with the ad his Privy Council, that the said Order be, and the same is hereby revoked, rescinded, annulled and made void. "Wm. L. Bathurst."

This crowns all their efforts—here we have the admission that the measure which they carried in December is useless and mischievous, and a failure both as to levying the duties and their subsequent application; and here we have them, with Parliament sitting, revoking an Act of Parliament by an Order in Council

with Parliament sitting, revoking an Act of Parliament by an Order in Council.

Surely the proper course, when they became aware of the folly they had committed, and the mischief they had done, would have been to have brought in a Bill to repeal the Act upon which the former Order in Council was founded—but no: they knew that by taking that constitutional course they would expose themselves to the lashing of the House of Commons, and the observations of the people;—as it is, like other bankrupts, they admit their loss of character, and sneak into the Gazette.

LORD ALTHORP has brought in his Bill about the House LORD ALTHORP has brought in his Bill about the House-tax repeal—and a pretty mess he must be in; his whole hope in making up the deficiency which must occur in consequence of this reduction was fourfed upon some twopenny-halfpenny rotchet in his head, about the increased revenue from Teaduties. Upon this he is clearly beaten—but nevertheless, neck or nothing, on he must go. He is fairly in for it, and his Bill is in the House—but his position is by no means enviable—casting his looks over his right shoulder at Leadenhall-street, where the "trike" has been tremendous, he sees no hope. If we could fancy the difference between lore and DUTY, we should hear him exclaim to the Brokers and Directors, the Hysons, the Hilhouses, the Twinings and the TWARKEYS. the TWANKEYS.

"Sine Tea 10n possum vivere."

The farce is getting too udicrous to last much longer.

There is a stately plausibility about Lord Grey, and a suavity—more remarkable since the extraction of his last long tooth—which deceive a great many people; and a very large proportion of the best regulated friends of the Established Church, hesitated to sign the Declaration of the Laity, because they said that Lord Gree had, in such particularly strong terms, aunounced his determination to support the Church, and to defend it from an innovations. Well! this was all mighty fine, but we had heard of his standing by his "order," and we know of his futile attempt (not but that he has done pretty well as it is) to swamp the House of Peers. We had also seen the Treasury Circulars to support Baron Smith against O'Connell, andwe saw the Ministers support O'Connell, and we saw the Ministers support O'Connell, and the security of quiescence while nothing more to be relied upon than Lord Grey and his tail, was presented to our view.

We were not very wrong: the triumphant defeat of Sir

We were not very wrong; the triumphant defeat of Sir John Campbell—and we know what Lord Grey thinks of an Attorney-Generalshp, from his having given it to Brougham—has terrifed them. They fancy they have not yet gone far enough, and accordingly we have a little dialogue, performed in the House of Lords between the Premier and his amiable son-in-law, which had evidently been rehearsed—perhaps during the Minister's little junketting for four or five days at Wobert—which justifies completely the apprehensions entertained of the vacillation of the venerable Jonkanoo, when the time should come for putting him under the domination of the Earl of Durham.

We here to extract from the newspaper reports of the pro-

JONKANOO, when the time should come for putting him under the domination of the Earl of Durham.

We beg to extract from the newspaper reports of the proceedings in the Bouse of Lords, the following little observation of Lord Grav's in reply to——his son-in-law:—

"His Noble Firnal had expressed his regret that the measure before the other Bouse for the relief of the Dissenters did not go further in the remval of those grievances of which that class of his Majesty's subjees complained. He concurred with his Noble Friend in thinking that this was a subject which, of all others, demanded the metattentive consideration of the Legislature; but he begged his Noble Friend and their Lordships and the public not to conclude that, because only one measure had as yet been presented, therefore others were not by follow. He could user his Noble Friend that diler Bills would, before long, be brought forward for the removal of the other grieveness complained of by the Dissenters. No man felt more anxious than he did to relieve that class of his Majesty's subjects, where it could be done justly and consistenty with scentify to the Established Church. He wessful to hear from his Noble Friend that, while he advocated the relief of the Dissenters, he supported the Established Church!!—(Hear, hear.)

"The Earl of Demand observed that the declaration of the Noble Earl, that the attention of his Majesty's Government had been directed to the other grievances of which the dissenters complained, would be received by them with the deepest satisfaction, as it was supposed that the Bill introduced by the Noble Lord, the Paymaster of the Forces, was all that was intended to be done by his Majesty's Government upon the subject at present. He was most happy at having been the means of cliciting this statement from his Noble Friend."

Friend."

This is pretty plain—to be sure, nothing could well be more absurd than this serious dialogue—the delight of Lord DURHAM at having elicited from Lord GREV a declaration which he had settled to make, by asking a question which they had agreed he should ask;—the only bit of nativeté in the thing is Lord GREV's expression of real delight at his anniable son-in-law's declaration, that while he advocated the relief of the Dissenters, he supported the Established Church.

We think those who have heard Lord GREV's observations upon this occasion, will see that no part of his Lordship's conduct as likely to supersede the necessity of avowing their devotion and adhesion to the principles of the declaration.

That unhappy Devil—we use the word professionally—the Attorner's General is in a pleasing predicament. He may dandle his little Dudley on his knee in the evenings at home, but that is his ne plus ultra—into Parliament he must not go. There are many man-puppets in other hands who would be glad enough to get out of the present House of Commons, in order to make way for him—but no. If Lord Russell careat Taylstock, and this rejected Attornery General is returned—if Colonel Howard vacate Morpeth, and this tri-coloured functionary is elected—if Captain Spencer retires from Midherst, and the defeated of Dudley succeeds him—What will happen:—Why, these fine, ind-pendent, magnificent Reformers will prove to their dupes that they have kept plenty of what they called rotten boroughs for themselves, and that the whole of their Bill is a fallacy, and moreover that such boroughs are absolutely necessary for the carrying on of a Government. If Peptys had given up Malton to him, it would have represented for then the Attorney General would have represented

nobody but Lord FITZWILLIAM (presumptive, or rather presuming, Marquess of ROCKINGHAM), the leader of the Anti-Tax payers in the United Kingdom, whom it would be, according to Ministerial law, his business to prosecute at the arliest opportunity.

Did anybody ever see such a set of fellows?

MINISTERS have, during the last week, suffered a repettion of the disgraces of the week before—not exactly to he same extent, for they have contrived by dint of Conservator same extent, for they have contrived by dint of Conservator structured to the conservator of a minority; but he assistance to keep themselves out of a minority; but he saft of they will consent to exist upon the charity of their castifundional opponents it is impossible to surnise.

Their victories, however—even with the aid of the Opposition—are so very equivocal, that a person disposed to sill-natured would set them down as defeats; for instance, the get-out of Mr. Byckingham's minorial in a Bill of their own-a Bill, the absurdity of which is really past belief. The Bill is to enforce the establishment and maintenance of a General Register of all seafaring men in the merchant service—for what? why, to enable the Government, in case of need, to call for their services in the navy, which is not to be considered impressment, yet is all that is done under the present impressment system. The only difference likely to be produced by the passing of Sir JAMES GRAHAM's Bill is, that the merchants and the masters of these ships are to be put to the trouble and expense of making out lists of men whom they pay, and by whose services they are enabled to carry at their operations in trade and commerce, in order that whenever a war breaks out, the Government, instead of sending out press-warmants, and taking by hazard such scanging men as they find, may go direct to their merchants and the ships, and, like Glumdalca's grenadiers, "take as man as they think they want." It is, in fact, taxing the merchantnas and shipowners, in order that they may keep kind of Wapping Court Guide to facilitate the Government of the Millist, the only advantage derivable from which, will be the prevention of servicing officer can judge of the "ability" (we use the word physically) of the men mustered before him. What a salutary application of the ballot must that be, which, w

opinion of them?

But let us for a moment consider in detail what the evils are to which the drudge of the merchantman is exposed by impressment: a poor fellow, perlaps, who has been to twenty years doomed to lend his hand to bring Lord Durham's coals to market. Mercy on us! what an occupation. Why this man is impressed, and forced into this.

A home—a comfortable bed—clothes at a price the most reasonable—scapa and tobacco—all of which he may purchase, and, as can be proved, lay by, ten pounds at the end of the year, exclusive of what the fortune of war may give him as prize-money.

He has provisions in abundance—nay, he has the very same provisions, in quantity and quality, as the Captain commanding his ship, or the Admiral commanding the fleet—he has smuch spirits as any man ashore or afloat ought to drink, and if he prefers it, on many stations—we believe, on all—a pint of wine it lear of the control of the control of wine it lear of the control.

if he prefers it, on many stations—we believe, on all—a pull of wine in lieu of them.

If he is ill, he has the best medical advice at hand, gratis—we like to the heart of the medical advice at hand, gratis—we like the heart of the medical advice at hand collisions of the heart of the medical advice at hand collisions of the medical advice at hand collisions.

If he is ill, he has the best medical advice at hand, grafis-medicine for his restoration gratis—every attention and consideration paid to him in illness—every acre taken to ensure his recovery. Pressed or not pressed, he has two months wages advanced him, when his ship is fitted, in order to enable him to supply himself with any little extra comforts; that when he is abroad, he can receive a certain portion of his performed by the consideration for his although the control of the processor with the pr

allot a portion of their pay for the support of their wives or families, or relations, which sum is paid to them monthly, without charge. This, their afficers cannot do.

The man-of-war's-man can write to his home, to his family, his sweetheart, or his friend, let him be where he may, mpholding the honour of our flag in the remotest corner of the world, for the charge of one penny.

Moreover, when his ship is paid, which it must be every year, he can send all, or part of his pay to any place in Great Britain or Ireland. at the risk of Government, for the use of his family, or he may receive it where he pleases, himself.

use of his lamity, or he may receive it where he pleases, himself.

To those men-of-war's-men, who distinguish themselves by their good conduct, their gallantry—and it is hard to make distinctions there—appointments to be petty officers are open. Many a man now walks the quarter-deck, with his shining epaulettes on his shoulders, and glittering orders on his breast, who began before the mast—nay, there are more flags than one flying, and ready to fly, at the word of command, that belong to men who were at their outset what these cockney lubbers call "common sailors." That they were not common sailors, their present station proves.

After this, let it be considered that a man-of-war's-man, after a certain number of years, has his pension, if he shew that he has not forfeited his claim to it by misconduct. Recollect, that if he be wounded, or if he live—as thousands of them do—to a good old age, Greenwich Hospital, that noblest of noble institutions, is open to receive him; but that is not all, his boys and girls are eligible to the schools at Greenwich, and that while he is sitting on his bench, under the shades of that mag-

boys and girls are eligible to the schools at Greenwich, and that while he is sitting on his bench, under the shades of that magnificent building, chewing his quid, and fighting his battles over again, he may see his fond and favourite children enjoying their recreations from study, as happy—aye, happier, perhaps, than the richest and noblest in the land.

Talk of impressment—of the necessity of change—of a Bill of Registration—of Mr. Buckingham's philanthropy, and Sir James Graham's long consideration—we say again, stuff—pull the truth out of the husk of humbug, and see what it is. The people of Sheffield, who sit with their noses at the gind-stone from morning till night making razors and scissors, and fire tongs and hearth shovels, have an undefined notion of the horrors of the sea. This, coupled with their admiration for Mr. Buckingham as an advocate for the liberty of the Pres—which they have confused somehow with the tyranny

of the horrors of the sea. This, coupled with their admiration for Mr. BUCKINGHAM as an advocate for the liberty of the Press—which they have confused somehow with the tyramy of the Press—which they have confused somehow with the tyramy of the Press—wang—have set the gridders in a flame, and it is quite right that Mr. BUCKINGHAM should, as Mr. HAMILTON says, "go the whole Hog." But for a serious discussion, or meeting his motion for a Committee, with a Bill embodying part of his scheme, it is only another proof of the weakness of our wretched Government.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM certainly went farther—at least as the reports say—than he need have done, in praising the good intentions of his colleagues: why, if, as he said, he believed that they nerry did anything without conscientiously meaning well, why did he so gallantly, so honourably, and so properly denounce them in the affair of BARON SMITH, and vote against then because he had a regard for his own honour and character? Rely upon it, the GRAHAM is much too good to remain with them after Easter; but in the mean time we trust that the House of Commons—which is now like the performers in a Dutch concert, where every man plays his own tune—will, in spite of patriotism, philanthropy, Tomfolery, and Mr. BuckinghaM, reject any Bill to after that, which is admitted to be absolutely necessary for the safety of men whose vocations necessarily scatter them over the whole face of the earth, could in no degree whatever compensate.*

Per further information the switzer ride acceptable which. face of the earth, could in no degree whatever compensate. • For further information on the point, vide a pamphlet published by Roake and Varty, on Impressment and Corporal Punishment.

A CLUB in Waterloo-place, called the Literary Union, which has been dissolved for the purpose of getting rid of some objectionable members, is to be re-opened immediately as "THE CLARENCE." A gallant naval officer, much in the liabit of saying good things, observed that, under the circumstances, he thought it ought to be called the "CLEARANCE."

LORD BROUGHAM.

LORD BROUGHAM.

The lamentable incapacity of this great genius in his attempts to perform the duties of Lord Chancellor becomes hourly more and more evident. We do not mean to confine our remarks to his proceedings on the judgment seat only —we refer to his Lordship's arrangements connected with the machinery of his Court. He is now gradually restoring to their former state all the things which he has recently abolished—for instance, as we last week noticed:—

"In the Court of Chancery, on Saturday, Sir Edward Sudden in the Registern's Office, that it was impossible to get any order of the Court during the Court during the Court distance, as we have the get any order of the creased them in. The Louis Chancellor replied, that he had deriving a premium of the Clerks in the Registera's Office, in contempts, but as it was found to lend to such great inconvenience to again appointed."

This is ingenuousness indeed—Upon what was the "re-commendation of the HOUSE OF COMMONS" founded?—Upon Countendation of the House of Commons' founded?—Upon his own scheme, upon his own suggestion, and upon his own advice—but let that pass. The Morning Herald of the 26th of February gave the public a list, nearly as long as that of February gave the public a list, nearly as long as that of Lord (lary's well-settled relations, of places abolished in the Court of Chancery during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, drawn up expressly for the use of Members of Parliament, and signed by Le Marchant. This is a very satisfactory document, indeed—but it wants a pendant—it wants a set-off—and we take leave to give it. What follows is a statement of PLACES CREATED IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY alone during the years 1831, 1832, 1833:—

Right Har T. France Chief Indee

Right Hon. T. ERSKINE, Chief.			Amo	unt of Salar
Sir John Cross	Judge	••	••	£4000
	••	••	••	2000
	••	••	••	2000
Commissioner Williams Commissioner Evans	••	••		1500
Commissioner EVANS	••	••	••	1500
Commission PANE	••	••	••	1500
Commissioner FANE Commissioner MERIVALE Commissioner FONBLANGUB	••	••	••	1500
Commissioner PONBLANCEB	••	••		1500
Chief Daniel HOLROYD	••	••	••	1500
Deputy (NEASED) Chief Registrar Barber Deputy (NEASED)		••	••	800
Chief P. Cinerell	••	••		600
Deputy (Vizard)	••			800
Departs (4 3 -	• •	••		600
Deputy (to Mr. Williams) Par Deputy (to Mr. Evans) Richar Deputy (to Mr. Fans) William	rry*	••		600
				600
			••	600
				600
			- ::	600
	STIELD.		- ::	600
	MS		- ::	100
Mr. Fang's Usher				100
and S Usher		::		100
	••	• •	••	100

Mr. MBRIVALE'S Ush	er			£100
Mr. FONBLANQUE'S U				100
Mr. Holkovn's Usher			•••	100
First Usher in the Cou		,	•••	150
Ditto				150
Chief Judge's Clerk	:: :			100
Sir John Cross's Cler	ł			100
Sir George Rose's Cle				100
Messenger to the Cour				
Clerk of Enrolments,	paid by fee	8	•••	
Deputy ditto,	ditto	• • •		
Accountant General's		•••		300
Ditto	Second Cler	k		200
House Registrar, Basi				• 200
Housekeeper	agains stry p		••	50
House Registrar's Firs	t Clerk. • n	nknown		
Ditto Sec	ond Clerk,	ditto		
Chief Registrar's Chie	Clerk in Or	nlity-court	•••	130
Ditto in Basinghall-st	eet			80
Perter at Basinghall-s	treet—unkna		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Mr. Official Assignee	CLADE .	,	•••	
Ditto ditto	WAITHMAN	• 1		
	Johnson •			
	Gibson •	1		
	ABBOTT *	Į.		
	GOLDSMITH			
	LUSHINGTON	. •		
Ditto ditto	EDWARDS *	•		21,000
	CAN AM *	}	as appe	re by
	KITCHENER	• Parl	iamonto	ry return.
	GREEN *	1	шени	a y return.
	WHITMORE	.		
	GRAHAM *	1		
	TURQUAND	.		
	Belcher •	l l		
	GOWAN *	}		
		•		1200
Secretary of Bankrupt	s, besides je		••	500
His First Clerk • His Second Clerk •		• ••	••	300
	••	• ••	••	80
His Messenger •	••	• ••	••	00
	Total lange		·	10 650
	Total kno	W 14	±	48,670

Those marked with an asterisk are offices to which either Those marked with an assertisk are observed to which either no duties are assigned, or, if any, very trifling ones, and at all events wholly unnecessary; whatever work is done by the individuals holding them, would, for all practical purposes, be as efficiently performed if none of those offices existed.

existed.

We publish this per contra side of Mr. LE MARCHANT'S account, although from the sweeping character of Mr. Goulburn's motion, which has been acceded to, a few days will put our readers in possession not only of the details of these SIXTY-ONE entirely new appointments in one single Tranch of one single Court, but of the Hundreds of new appointments which have taken place under the sanction of our economical patriotic, and Non-Patronage Government! And let it never be forgotten that, in order to keep things "square," the Chancellon in making this vast addition of officers and salaries, provided for the increased expenditure by cutting down other offices which did exist—those offices he is now obliged to restore—but he does not reduce any of the new ones in consequence. in consequence.

in consequence.

An amazing fuss has been made, and is making, we believe, about the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Gleig to the Chaplainey of Chelsea Hospital; why, we cannot imagine—Mr. Gleig is a staunch Tory—a Conservative Tory; he has moreover fought in our battles, before that period when he reversed the matinal description of BUTLER, and—are "From red to black began to turn;" and having worthily taken orders, after having for many years most gallantly obeyed them, seems perhaps of all men in England the best fitted for the office to which Lord John Russell as Paymaster of the Forces has nominated him.

The Tines, and the Chronicle, and such as those, are vastly angry that a piece of preferment should be bestowed upon a Tory by a Whig Government; but they seem to be more than all scandalized, because Mr. Gleig (they say) is, or was, the editor of a newspaper. This seems a very odd objection for gentlemen who, as Sheridan says of the manager in the Critic—"write, themselves"—and still more curious when we happen to know that the son of one editor has received military promotion under the Government in an unprecedented ratio of advancement, and that a very near relation of another has motion under the Government in an unprecedented ratio of advancement, and that a very near relation of another has been provided for very comfortably. Why should they not? It is not because the Tories never did anything for their supporters, that the Whigs should not do what they think just and proper; but that is not the point—their supporters are not satisfied with having all sorts of things done for them, but Lord John Russell is to be hunted down, threatened with the vengeance of Lord Grey, and the deuce knows what, because he has made this appointment.

Now, first of all, Mr. Glelic is not, nor ever was, the editor of a newspaper. This, to be sure, is a powerful vindication of his character against the allegations that he was, made by the gentlemen who are editors of newspapers. It so happens he never was; he may have contributed to newspapers-so has Lord Brougham—so has Mr. Edward people; what

so has Lord Brougham—so has Mr. Edward Ellice—so has Lord Durham—so have half-a-hundred people; what then?—they do so, we suppose, conscientiously. But then, he was a writer in Blackwood—what a thing!—Brougham was a writer—aye, and made his reputation, in a much more violent and infinitely less clever periodical—the old yellow and blue Edinburgh Review—what of that?—But it so happens that Mr. Gleig never wrote a political article in Black-

This we gather from a letter of Mr. GLEIG'S, published

This we gather from a letter of Mr. Gleig's, published—(why did he take the trouble to write it:)—and why should he not write political articles, if he had liked it, as well as that dear Roley-Poley Sidney Smith, or anybody else, of their party, who are of the cloth—but no; Lord John Russell has done unwisely in giving away to a Tory a piece of preferment which a Whig might have held.

Now, as Mr. Gleig never wrote political papers, and has confined himself to works which, without meddling with party feelings, do him infinite credit as a literary man, we at once acquit Lord John Russell of the small motive of buying him over—that is out of the question; we really believe it to be a due appreciation of the merits of Mr. Gleig, and is one small redeeming circumstance in a life full of huge and abominable political faults.

Lord Brougham gave that powerful writer and highly-gifted man. De Garry and the second and the second control of the powerful writer and highly-gifted man. De Garry and the second control of the second control of the powerful writer and highly-gifted man.

abominable political faults.

Lord Brougham gave that powerful writer and highlygifted man, Dr. Croly, a living; we never heard a word
about that—and that seemed a sort of parallel case—may more,
we will go to the other extreme—the Duke of Wellington,
when he was Prine Minister, gave Dr. Grey, Lord Grey's
brother, the living of Bishopsgate, and the Times and
Chronicle never opened their lips about it—nay, when the
Duke of Wellington made Mister Lambton, the WhigRadical coal-merchant, a Peer—much to the surprise of the
world—none of these high-flown Radical Gleig-killers
moved a finger.

As far as literary matters go, Lord John Russen.

As far as literary matters go, Lord John Russell is

chiefly known by his extraordinary play of *Don Carlos*, and by his gratuitous revivification of the lively poems of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams; but still he has shewn a feeling which deserves praise, and which we are sure is worthy, because it meets with reprobation from the papers which usually support all his other most unjustifiable

measures.

The testimonials of respect and esteem for the character of Mr. Baron Smith, which are from every side pouring in upon that excellent and learned Judge, afford the most striking and disagreeable proofs to the divided Cabinet of the public opinion of their proceedings. But the most convincing proof of the falschoods by which Mr. Patrick Egan of Moate (himself, no doubt, deceived) imposed upon the too confiding and credulous O'CONNELL, so as to induce him to bring forward charges against the learned Baron, which charges the King's Government, excepting always Sir James Graham, supported, is to be found in the following statement of the Jury who tried the cases at Castlepollard, the scene of the learned Baron's alleged misconduct:—

"We, the jury who tried the Castlepollard case, having seen the statement in the newspapers, that Baron Suith proceeded with the trial in that case against our will and desire, and coerced us by his charge to acquit the prisoners, declare that neither of the above statements are the facts, but quite the reverse; neither was it the case, that the trial was entered upon at half-past three o'clock. Baron Smith entered at about or before eleven o'clock in the forenoun, and the trial commenced almost immediately after, by calling the jurors; but so much time was taken up in putting jurors aside, and challenging and signing objections, that Sergeant Penneral and in the afternoon.

"Charles Arabin, Foreman; Robert Matthews, John Thomson, R. H. Levinge, Christopher Adamson, John Smith, Robert M. Jameson, Peter Smith, Anger Brock. Peter Green.

the trial commenced almost immediately after, by calling the jurors jubut so nuch time was taken up in putting jurors aside, and challenging and signing objections, that Sergeant Pennerature did not begin to state the case for the prosecution multi about two o'clock in the afternoon.

"Charles Arabin, Foreman; Robert Matthews, John Thomson, R. H. Levinge, Christopher Adamson, John Smith, Robert M. Jameson, Peter Smith, Anger Brock, Peter Green.

"Captain Tenison Lyons, one of the jury, is dead above six months; and Mr. John Black has since gone to reside in the country of Longford, but his signature is expected to be affixed to said certificate."

While we are upon this subject, we may as well say a few words with respect to our statement in this Paper of the kind and considerate conduct of Lord Wellesley towards Mr. Baron Smith, under the circumstances in which he was placed by the ridiculous conduct of Mr. Littleton, his Excellency's son-in-law, in order to shew what a tissue of shuffling and trickery the proceedings of the Ministers and their underlings exhibit.

"We had sincere pleasure in transferring to the columns of our Smpplement an article from the John Bull, which stated 'Marquis Wellesley's entire disapprobation of the course pursued towards the Leurned Judge.' But what was our surprise and disappointment to read, at the conclusion of avery vulgar, slang, and glundy-like paragraph, in the (Dublin) Post of Thursday, and under the head, 'Baron Smith,' the following passage:—""There is not a particle of truth in that statement. Lord Wellesley."

If this bettree, we are sorry for it—"I we have sought to dishonour him, it would have been one of the prondest demonstrations of a great mind to have made such a communication as that denied by the length upon the proper state of an apprical Judge, and on have proved to his sentiments the utmost possible notoricty. If we were disposed to libel Lord Wellesley Lord of the hird was only to dishonour him, it would have been one of the prondest demonstrations of a

and his own pureinsed denimer.

In order to set ourselves right as to our original statement, which we know to be correct, we have to quote from the Dublin Evening Mail the following paragraph:—

"Lord Wellerley did, to our positive knowledge, express himself in terms of honest and manly indignation at the course nolpited eith hespect to Satrlenes to that distinguished and estimable individual—Barro Satrlenes to that distinguished and estimable individual—Barro Satrlenes to that distinguished and estimable individual—Barro Satrlenes to the statement of his honour, integrity, impartiality, and blent seems here interesting the vote come to, mil expressive of the high sense hereaftened by an observation in reference to hever expression to the statement of the stat

servation."
This is the climax—for, if our statement went to show the This is the climax—for, it our statement went to shew the private feeling of the Marquess Wellebelky, in opposition to the public absurdity of his son-in-law, this supplement proves that, in his capacity of LORD LIEUTENANT of Ireland, his Excellency was ready to come to England, and oppose his testimony to that of the Right Honourable Secretary.

THE events of the last week have been pregnant with matter of instruction, encouragement, and warning, to the friends of national religion and social order. The signs of the times need no Daniel to interpret them; no seer is necessary to unveil their meaning. The most short-sighted disciple the times need no Daniel to interpret them; no seer is necessary to unveil their meaning. The most short-sighted disciple of the modern school of expediency and concession must have at length begun to profit by the lessons of experience, and to perceive (we hope and trust not too late) the futility of attempting to conciliate, by a gradual abandonment of principle, the insatiable foes of the Constitution in Church and

State.

The cry of our enemies has ever been that of the horse-leech, "Give, give!" As was the case with the Danes of the South, and the Freebooters of the North, blackmail and treasure, the dishonourable price of a temporary impunity, have only served to encourage their aggression and stimulate their rapacity. The analogy may seem harsh and illiberal, but it is true, and borne out to the full, by the history of the three great measures which have tried the principles and will distinguish the history of the present generation—the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, Catholic Emancipation, and Reform of Parliament. Each successive boon has been pronounced perfect and definitive when in prospect, insuffic pronounced perfect and definitive when in prospect, insuffi-cient and unsatisfactory when attained, an earnest and a reason for further concession when the subject of after discussion.

Are we then opposed to all renovation and improvement?

By no means. To reforms, conducted by a friendly hand, and directed to the maintenance of the great institutions of

he country, with which we believe to be identified the civil and religious liberties of the people, we have ever lent.our humble aid. But, where the meditated changes are suggested by avowed enemies, or dictated under the mask of friendship,

he country, with which we believe to be identified the civil and religious liberties of the people, we have ever lent our numble aid. But, where the meditated changes are suggested by avowed enenies, or dictated under the mask of friendship, but with the obvious purpose of subversion, we have ever been, and shall continue to be, the uncompromising foes to reform. We will not consent, whilst we deprecate the end, to furnish the means.

It is upon these principles that we have advocated the great cause of the Church of England, which is now assailed on all sides, with an apparent force and unity of design, inconsistent with the discordant elements and mottley materials of which the besieging army is composed. Bunded together, under the general and indefinite name of Dissenters, united pro having, for the demolition of the noble citadel, which has so long been the blessing and protection even of themselves, they forget their irreconcilable differences, and merge their contrarieties of opinion and principle, in the common and unholy cause which they speciously denominate Church Reform. Sectarians of every shade and hue, who, when a matter of property or profit is concerned, ean contend with an animosity and mutual hostility, which has suggested the term "odium theologicum," (witness the recent case of Lady Hewler's charity,) can yet take sweet counsel together, when the plunder and subversion of the Church is proposed. The very principle and spirit of their unnatural coalition, farnish tolerable evidence of the rancour and the violence which would characterize that strile for the mastery which would be the inevitable consequence of the removal of the National Establishment. For what is a Dissenter? "I," says Mr. 18UNIO, "I have converted West"s Picture-gallery into a Tower of Babel." "I," and the High Priest of the St. Simonians; mine is the sect for liberty of conscience and community of wives." "I," says ROBERT TAYLOR, "I am a man of unfettered mind and anartyr to the sacred cause of truth." This is perhaps a car

a broat the ot demarcation, the Friends and loses of hallonar religion.

These principles we conceive to be embodied and asserted with force and perspicuity in the "Declaration of the Laity of the Church of England." He who will not sign it is no true friend to that Church. It pledges no one to any opinion on the debateable subject of Church reform, or the expediency or inexpediency of any measure in detail, such as a just commutation of tithes. It points to the principles which ought to govern any measure of legislation on so sacred a subject, and does no more. Our enemies may assert or insinuate the contrary—our friends will see through their designs.

We are rejoiced to say that every day affords fresh evidence of the excellent spirit which animates all classes on this subject. Of this the Dissenters themselves are now convinced. We have before on many occasions alluded to Birmingham. We cannot do better in conclusion, than give the following extract from a letter received from that place in the course of the last week. It is from one of the principal bankers in the town. He says:—

"The number of names. I think, will now amount to 12,003.

last week. It is from one of the principal bankers in the town. He says:—

"The number of names, I think, will now amount to 12,003, which comprises all the Magistrates, most of the bankers, merchants, large manufacturers, dealers and shopkeepers, and of the operative class of inhabitants by far the most sober and reflecting portion. Too much praise cannot be given to a country Clergyman, the Rev. G. Bans, of Rowley Regis, a parish about nine miles off. He has preached upon the value of connecting the Clurch with the State for several Sundays, and convinced so many brawlers for the common cry of separation, of the folly of their demand, that the whole state of that once Radical place is changed. One thousand four hundred names were obtained in that parish."

four hundred names were obtained in that parish."

WE last week exposed the shuffling—we must not, for fear of the Speaker's warrant, call it by a harsher name—of Lord Althorp and that man Littleton, about the suppression of the Pilot newspaper. The Warder has the following article—we quite agree with the Warder about Mr. STANLEY—Mr. STANLEY, Sir James Graham, Lord Melbourne, and Lord Lansdowne, ought to get out of the present Cabinet—we should have said the Duke of Richmond too—but we leave him to his fate and his family; his affectionate brothers have set the example of defection from his cause, and vote against him night after night; and, as they say of a bad servant, we really believe the Duke is "notworth his salt."

The Warder says:—

his salt."

The Warder says:—

"It is a quibble, degrading to the dignity of Government as it is at variance with truth, to say that the Stamp Commissioners acted solely on their own independent authority, without the knowledge or concurrence of Government. The refutation of this falsehood has proceeded out of the mouth of the Irish Chief Secretary, who had previously affected ignorance of the procedure altogether! Can anything be meaner than the denial? Can anything be meen entitying and degrading than the enforced confession? Who, with the feelings and degrading than the enforced confession, while detracting from the dignity of an authority which, for the sake of our country and His Majesty's service, we kope will be but of brief duration. Mr.

STANLEY was not judicious, but he was bold and manly: he undertook nothing that he dare not avow, and whether from consoicusness of honourable intention, or recklessness of censure, he did nothing of which he was ashamed, nor sought to cover the errors of his judgment or the lapses of his policy, with the poor and ineffective veil of distingenous custistry. A man of un opposite character cannot be respected by public opinion. Such a man is therefore unfit for high public authority.

It is now admitted that a correspondence took place between Mr. LITLIFON and the Stamp Office, on the subject of the suppression of the Pidu Newspaper, which the former has the hardhood (we cannot find a fitter term) to say was of a private nature. What I a correspondence between the Chairman of the Board of Stamps in London, and the Chief Secretary of Ireland, which was followed by the suppression of a Journal which constituted the sole property and means of support to the unfortunate Proprietor whom a Government prosecution had previously consigned to a prison—is this to be called private! The sentence of the Court did not include the prisoner's starvation, but the private correspondence supplies the deficiency, and that he may have no bread to eat, Mr. Barrett's newspaper is suppressed! These are the Whigs, the patrons of reform!!!"

TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL

SIR,—It is desirable that you or any one of your legal correspondents would take some notice of the Bankruptey Bill now in progress in the House of Commons. The professed object is to invest half the balances of all bankrupts' estates, whether on principal or dividend accounts, in the purchase of 3 per cent. Consols, and to apply the income in aid of the fee fund, and payment of additional clerks in Chancery. The effect will necessarily be to delay, if not defeat creditors, and at all evants to deprive them of the benefit of all interest on the fund in bankruptcy, there being no reason why each separate fund should not be invested for the benefit of the creditors, after every effort shall have been made to divide it among them.

I have neither time nor talent-to state the grivance, and Mr. W. BROUGHAM Was in the same predicament when he brought in the Bill, therefore the public are wholly without information on the subject—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Landon, 6th. March, 1834.

The Mandan of Salvaden has a vertical a year, the extraory

THE Worder of Saturday has an article upon the extraor-dinary confidence with which the present Ministers attempt to delude the House of Commons by statements, the utter groundlessness of which they must, at the very moment they

groundlessness of which they must, at the very moment they are speaking, be thoroughly convinced.

We remember that manikin, Lord John Russell, declaring in the House of Commons, that IRELAND was perfectly tranquil, adding, with "a crow," that its blessed state of repose was entirely attributable to the Reform Bill; and this delusion has been carried on even to the present moment. The Warder says-

this delusion has been carried on even to the present moment. The Warder says—

"There was a time when a gentleman—at least persons conventionally such—would not utter a falsehood. There was a time when the great Functionaries of the State were more than presumed to be gentlemen: but, we have lived to see a time when a Minister of the King can assert in the face of notorious facts and in the Assembly of the Empire, the thing that is not, with as cool, deliberate and unblushing audacity as O'CONNELL himself. Deceiving their Sovenero, deceiving the British People, seeking to deceive the Legislature, Ministers continue to assert the restored tranquility of Ireland; while utter contempt of the laws, and outrages upon person and property, are daily and nightly repeated in every quarter of the country—nothing can be more indicative of an allhance between Ministers and the Popish Agitators than the flagrant disregard of truth, equally manifested by both. While those delusive representations of restored tranquility are transmitting to the superior Authorities in London, the Victaror is under the necessity of awakening the Coercion Bill to vigorous actions against Kilkenny Rebellion; and the Provincial Journals, which are not yet devoted to falsehood and the Provincial Journals, which are not yet devoted to falsehood and the Provincial that, covering its head beneath its wing, hopes to escape its enemy, imagine perhaps that when they close their own eyes, those of the public authorities with which Irchand is now blessed, we should see the country only as if pictured by the magic pencil of a Claude Lorraine—all its features softened down to the mellowing into of reposing hurmony; and no glowing warmt gilding our green hills and tuneful groves, and spreading from the western segment of Henner's great arch its sweet influence over the visible horizon—none, no, none but the majostic and beneficent setting orb of davalut, alse's the the Buzzards of the Castle trust their heads under their wings as they may, poor suffering Ir

wings as they may, poor suffering Ireland presents a very different aspect.

From our Kells correspondent, only thirty miles from the Castle gate, we have the following:—

"On the night of Friday last (21st ult.) another atrocious outrage was perpetrated in this parish. The stack-yard of Mr. Robbar Dyas, a Protestant, was maliciously set fire to, on his farm of Relianth Boyne. A quantity of straw at the barn door, and three stacks of wheat, were consumed. From the barn, which was nearly burnt down, three young lambs were carried off, and one of the ewes plucked of her wood by the barbarians. A threatening notice was left in the porch of Mr. Dyas's house, stating that 'he would suffer for his conduct to the widow Smith.' A peculiar feature of this case is, that great members were engaged in it. The police at Ford's-town, about two miles from the scene of destruction, have given sworn informations, that from eight o'clock on Friday evening, until welve at night, they heard horns blowing and dogs barking in all directions. At midnight they heard horns blowing and dogs barking in all directions. The fact is, that Ireland has never been in so dangerous a state as at present; the organization of the rabble is complete, and if the Coercion Bill should be allowed to expire, no man's life or property will be secure for one hour in this ill-faited country.'

To this, let us subjoin a few statements collated during

To this, let us subjoin a few statements collated during the week, as the best answers to the impudent falsehoods which Ministers endeavour to crain down the throats of the PEOPLE, whom, above all men, the WHIGS must hate and despise. Here is a list:—

PEOPLE, whom, above all men, the WHIGS must hate and despise. Here is a list:—

"1. On Sunday night a party of about fifty armed men attacked the house of the Rev. James Mansergh, in the parish (Lismaiin) of which he is the Protestant curate, some of whom fired into the party of the New James Mansergh, in the parish (Lismaiin) of which he is the Protestant curate, some of whom fired into the party of the third of the control of the lower of the theory of the windows and fired several shots into the louse. We are happy to be able to add, that the Rev. Mr. Mansergh's wound is not likely to produce a more serious injury to him than the inconvenience of temporary confinement.—An attempt was also made to assassinate the Rev. Anthony Armstrong on the high road, as he was going to visit one of his parishioners at Ballyphillip.

"2. On Sunday night, the lith alt., a number of ruffians went to the house of a man named Gibbons, residing at Currawn, neighbourhood of Newport-Parit, and committed a violent assault on. him and his family—beating them and breaking their furniture. They then forcibly carried off a young girl of the name of Catharine Mulloy, who resided in Gibbon's house. Gibbon's daughter contrived to conceal herself, and so escaped. On the informations of Gibbons a warrant was granted to John Pounden, Esq. C.C.P., who at 9 o'clock, P.M., started in search of the young girl and the parties concerned. After having marched all night, and having endured the greatest fatigue, travelling through bogs and mountains, he came up with one of the fellows on Wednesday morning. He then got information that the girl was concealed about eight miles farther on. Having undergone much toil, they at length came in view of some of the party, who were bearing off the girl across the mountains.

"Mr. Pounden immediately gave the "view hollo," cheered on his party, and, after a splendid chase o

exertions of Mr. Pounden and his party in this case which we have just mentioned."—Mayo Constitution.

3. "A "A farm house, situate on the lands of Kinneagh, Carlow, the property of the Rev. John Spray, was maliciously set fire to by some lawless miscreants, and burned to the ground.

4. "Saturday evening list, the house of an agricultural cottier, at Ballykett, hear Klirush, named Neil, was attacked by three men, who struck and beat the owner, a young man, in so mercilers are recognised and in cristody.

5. "Michael Cullerton, of Cappenrush near Ballyfinn, was fired at while in his own yard, on the night of Thesday last, about the hour of eight o'clock. Some of the shots hit him on the back, but did not enter the flesh; one entered the flesh of his high. About twelve months back a stmilar attempt was made, and no reason can be assigned but his having taken, about nine years since, some land in that place."—Leinster Express.

We might select from the different Irish provincial paper many more details of equal atrocities; but these are enough to shew how far justified Lord John Russell, or anybody else, is in proclaiming Ireland in a state of tranquillity.

In a similar way Ministers have the effrontery to state that their West India measure has been pre-eminently successful; that it has spread peace and happiness around, consolidated all interests, soothed all difficulties, and overcome all asperities. The very contrary is the fact—as witness the Memorial of the published, and as witness what we publish now: what we publish now :-

" A Memorial of the inhabitants of the districts of Demerara Essequibo, to General Sir J. CARMICHAEL SMYTH, Governor of British Guiana, has just reached us. It shows that the Colony is much usin culture, has just reactived us. It snows that the Colony is much alarmed by the restlessness of the negroes, consequent upon the Government proclamation on the passing of the Slavery Abolition Act. The Memorial is signed by a great number of the most respectable and influential white inhabitants; the memorial is dated the 12th of Ja.

Is it, we ask, to be borne that a Government should be suffered to delude and deceive the country which they affect

His MASESTY's beautiful miniature frigate Adelaide, constructed a Sheerness, has been recently taken to pieces, and removed to Virginia Water, where it is to be put together under the superintendence of the Master Assistant of Sheerness dockyard.

It is said to be arranged that Mr. HOLYOAKE GOODRICKE will relinquish the Melton Hounds at the close of the present season, and that Lord Kinnaird will take them as a subscription pack, his Lordship generously offering 3,000l. as his subscription.

Sir HEW DALRYMPLE HAMILTON, of Bargany and North Berwick, Baronet, expired at Bargany a few days ago, after a protracted illness. The worthy Baronet was in his sixtieth year.

Dr. Goddard, the Archdeacon of Lincoln, has refused to with the requisition of his Clergy, calling upon him to preside at a Meeting for the declaration of their sentiments on the dangers which beset the Church.

Saturday upwards of 180 Gentlemen dined at the Albion with Sir WM. BLIZARD, to manifest their esteem for his professional labours, now extending far into a century; the day was Sir William's birthday, and so far the more appropriate. W. Colton, Esq., F.R.S., took the Chair; and in giving the health of this distinguished guest it was received in the most flattering manner to the aged Knight.

It appears by a Return laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. O'Dwyrn, that the prosecution of the Pilot Newspaper for publishing the Agitator's letter to the people of Ireland, cost the Government 7021. 9s. 4d.

The annual meeting of the Thames Tunnel Company was held on Tuesday, B. Hawes, Esq., in the Chair. The admission money last year was 989l. 15s., the charges of the works were 744l. 8s. 10d. The balance in hand was 5321. 7s. 1d.

Last week fourteen horses were burned to death in a stable at Mattenhole, near Dalkeith, belonging to Mr. Renton. The fire was the result of accident by a boy taking in a candle.

So characteristic are the Americans in all they do, that part of a public procession on the anniversary of the execution of New York, is described to have consisted of a party of butchers, drawn in a soft of rustic arbour or shambles, "tastefully festooned with sausages."

In consequence of the strong representations made against a projected branch of the Grent Western Railway, which would have in-tersected the play-fields of Eton College, the intention of making that branch has been wholly abandoned.

branch has been wholly abandoned.

We hear a great deal of the deputations who visit Downing-street; we think the following is as complete a specimen of deputations we ever met with:—"I. R. N. Leake, Esq., one of the Assistant Clerks in the Treasury, assists the Hon. Colonel Garv in his duties as Private Secretary to the Premier. Colonel Gave commands the 71st Light Infantry, quartered at Fort George, N.B. He left his Regiment the commencement of last month, for the purpose of attending his Parliamentary duties. The first Major of the 71st generally approach of the 11st generally desired to the commencement of the state o forms the regimental duties of Colonel Grey during his absence."

The following brief account of proceedings in Portugal must be gratifying to Curpu:—"The Lisbon papers which have come to hard up to the 24th, contain Saldanna's official account of the battled the 18th. The despatch is too long to allow of our republishing it. We shall only, therefore, add, that the attack was made by the Miguality forces under Layer that they fought becaute and even guelite forces under LEMOS, that they fought bravely and even nercery, and mat me regrouses contess they had as much on the hands as they could well manage. Saldanha snys that he need witnessed any scene equal to the carnage of the Miguelites, or any fire equal to that which the Miguelites poured upon him, except in the breach of San Sebastian."

the breach of San Sebastian."

BRIGHTON.—Our local politicians are terribly alarmed lest my Lord BROUGHAM's projected Incorporation Billshould be thrust down their throats, which they imagine would take the power out of their own hands in local matters, and transfer it to persons less competent to conduct their affairs; while the Radical portion of the inhabitant suppose that they should be subject to a perpetual system of tyranny. It is very evident that the affairs of this town have been conducted in a manner far from satisfactory to the majority of the inhabitants, and many of them, although they are averse to the Loan Chancel. and many of them, although they are averse to the Long Chancis-Lon's Bill, would gladly see the Local Act amended. The Commis-sioners are for ever in hot water, and some of them who have had the principal management of the affairs are in bad odour with the small ratepayers. A somewhat stormy Meeting took place on Monday stormy ratepayers. A somewhat stormy Meeting took place on Mountain the Town Hall, to take into consideration the proposed Incorporation Bill; but it passed a string of Resolutions expressive of their objection to this town being incorporated. They have no desire to oppose the Bill with regard to other towns, but beg that Brighlan may be created from the achievable, for whatever may he its merits. oppose the Bill with regard to other towns, but beg that Brighton may be erased from the schedule; for, whatever may be its merits as a general measure, it is not suited to the peculiar circumstance of Brighton; conceiving that it would tend to alter the state of society within the borough, and be highly detrimental to the prosperity of

The Meeting was attended by Tories, Whigs, and Radithe town. It was resolved to a ories, whigs, and Radicals, and they were unanimous in their opposition to the Bill, but dissented on the present local management. It was resolved to present petitions to both Houses of Parliament.

On Monday evening, as Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Pechell were returning home in their carriage from a visit to Sir R. Joxes at Worthing, the horses shyed and ran against a waggon; the reins mapped as under, and the coachman of course lost all command over the coachman over the coa mapper about the course to the to gamer up the broken terms, our thindreaders in eined in his sitempt, and fell to the ground, when the wheels of the carriage passed over his left leg, and snapped the bone in two places. The horses shortly afterwards stopped of their own accord. Mrs. Pechellesseped unburt. We are glad to say the Captain is going on well.

Prince HOMENIOHE has ceased to work miracles, in consequence of a singular accident. He received one day a letter entreating him to say four masses for a young lady who had her left-leg four inches shorter than her right. The number four had been written in cipher; the writing was indistinct; the Prince read eight instead of four, and said eight masses. His success was complete it was even nore than complete, for the left leg having grown an inch at every mass, was now four inches longer than the right. The Prince was so deeply afflicted with this successful result of his prayers; that he so deeply anneced which can be successful result of his prayers; that he has renounced all future attempts, and transferred his remaining stock of miraculous power to the Frau Schumann, an old woman suck of introduction in Saxony. The credulous now direct their steps towards her house: her intercissions, we understand, prove most towards her house: effectual when the moon is on the wane.

It is stated by those who are acquainted with the state and habits of the common people, that their preference for English gin is now so confirmed, that there is on that account little chance of its recurring to a foreign spirit, and that, therefore, smuggling would not be increased by an additional tax on English gin.

The fructifying M.P. for Manchester is making to himself fries of the mammon of radicalism, of this town, to ensure to himself the only chance he has, of ever being again elected a Parliamentary representative. He has declared to his friends that he wishes them to consider him as Member for Dover. The late vote of censure of his conduct, hy his Manchester constituents, has no doubt prevented his accepting the presidency of the Board of Trade. Hobbowed, he knows he would be, if he to dared venture a re-election for that

In our advertising columns will be found an official announcement of the Grand Musical Festival, which is to take place at Westminster Abbey, next summer, towards which his Majesty has been pleased Abbey, next summer, towards which his MAJESTY has been plensed to give a donation of 500 guineas. Amongst the Directors are Lord Cawdon, Lord Howe, Lord Denbigh, Lord Belfast, Lord Saltoux, Lord Buggettesh, Sir Andrew Barnand, and Sir Benjamth Stephenson. His MAJEST has appointed Sir George Smalt conductor of the musical department, which will consist of between six and seven hundred performers in the orchestra.

We perceive from the Manchester Times that the proposal to enact religious observance of the Sabbath meets with great opposition in that town and neighbourhood, from many professing Christians who object to legislative interference in matters of conscience.

There are now confined in the gool of Shepton Mullet 300 prisoners! During the last month 138 prisoners have been committed to the above gaol.

There is a rumour of Mr. Scholefield's retirement from the representation of Birmingham on account of ill-health.

Mr. Televan, the engineer, has presented to Parliament his report for a more healthy and efficient supply of water to the metroreport or a more mentally and emicrent supply to another polis. The survey, it will be remembered, was undertaken by the Government at the suggestion of Sir Francis Burdett. The estimate of the expense is calculated by Mr. Telford at 800,000l.

The ex-Dey of Algiers, describing the indomitable hatred between the Algerines and the Tunisians, said, at Paris, in 1891, that if a native of each place were to be boiled together in a cauldron, and suffered to cool, they would immediately separate.

The Ayr District of Burghs finally closed on Friday se'unight, placing Lord James Struart in a majority over his opponent in all the burghs, and with a total majority in his favour of 92. The Raditals were so infurinted when they found that Mr. Taylon was likely to be defeated, that at Irvine on Thursday, they committed acts of most disgraceful violence.

The Scotch papers speculate upon a vacancy for Dumfriesshire, in consequence of the expected advancement of the present.Representative, John James Hope Johnstone, to the Peerage.

The Bishop of London has been appointed ex affici and his force the Duke of Hamilton succeeds to the trusteeship of the British Museum, vacant by the decease of the same No-blaman.

The conduct of the Members for the agricultural counties of Cumand conduct of the Members for the agricultural counties of cumberland and Westmorland, upon the Malt-tax question, is very instructive as respects the conscientiousness of certain Whigs. If there be anything like truth in these Northern Members, they are of opinion that the agricultural interest deserves, and ought to receive; support from the Legislature—they have said so, or words to the same effect, a hundred times at multic marking, that when the question gettrally abanded times at public meetings; but when the question actually comes on in the House where they have the power of Legislators, there have post is deserted, or they fight on the side of the enemy. They commit the interests of their party, rather than the interests of their country. their country, and their own expressed or understood engage

Dr. Vowler Short has been appointed to the living of St. George combury; nothing more proper—nothing more just—he deserved But mark, the CHANCELLOR, of all men in the world, selects Dr. SRORT for the preferment, because in accepting it he vacates a living in Hampshire, which falls to the lot of the Rev. Mr. Barine, whose brother is other is married to Lord Gray's daughter, and is ex-office a Lord of the Treasury.—One more of the Tribe of Fortune.

A few days since an accident occurred to the Earl of Westmore. LAND, which was very near being attended with a fatal result. The Noble Earl, in consequence of indisposition, had been confined to his house at Apethorp, (eight miles from Stamford), and had been erdered a medicinal draught. The servant whose duty it was to administer the medicine to his Noble Master gave him the contents of a phial of laudanum, instead of the draught, which his Lordship is contents, but his Lordship, who was attended by Dr. Araoun, Lordship, was not declared out of danger till Friday morning. His clares that he never was better in his life.

The question as to the propriety of demanding a scrutiny into the b), which was very near being attended with a fatal result.

The question as to the propriety of demanding a scrutiny into the

otes at the Leeds election having been referred to a Committee of the friends of Sir John Beckett, the Committee have reported that, striking off all the defective votes on each side, Sir John has a majority of legal votes greater than that by which Mr. Baines was returned sitting Member. They do not, however, recommend an appeal to the house of Common, under the circumstances, as, sides the great expense and the anomalous character and uncertainty of the tribunal before whom the question would have to be decided, a general election is perhaps nearer than most persons suppose. They, therefore, recommend in preference, the formation of permanent Committees for exercising a proper guardianship over the process of registration, and a vigilant protection of the rights of the really qualified voters.—There seems no doubt whatever of Sir John's return upon any future occasion.

The following is from the Brighton Gazette:-" The House The following is from the Brighton Gazette:—" 'The Honse of Commons, Sir,' said Pirt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, to George II.—'the House of Commons, Sir, is inclined to mercy.' Sir,' answered the King, 'you have taught me to look for the sense of my people in other places than the House of Commons!' And it is to 'other places than the House of Commons' that we must now look for the 'sense' of the people. Even the Morning Chronicle is compelled most reluctantly to confess that the Administration is compelled most reductantly to contess that the Administration is universally odious; and that the House, by supporting the Ministers, is hourly losing the confidence of the country. Yet in that very House, take away the members holding office and place, and the Government of Earl Gare could not stand a week. To this miserable complexion are the Whigs come at last."

The Kentish Observer says :- "The Reform Union at Hythe is defunct. At the quarterly meeting, on the 25th ult., it was dissolved. We have not heard the cause, but trust that its dissolution may be attributed more to the growing sense and better feelings of those with whom it originated, than to the reluctance of the poor creatures who constituted the greater number to pay their sixpence per quarter subscription. The leaders of this 'motley crew' must have had strong reasons for advising its discontinuance, after declaring their sittings permanent until they had obtained vote by ballot, annual parliaments, the obliteration of the national debt, and the renovation

The same paper has the following:

REMARKABLE REGISTER, IN THE PARISH OF KEYN, NEAR LEI-CERTER.—Mr. THOMAS SAMPSON being Minister, in the year 1663, he had by his wife *Tomison*, eight children, viz.:—

•••	baptized			••	Anno 1630
••	••	••		••	1632
••	••	••		••	•• 1633
• •	••	••		••	1635
••	••	••		••	1637
••	••	••		••	1639
••	••	••		••	1641
••	• • •	••	20 Oct.	••	1644
		baptized	baptized	baptized 12 Feb 6 May 6 Feb 11 Oct 1 Nov 15 Dec 25 July	6 May 6 Feb

He could not serve the cure of Keym before he was twenty-two,

quently ne	naa serve	ա ու աւ ւ	ne pirth of f	118	
1st child	••		67 years,	being aged	1 89
2d child	••	• •	69 ditto	٠ ٥	91
3d ditto	••	••	70 ditto	••	92
4th ditto	••	••	72 ditto	••	94
5th ditto	••	• •	74 ditto	••	96
6th ditto	••	••	76 ditto	••	98
7th ditto	••	• •	78 ditto	••	100
8th ditto	••	••	81 ditto	••	103

Mr. Sameson was buried August 4, 1655, aged 114, and had been Minister of Keym ninety-two years. The register is in his own writing fill near the time of his death.

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS ABROAD .- The following literary curiosity, in answer to an advertisement for a governess in his family, was received by a gentleman in this town last week;—" Sir—In answer to your adversment I have a greet desire to obtain a sitiation as school nistress I never teached in anney School but at the same time flater myself capabel of plain reading and righting a satisfactory carctory may be obtanid I am, &c."—The fair applicant's penmanship was on a par with her orthography .- Birmingham Advertiser.

The following are extracts from the latest Calcutta papers:

on a par win nor ormography.—Distinguish Advertises:

The following are extracts from the latest Calcutta papers:—
Biturtrone.—In the purguinnah of Radiuwil resided a Brahmin, a Fuqueer, who was particularly respected by the inhabituits in the surrounding districts. The Zemindars this season came to him on account of the deficiency of rain, and solicited his intercession with Mahade. The Brahmin promised that the deity would give them rain on a certain day, and sent them away satisfied. This particular day however, passed over, and not a drop fell sufficient to moisten the wings of a mosquito. They accordingly returned disconsolate to the Brahmin, who a second time promised them rain another day. This also, however, pussed off in the same manner, and a third day was normed, but still no rain fell. At length the Brahmin retired to his mundar, and accusing the divinity of falsehood, terminated his existence by cutting his own thront.

Cawelorie.—The cholorus raging here and in the country round about in a dreadful mamer. At Banda the deaths amongst the Enropeans, chiefly females, have been awful—no less than four; Mrs. Alvshit, Mrs. and Miss BeamE. a Mrs. Miscrea, hesides an Assistant-Surgeon and a child of a Mrs. Alvshit's All this in so small a station is quite appalling. Here a number of Europeans in the barracks have been carried off, but as yet no officer.

Allahand.—Government has already granted 500rs, per muscom for the new college at this station, and have promised to give the institution every reasonable support. As yet no arrangements have been made in defull, but Mr. Clutt', froy or normogements have been made in defull, but Mr. Clutt', froy or normogements have been made in defull, but Mr. Clutt', froy or normogements have been made in defull, but Mr. Clutt', froy or his way up, having been hired on a monthy salary of 250rs.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. John Rhould Hanvey, B.A. has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Rectory of Sudeley, in the diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Edward Henry Dawson. Patron, the Right Hon. Lord Rivers.

The Rev. WILLIAM Gondand, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, has been licensed, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the perpetual Curacy of Charlton Kings, in the diocese of Gloucester, to the perpetual Curacy of Charlton Kings, in the diocese of Gloucester, to the perpetual Curacy of Charlton Kings, in the diocese of Gloucester, to the perpetual Curacy of Charlton Kings, in the diocese of Gloucester, to the perpetual Curacy of Edward of Henry Walling, Patrons, the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Jesus College, Oxford. The Rev. Mr. Monters and Scholars of Jesus College, Oxford. The Rev. Mr. Monters and the Vicerter-pince, Kent.

The Rev. Edward Dackson, of Bolion, has been instituted to the Rectory of Dufton, near Appleby, by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, on the presentation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Thanet.

The Rev. Thomas Trucker, M.A., has been appointed perpetual Curate of the Chapel Royal, Brighton, void by the resignation of the Rev. H.J. Urquiart. Patron, the Vicera of Brighton.

A dispensation has passed the Great Scal to enable the Rev. John Morle Startron, B.D. Vicer of Ohrer, near Bridgewater, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Pence for the county of Somerset, to have and to hold the Reteny of Nailsen, with the Chapelyr of Bourton annexed, together with the Vicarage of Othery, on the presentation of Junes Adam Gordon, Esq., of Nailsehouse, in the county of Somerset.

tion of James Adam Gordon, Early of Walan-House, in the Coulmy of Somerset.

At a Chapter held in the Chapter-house of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, the Rev. WILLIAM FISHER, Clerk, M.A. Prehendary of Ilfracombe, was elected one of the Canona residentiary, vice the Rev. Henry Hume, deceased.

The Rev. WILLIAM THOMAS WYLD, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Blussden St. Andrew, Wills, void by the death of James Wyld, Clerk, the last Incumbent, on the presentation of Miss Diana Mary Barker, the patroness.

The Rev. George Lewes Berson, LL.B. Vicar of Salisbury

Carbedral, has been licensed to the perpetual Curacy of Homington, Wills, void by the resignation of Edmand Benson, Clerk, on the The Worshight Chamceller Ratkes has appointed the Rec. Willsow Cave, Incumbent of St. George's Church, Altrincharm, a Surrogate for granting Marriage Licenses, and proving wills and His Grace the Archibishop of Canterbury, has colleted the Rev. Edward R. Nales, of Warelovan, in the county of Kent, to the Rectory and Vicarage of Newcharch, waant by the resignation of His Carter and Vicarage of Newcharch, waant by the resignation of University of Oxford.

The Second Mastership of the Grammar School at Winnborn of Warling of Wa

caster.

A very elegant tea service has been presented to the Rev. 1

Hadd, late Curate of the parish of St. Edmund, on his leaving

Har, late Curate of the perish of St. Edmund, on his leaving Salisbury.

Lincola District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, lave just issued their lith annual report, and with the control of the state of the state

STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING.

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL.

Portsmouth, March 7.—The Royal William steamer, arrived this afternoon, at Spithead, in 120 hours from Lishon, having left that City on Sunday last. She brings no news; either the Pedroctes are compelled to bestow all their attention to the direction of Santarem, or their private quarrels and jenlousies prevent those strennous exertions which ought to be made. There has been no fighting since the 18th ult., but the Miguelite force, in good condition, and in equal strength to the Pedrottes, were in position outside of Santarem, though in such a position as they may easily be driven out of; they have however, every facility of getting back safe within the city. Their late attack has Land the complete effect of preventing the Duke of Terceira from withdrawing any forces from Cartaxo, for his intended expedition into the Alemtejo, and as all the reinforcements that could be forwarded from Lisbon had been sent up to the urmy, the operations upon Salvaterra had been given up. The gun boats are ready, under captain Henry, for this service; but Admiral Napier caunot find any troops for the purpose; and he requires about 1,000, or 1,200.—Monning Heratiti.

The Independent, a Brussels paper, states that it has heard from

Morning Herald:
The Independent, a Brussels paper, states that it has heard from Vienna that the Emperor Francis was attacked violently by the grippe; but though his life was at first despaired of, he was at the period of the last accounts considered out of danger. In the German papers no notice whatever is taken of it.

We wonder when that very fidgetty and ill-tempered man, Lord Durham, will be sufficiently sickened of law and litigation. It is but a very short time since he prosecuted us and some other public papers for having, as he funcied, libelled him. The result was, that having carried the business to a particular point, he withdraws his prosecutions and pays all the costs.

On Thursday he figured in the Court at Winchester as defendant

On Thursday he agured in the Court at winchester as derendant in an action brought against him by Georage Wasp, Esq., of North-wood, for trespass and damage committed and done by his Lord-ship's boat's crew, under his Lordship's order, in cutting down and rooting up certain posts and rails which Mr. Wasp had erected on a piece of his own ground, for the purpose of excluding passengers

over it.

My Lord called no less than sixty witnesses; and having received a most masterly correction at the hands of Mr. Follett, who conducted Mr. Wand's case, it so happened that a Juror was taken ill, an event which the Noble Lord seized upon in order to get out of his scrape, and his Lordship accordingly withdrev all his pleas, and

agreed to pay all the costs!

Whether as plaintiff or defendant, the Earl of Duaham seems always to come off second best. Of the present affair we shall give some further particulars next week.

The Covent Garden Theatrical Fund held their anniversary at the Freemasons' Tavern on Friday. The company was numerous and of the highest respectability, but the greatest feature of the evening was, a really eloquent speech from Mr. Mathews, in which he ably and powerfully advocated the cause of the Institution, and vindicated the character of the profession of which he is a distinguished ornament, from the illiberal attacks and aspersions of certain violent declaimers against the stage. The collection was most liberal.

The Monatter of the Horse and the Countess of Albemarle will have the honour of entertaining the King at dinner to-morrow, when his Majesty will pay his first visit to the royal stud since the return of the Court from Brighton.

A great failure has taken place in New York, viz., that of S. and M. Allen, brokers, for 5,000,000 dollars; besides which, we have accounts of the failure of Cephas Miles and Co., general merchants and agents, of the same place, for 3,500,000 dollars. In all there have occurred, including those above-mentioned, eleven failures in New York, three in Philadelphia, four in Boston, one in Salem, and one in Gloucester.

and agents, of the same place, for 3,500,000 dollars. In all there have occurred, including those above-mentioned, eleven failurs in New Mortice in Philadelphia, four in Boston, one in Salem, and one in Glothere in Philadelphia, four in Boston, one in Salem, and one in Glothere in Philadelphia, four in Boston, one in Salem, and one in Glothere in Philadelphia, four in Boston, one in Salem, and one periodic or in the Intellect of the Intellect or in the Intellect of the Intellect or in Intellect or in Intellect or in Intellect or in Intellect or Intellect o

On 1st April will appear,
Vol. XII. of SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POETRY, which concludes the Work

THE LITERARY GAZETTE (No. 884) of Saturday, March 8—being an extra-sized sheet, (in 24 quarto pages, of 72 columns, closely-printed) for the purpose of keeping pace with the present activity in publication, &c.—contains a Review, with copious Selections, from Sir James Mackintoh's History of the Revolution in 1685 (unpublished)—An engraved View of the Elevation of the National Gallery, as it is now beins built, with the Alternions made in the Original Design, of which an Account is gives—The Book Trade, and Tricks of the Society of Useful Knowledge, No. IX.; shewing the Folly of Story-Telling and False Criticism—A Vivud Description of a Comish Mine, by Mr. John Wines—The other Reviews are of Four New Novels published within the Week: Sir Egerton Brytgee's Imaginative Biography, Babbles of the Bruman, Keixhley's Tales and Popular Fictions, Dyer's Nine Veras of Strolling Fluory; Sir W. Jardine's Foliane; Mudie's Feathered Tribes of England; Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History, Second Series; recent Religious Books and Fractical Works, &c. &c.—In the Fine Arts, Retsch's Macbeth, and other Novelties; the British Gallery—Report of the lates the Toecedings of every Learned and Scientifies Society—Original Poetry, Music, Concerts, the Drama, Exhibitions and Sights, Biography, Variette, Literary Intelligence, &c. &c.—'W. Wallicotharpares.

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MONAND'S KALYDOR, possessess properties of surprising onergy, in producing delicate WHITE NECK, HANDS, and ARMS, and Decker of the Company of the Markey of the Company of the Markey of the Ma

Atton Gardes, "bold by thom and by respectable perfumers.

POCKERY, ROEHAMPTON.—Messrs, WILKINSON beg to annous, in consequence of the Lease being disposed of, that they will SELL by AUCTION the HOUISRIGULD FURNITURE, CHINA, (ILAS), and EFFECTS, on the Premises, the Rockery, Roebampton, Surrey, on WENESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1834, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Proputor. The Furniture comprises capital makogany and japaned four-part and French bedsteads with white dimity bangings, good feather bels, hair and wool natives chamber tables, linea airors, mahozany wardinek, chest of drawers, swiint disposition, and the second control of the second cont

Per Imperial Qr.	Average of last Six Weeks.									
Per Imperial Qr. Wheat 48s 4d Rye 32s 8d	Wheat. 48a 8d Ryo 31s 24									
Barley 20a 9d Beans 31a 0:1	Haricy 27s Ad Reans 319 🚆									
Oats 18s Od Pease 34s 5d	Oats 18s 2d Pease 37s /4									
Duty on Foreign {Wheat 38s 8d Barley 21s 4d	Onts 19s 9d Beans 22s 9d Rye 22s 9d Pease 16s 9d									
Dipole										

On the 7th inst. Mrs. Gilbert, of Enston-square, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. Gilbert, of Enston-square, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Leamington-Hastings, Warviershire, the lady of Captin George Baker, R.N., of stillborn twins--ton the 4th inst., at Chingford, 1988.

Mrs. Thomas W. Budd, of a daughter.—On the 4th inst., at Chingford, 1988.

Mrs. Thomas W. Budd, of a daughter.—On the 4th inst., at Chingford, 1988.

Mrs. Thomas W. Budd, of a daughter.—On the 4th inst., at Chingford, 1988.

Mrs. Honor, Chingford, 1988.

Mrs. Richard R. Oakley, of a son-On the 2d inst., in 1998 Seynour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Richard R. Oakley, of a son, stillborn.

Markiled.

On Friday, the 7th inst., at A 4ston, by the Venerable Archdeavon Spooner, John Welchman Whateley, Eag. of Benefitt's Hill, Birmingham, to Lucy, elded daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq. of Wilton Hall, Warwickshire.

On the 6th inst., the Rev. J. E. Tyler, rector of Mr. Giles-sin-the-Fields, to Jane, only daughter of Davie Robertson, Esq., of Benefit Church, Sinkey Smith, Send of Burton-creenent, to Sarah, second daughter of the 18th inst., at Gunder, Mrs. Richard R. Hall, Birmingham, to Lucy, elded of Burton-creenent, to Sarah, second daughter of the 18th inst., at Gunder, Mr. R. R. Hall, Mrs. R. R. R. Hall, Mrs. R. R. Hall, Mrs. R. R. Hall, Mrs. R. R. Hall, Mrs. R. R. R. Hall, Mrs. R. R. R. Hall, Mrs. R.

ton House, Berkshire—On the 5th inst., at St. May's, Lannich, Fritis, Valliant, Esq., of Paris, to Caroline, daughter of Dr. George Rees, of Cisphamribes.

At Ryde, the Rev. Edward Cannon, Lecturer of St. George's, Hamover-square, and one of the Priests of the Chapel Royal, St. James's. He was a manof superial talent and great genius, and was much patronized by his late Juliphy. In his later days, sound by neglect, chiefly produced by his sound in the superial tender of the sup

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No. 40, Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Editor (post paids are received

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 692.

SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1834.

Price 7d.

THERE ROYAL, DRURY LANG.—His Majesty has been grander pleased to command that the FIRST PERFORMANCE of the forth MISTOLAL FESTIVAL.—His Majesty has been grander pleased to command that the FIRST PERFORMANCE of the OFF. DRURGH FESTIVAL in Westimister Abbey shall take place on LURBAY MORNING, June 24th; the Second, on THURSDAY, the 25th; Tairid, on SAITIRDAY, the 25th; The 15th of the 15th of 15th

Backta of Midas, and on Thursday, with Fra Diavolo, being the last night these tree popular pieces can be acted together.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—For the MENEFIT of Mrz.—VATES.—Last night that 30 fits serson: Veterine for this night out.—TOMORROW Evening will be performed the popular Domestic Burdetta, called VICTORINE; or, "I'll Sleep on it." Principal characters by Messex. Vates, Beaming, O. Smith, Mrs. Vates, Mrs. Keeley, &c. After which, a new Burdetta, Called TRUTH; or, a Glass Too Much. To conclude with LURLINE; or, The Revolt of the Naiades.—Box-office open from 10 till 5, where Places and Private Boxes may be also do Mr. Camplell. Private Roses may deab to had of Mr. Camplell. Private Roses may deab to had of Mr. Samp, Fallwall; Mr. Ebers, Old Bond-street; and Mr. Andrews, New Bond-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Mrs. HONEY has the honour to announce that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY Met, when will be presented, a popular Burletta, in which the whole strength of the Company will be encaged. Singing and Dancing, and a variety of the Company will be encaged. Singing and Dancing, and a variety of the Company will be encaged. Singing and Dancing, and a variety of the Company will be encaged. Singing and Dancing, and a variety of the Company will be encaged. Singing and Dancing, and a variety of the Company will be encaged. Singing and Dancing, and a variety of the Company will be encaged. Singing and Dancing, and a warrety of the Mrs. Honey, 13, ('ceil-street, Strand, where Private Boxes may be also any.)

DOYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the great and only.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the great and nighty increasing attraction of Mr. Sheridan Knowles' new Play, the summary of the sum

MRS. WILLIS and DATGHTERS MUSICAL ACADEMY is now open—
have for attendance, Tuesdays and Fridays, from Ten until Four.—Tenns may be
the first for the first from the first

sees, continue to he sold at Half-price until further notice.—Persons having offerts, &c., dispose of will find this an excellent mart for the accomplish-dottler wishes.

ARECIS.—APWORTH and RHLEY, Manufacturers to the Karley of the Company of th

Fiddle Pattern Spons and Forks . 7s. 1d. per oz.

Kings ditto . 7s. 3d. 7s. 3d. per oz.

MPORTA To FAMILIES.—BEAVER HATS, CAPS, and BONNETS.—The largest, cheapest, and best manufactured assortment of above the control of the contro

Hanover-square Rooms, and at the various Music Warehouse.

M USARD'S QUADRILLES of this SEASON.—Just published by The Roosky and Co., Portein Musical Library, 28, Holles-street. VENISE, or the 51st Set, New Series.

NAPLES, 50th do.

LES CHAMPS ELISEES, 49th do.

LES CHAMPS ELISEES, 49th do.

LYNE BONNE FORTUNE, 47th do.

GISTAVE (2d Set) 41st do.

ACCAJ'S NEW ITALIAN VOCAL MUSIC.—Published by T. BOOSEV and Co., Foreign Musical Library, 28, Holles-street.

I.A MADBR. Romanza.

GIOVENETTO PELLEGRINA, do. 18 LONDO, ditto.

1 LA SPINA, ditto.

1 LA PASTORELLA, ditto.

of Learning Italian Singing without the use of Solfeggi, in fifteen Lessons, price 15s.

18 BLOFELD, Professor of DANCING, and of the TerpLessons, and France for improving and remeding the human figure elegant and Miss Blofeld begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that her invention has met with the decided approbation of the Faculty, who have pronounced it "a certain prevention to all defects arising from habit, that it is perfectly calculated to correct them, and to supersed the use of the inclined plane." The use of the chair will be found beneficial in Spinal cases.

Miss Blofeld legs to state that her system of Exercises may be practised with perfect safety, on account of the gentleness of the method pursued, no coercion being meals use of —the most lamentable effects having been produced from the The Terpsichorean Positions and Exercise: taught in Families and Schools where Dancing cannot be conscientiously admitted.—130, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

where Dancing cannot be conscientiously admitted.—130, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-raull.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, ROPEN daily, from Ten in the morning until Five in the evening.—Admission B; Catalogue is.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

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THE JOHN BULL, from its Commencement, Dec. 17, 1820, to Dec. 26, 1824, in Pour Volumes, neatly bald-bound; TO BR SOLD. For price, apply to Mr. Raynham, Bookseller, 42, Theobald's-road, Bedford-row, London.

WANTED to PURCHASE, the NEXT PRESENTATION to a LIVING, the annual value between £250 and £400. A preference will be given to the countries of Worcester, Gloncester, Oxford, or Stafford. A manual value between £250 and £400. A preference will be given to the countries of Worcester, Gloncester, Oxford, or Stafford. An Jonathan Green, Solicitor, Worcester.

DRIVATE PUPIL.—A Married CLERGYMAN, for some years Tutor to a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving Six Pupils into his bouse, a moderate distance from London, wild be fall at ACANCY with a GENTLEMAN'S SON, whose health or education may require more than common attention—Leiters addressed to the Rev. J. C., C., Mr. Rodwell's, country, 48, New Bond-street, London, will be forwarded to him in the country.

cann common attention.—Letters addressed to the Rev. J. C. C., Mr. Rodwells, Bookseller, 46, New Bond-street, London, will be forwarded to him in the country.

PREPARATION for FTON and HARROW.—A Married state of the University of Camerick and the Country of the

mental, which distinguish good society, the above offers superior advantages, one of the Principals may be seen, and Prospectuses had on application by letter, post-paid, directed for P. W., at Mesers, Lee and Spanger's, 43, Crutched friars, Minories.

CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, mear Kemp Traws, Minories.

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**CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, mear Kemp of England (late a Fellow Commoner of Jesus College, Cambridge), receives a limited Number of YOU NG GENTLEMEN, whom he clusters for the Universities, the Public Schools, &c. &c. The house, remarkable for its healthful situation on the southern decitivity of the Race Hill, commonds extended sea views, and is surrounded by several acres of play and pleasure grounds. Communications, addressed to the Principal, Bellew Hall, Brighton, or to Mr. Jackson, School-stationer, 100, S. More and the Hall for the H

PPERA—TAGLIONES BENEFIT, THURSDAY NEXT—
BOXES STALES, and TENKITS to be had of SAMS, Brobseller contact the street of the state of the street of the street

The property of the property o

THESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

R. BOWLES, Spaiding, Lincoubsuire an apparent.

EMMENI-PTCY EN LANGED.

P. C. JEGER, Liverpool, commission-merchant, from March 14 to April 5.

BANKRUPTS.

J. NUTTALL, Bitminghayers, proces. Atts. Hindmarch and Son, Crescent, ewin-street, Cripplegate—J. F. PRESCOTT, High-street, Marylebone, painter, ttt. Bailey, Bernes-street, R. LIFSON, Loyesial-street, Hollorn, victualler. Litt. Bailey, Bernes-street, LIFSON, Loyesial-street, Hollorn, victualler. Litt. Bailey, Bernes-street, LIFSON, Loyesial-street, Hollorn, victualler. Litt. Bailey, Bernes-street, LIFSON, Loyesial-street, Hollorn, victualler. Litt. Miller and Dyson, fielford-row-H. FULLER, St. Matthew-place, Hack-ground, Litt. Prince-street, Spitalfields—J. M. CON-NUT-ON-Coppert-row, Bernomles;—E. ASHENDEN and T. C. BAKER, Sittinghourner, Loyes, Bernomles;—E. ASHENDEN and T. C. BAKER, Sittinghourner, Loyes, Bernomles;—E. ASHENDEN and T. C. BAKER, Sittinghourner, V. SWALES, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, silk-mercer. Atts. James, London-street, Fenchurch-street—J. T. TWELLS, Tamworth, Stafford-fave, direct, Ast. Paters, St. Paul's Church-yard—T. WILSON, Manchester, inter. Ass. Milne and Co., Temple, Londom; Walker and Jesse, Manchester, Jenny L. Stafford, Marchester, Marchester, Marchester, Litt. Paters, Bernoll, Action Coen analysis, Toron-color, Stome-masons. Atts. Norris and Co., Great Ormond-street, London; Coullini, Liverpool—T. COLLIER, Holywoll, Plintakire, hatter, Atts. Meyrick and Cox, Red Bion-square, London; Oldfield, Holywell—J. TAPLEY, jun., Tort, Stomes, Collier, Liverpool, Proceedings, Marchester, Mann, Beccles, Suffolk, Inconferent, Atts. Newton, Und. Co., Collier, Liverpool, Prince Atts. Newton, Liverpool; Adlington and Cox, Bedford-mw, London.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

PRIDAYS GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVERY.

W. BATTIE, Sheffield, silver-plater.

T. B. FERRERS and K. J. MACKINTOSH, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, etochrokers, from March to April S.

W. R. TURNER, Great Dover-road, Newington, carver and gilder. Att. Richardson, Innomognet-lane, Chappide—J. SMITH. Sun Tavern-fields, Shad-well, hosier. Att. Vincent, King's Bench-walk, Tample—J. RICHARDSON and R. MANSFIELD, Brownhow-street, Holborn, tailors. Att. Balley, Bentenstreet, Oxford street—T. PAYNE, Old Quebec-street, horse-dealer. Att. Ro-binson, Orchard-street, Portuna-square—R. C.LARK, High Holborn, woollendinger. Att. Turner, Basing-lane, Bread-street, Cheapside—A. T. TANNER, Plate-street—J. HOWARD, Ripon, Vorkshire, serviewer. Att. Rochambon and Wyche, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; Wyche, Ripon—S. CRITCHFIELD, Norwich, Haberdasher, Atts. Rackham and Morse, Norwich; Ling and Hurrison, Bloomsbury square, London—B. THOMAS, Narberth, Penbachtich, merchant. Atts. Vaughan and Bevan, Brecon; Crowder and Maybard, Mansion House-place, London—J. PARRY, Lesis, hatter, Atts. Griffiths and Son, Sonthequare, Gray-lann, London; Wood, Lecie—E. POWN ALL, lips-Wich, Suffolk, money-scrivener. Atts. Leach, Dury St. Zehnunds; Keene, Purdandson-spinners, Atts. Johnson and Weathernll, Temple, London; Sadon, Manchestes—H. STANIFORTH, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. Atts. Meredith and Reeve, Lincoln's Inn; Wilkinson, Hull—I., PARRY, Brighthelmsone, Sonson, printeeller. Atts. Attree, Clarke, and MiWhinnie, Brighton; Sowton, Grest James-street, Bedforl-row, London.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The House was occupied during the sitting with petitions, the greater number from Dissenters, praying for relief.

TUZSDAY.—Numerous petitions were again presented, cheifly from Dissenters, praying for relief.—The Marquess of Laxsbowns presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of printing papers, and gave notice of a motion on the subject for Friday next.

THURSDAY.—The Sugar Duties Bill and the Warwick Disfranchisement Bill were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

on the subject for Friday next.

Thusany.—The Sugar Duties Bill and the Warwick Disfranchisement Bill were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

It was intimated by Earl Grey that their Lordships' House will adjourn for the holidays on the 26th instant,
The Bill to allow the Legislatures of British American Colonies to lower the rate of postage and to facilitate the transmission of Newspapers to and in those Colonies, was read a second time.

The Earl of Durama, after some prefatory observations, presented a petition from several physicians practising in Loudon, praying for an inquiry into the state of the medical profession, and into the College of Physicians. His Lordship also presented a petition to the same effect from the surgeons and apothecaries.

Faiday.—The Duke of Wellington on presented a petition to the same effect from the surgeons and apothecaries.

Faiday.—The Duke of Wellington, and their auxious desire that in any measure that might be brought forward for the reform of that Church is rights might be held sacred and inviolable. The Noble Duke in presenting the petition observed that, considering all that had passed on the subject in the country; considering that one class of the Dissenters from the Church of England had expressed an analysis of the Church and State; considering also that another class of Dissenters were willing to accept of more moderate terms, he was not astonished that many persons of this country, the friends of the Church of England, should feel the utnost anxiety at the present moment with respect to like measure likely to come under the consideration of the House on the subject. He, for one, could not help expressing his anxiety upon the point, although he had the utmost confidence in the spect delivered by his Majesty from the throne, and also in the declaration of the Noble Earl opposite.—The Bishop of Bara and Wells, in supporting the provent the profession, but he departation of the Noble Earl opposite.—The Bishop of Bara and Wells, in supporting the pra

esty.

te Marquess of Lansbowne postponed his motion on the subof the best mode of printing the papers of that House till

The Manques iget of the best mode of printing the papers of the best mode of printing the papers of the Thursday next.

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday. The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Canada Post Office Bill went through a committee.—Adjournet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The Great Western Railway Bill was, after much opposition, read a second time, and referred to a Committee.

Mr. C. Fergeson presented a petition from Captain Ross, praying that some recompense should be granted for his services. Petitions were presented from Hill and Liverpost to the same effect.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Supply, the remaining army estimates were disposed of.

Lord John Russelt, brought in the Dissenters' Relief Bill, which was rend a first time, and the second reading fixed for the 25th of April.—Adjourned.

Tursday.—Mr. O'Connell brought forward his motion respecting the oaths taken by Members of Parliament, which was canched in the following terms:—"That a Select Committee should be ampointed to consider the oaths new required by law to be talken by Members of that House, and to report its observations thereon, to the House, and also to consider the propriety of altering and abolishing those oaths, and substituting other eaths or declaration in lieu thereof."

The Crancellon of the Excusquent objected to the motion, first, on the ground of form, there being no facts to investigate in the Committee, of which the Horse being no facts to investigate in the Committee, of which the Horse being no facts to investigate in the Committee, of which the Horse being no facts to investigate in the Committee of only five years, the only securities which the Protestants lad retained for the protection of the Excheduer in the view which he took of the case as unfit for the investigation of a Committee. Nor did he consider the objection to be merely one of form. It was an objection of principle. He thought, if it could have been foreseen that in less than five years after the passing of the Act which relieved the Catholic from every disability under which he had laboured, an attempt would be made by a Romann Catholic Member of so great weight and influence as the Hon. and Learned Membeg for Dubhin, the difficulty of passing a hoge t

well-meaning persons who were inclined to support that measure because of the securities they supposed to be given by these oaths. Nothing could tend more to check the spirit of liberality on the part of the people where similar claims might happen to be brought forward.—(Hear.)—Br. Lussingron thought that no oath should be taken in that House, and that they were bound, as bold and wise statesmen, to sweep away the follies of those who went before them.—Sir R. Insuis objected to the test of wisdom laid down by the Learned Judge, and appealed to his profession against the contemptuous disregard recommended towards those who had gone before us.—Mr. Stanley expatiated at length on the doctrines laid down by his Hon, and Learned Friend (Dr. Lushington), and declared that, in his opinion, the viscest Statesman would be the man who was prepared to encounter popular disforon in defence of measures his judgement and reason told him to be right; and such a man would not only be the wisest Statesman, but would be also the most popular in the only sense in which popularity was worth having. After a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. Bruwer, Shiel, Comberry, Co., spoke, the motion was withdrawn.

The Wardwickshire Disfranchisement Bill was read a third time, and passed, and conversitions. In Advance obtained leaves to bring a three contents of the surface of the surface

"The "the expension, its importance of the Lord's Day in England and magnetic methods the Distraction of the Lord's Day in England and the Bills for the better observance of the Lord's Day in England and the Lord's Day in England and the Lord's Day in England and the Lord's Day and Monday fairs and market days was negative on a division of 187 to 182.

In the Commendation of the Ecclesisatical Commissioners to inquire respecting the unions of parables in Ireland, which recommendation that the Crown would be graciously pleased to give immediate effect to the recommendation of the Ecclesisatical Commissioners to inquire respecting the unions of parables in Ireland, which recommendation respecting the union of parables in Ireland, which recommendation and the Lord of Down and Raphoe. In the Denney of Down six purishes were united, and in the Denney of Down six purishes were united, and in the Denney of Down six purishes were united, and in the Denney of Down six purishes were united, and in the Denney of Down six purishes were united, and in the Denney of Down six purishes were united, and in the Denney of Down six purishes were united, and in the Denney of Down six purishes were united, and in the Denney of Down six purishes were united, and in the Denney of Down six purishes were united and the Denney of Down six purishes were united to the Section of the parables which was to be regulated in such a transfer of the Purishes of the Section of the Purishes of the Section of the Purishes which was to be regulated in such a transfer united purishes the Commendation was that the change should be effected on the first vacancy to the Denney; and that then the preparable control of the Commendation of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ormond, of two Bishops, of the Master of the Rolls, and of some other distinctions of the Lord Chancellor of the Lord Chancellor of the Lord Chancel of the Lord Chance

Mr. Ruthven, jun., Mr. O'Connell, Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. Hume, Mr. Shell, and others, the House manifesting strong sympates of the roughout. The motion was finally rejected by a majority of 125 to 38.

Mr. Hume, then brought forward his motion for copies of the correspondence between the master coepers and the Lords of the Admiralty, relative to the demand of the journeymen for higher wage. This motion the Hon. Member prefaced by a speech, in which he censured the Government for interfering between the workmen and their employers.—After a debate of some length, the motion was agreed to.

A discussion followed on the motion of Mr. Tancred to discharge the order for inquiry into the statements respecting Learnington Spalt was seconded by Mr. H. Hugher, and opposed by Mr. Halcowa, It was seconded by Mr. H. Hugher, and opposed by Mr. Halcowa, the inquiry, 42.

Faiday.—Mr. W. Badughaw brought in a Bill for establishing general registration of deeds and instruments affecting real propert in England and Wales, which was ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Charcellor of the Eccheguer gave notice that he would move the adjournment for the holidays from the 26th inst., to the 14st of April.

The House then went into Committee on the Excheguer Receiver

on Mongay rexi.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer gave notice that he would move the adjournment for the holidays from the 26th inst., to the life of April.

The House then went into Committee on the Exchequer Receipt Bill, in which Sir J. Graham proceeded to describe the changes which the measure would effect. These were the abolition of certain offices, viz. the Auditor of the Exchequer, the two Tellers, the Clert of the Pells, &cc. It also appointed a new Board, and provided for the payment of the public money, in the first instance, into the Bank. From the report of the Commission upon which this measure professed to be founded, it appeared that the Comptroller was to exercise a general superintendence, and the Deputy would have all his work to be compared to the suppointment of Deputy is the Comptroller General, and wished that an independent office should be substituted, who should be a check upon the Comptroller from holding any other office under the Crown.—Sir J. Graham acquiesced in the propriety of the suggestions, and after a catended discussion the motion was agreed to.

Major Fancours then brought forward his motion for a clause it the Mutiny Bill to abolish the punishment of flogging in the arm. The motion was seconded by Mir. Chichester.—Mr. Graham opposed it, not on principle, but on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed to ascertain the effect of the concession made by the Government on this question last Session. After an animated debathe House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 91 against it, 2271 majority against it, 133.

On the motion of Mr. C. Ferguson, for the grant to Captain Respected to the subject being brought forward at so late an hour so one in the morning. After a short conversation between several Members the subject was postponed to Monday next.—Adjourned.

Members the subject was postponed to Monday next.—Adjourned.

Dr. Smith, of Dublin, has been the successful candidate for the annual prize given by the Liverpool Musical Society to the composer. It adds another wreath to the laurels already won by this talented composer.

The Anny—Important advantages are likely to accrue to the officers of the Army from Colonel Stewart's Plany, which is given in the Nava and Millerary Gazerrae of Saturday, March 15th, for the Purchase of Unattached Promotions, and the commutation of half-pay Commissions, whilst it provides for a general and extensive promotion of officers. The Plany, we understand, has the peculiar advantage of increasing the revenue. The subject is expected to moticed in the House of Commons next week.

Commun's Monera Novellers—Lord Mulgrave's celebrated

promotion of officers. The Plan, we understand, hus the peculiar advantage of increasing the revenue. The subject is expected to be noticed in the House of Commons next week.

Coldenty is Modern Noveliars.—Lord Mulgrave's celebrated novel, Yea and No, form the March Number of this cheapmenthly publication, which must not be confounded with any other collection, being exclusively confined to the heart works of the subject to the confounded with any other collection, being exclusively confined to the heart of the subject to the confounded with any other collection, being exclusively confined to the heart of the subject to the confounded with any other collection, being exclusively confined to the learning of the subject to the subjec

impressed as far as practicable, recentificate, their history upon the coinage, well aware that a little piece of brass could ensily survive more as the property of the piece of brass could ensily survive more which would annihilate codices and even triumphal archamacidents and Dangsteres, the power of contrast is displayed in amarines as wonderful as it is pleasing. Imbued with all the sweet well and the survive of the property of the strength, almost dimenses of humanity, one character is made in its very helpleases, quite angelie, another in the majesty of its strength, almost dimenses of his property of the strength, almost dimenses and according to the bias of her character take the one or the other and according to the bias of her character take the one or the other and according to the bias of her character take the one or the other and according to the bias of her character take the one or the other and the property of the property o

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

PORTSMOUTH, March 14th.—The Edinburgh, 74, Captain Dacres, slied on Monday last for the Mediterranean, to relieve the St. Vinmi. She had orders to call in at Plymouth, on her way down

She had orders to call in at Plymouth, on her way down Channel.

Wm. Chaffield, Esq., appointed H. M. Consul at Guatimale, is expected here shortly to embark in H. M. ship Belvidera, for a passage to that Republic. The ship is at Spithead, ready for see, and so me as he arrives will be paid, and sail for her destination. The Belvidera will after wards join Sir George Cockburn's squadron in the West Indies.

Upon a representation that H. M. ship Excellent, the ship at prestappropriated for the instruction of a certain number of able seatappropriated.

West Indics.

Upon a representation that H. M. ship Excellent, the ship at present appropriated for the instruction of a certain number of able seames in the practice of sea gunnery, is not found large enough or well adapted for the purpose, the Admirally have ordered the Bopne to be fined. She has been in dock for repair, and was floated into the begin on Monday; will be got ready for service as soon as possible, and moored at the north-end of the dock-yard, where the Excellent

man moored at the north-end of the dock-yard, where the Executent now is.

The Beteenge, 74, was paid off yesterday, and recommissioned this moming. The following officers are appointed to her:—Capt. W. Elliot, C.B.; Lieutenauts—G. Morris, C. Spettigue, R. H. Elliot, W. Louis, and the Hon. J. R. Drummond; Mr. John Thomas, Waster and Pillot; Mr. W. Crichton, Surgeon; Messre. J. Watson and D. R. G. Walker. Assistant-Surgeous; the Rev. M. Beeble, Chaplain; Mr. W. Holman, Purser, and Capt. Pilcher and Lieuts. Mehenx and Stevens, of the Marines.

The Poles are still here. Upwards of 2001. has been collected for them, but when, and how they are to be disposed of, no one appears to know.

hem, but when, and now they are to be disposed of, no one appears by how.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood poor Charles Edmund Nugent, Eaq., Admiral of his Majesty's Fleet, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Catheart, formerly of the 7th Hussars, is neationed, with Colonel Taylor, for the command of the 15th Hussars, set it is believed that ultimately Sir Walter Scott will succeed to the command of this distinguished regiment.—Limerick Chronicle. A return has just been laid on the table of the House of Commons of the vessels cugaged in the expedition against Algiers, and the mount of shares of prize-money. From that we see that the Commander-in-Chief's proportion was 7,4801.—each seaman's was il. 10s. 24d.

mmander-in-Chief's proportion was 7,4801.—each seaman's was .10s. 24d.

10s. 24d.

10s. 24d.

10s. 24d.

10s. 24d.

10s. 26d.

10s.

to rekin their rank, but without receiving pay or progressive promotion.

Major-General Moore, whose affair of honour with a gentleman
samed Stapplton some time since gave rise to so much conversation
in the higher circles, has been recently honoured with the insignia
of a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order.

It appears by a return of the number of corporal punishments
with a present pay a return of the number of corporal punishments
with the properties of the printing army, in Great Britain and
ledad, in the years 1820, 1831, 1832, and 1833, that in 1830 the number of punishments were 655; in 1831, 646; in 1832, 485; and in 1833,
30.

70.

By the demise of Major-General Sir George B. Fisher, K.C.B., be appointment of Commundant of the Garrison at Woolwich has been vacant. Sir George was a brother to the late Bishop of Salisbary, and in his 70th year. He obtained his last step of Major-General May 27, 1825, and shortly prior to his death he was nominated a K.C.H.

There is at present in the port of Newcastle a fleet of new ships destined for the India trade.

interes at present in the port of Newcastle a fleet of new ships timed for the India trade. We are informed by a letter from the late worthy Secretary to 1/8, that measures are in progress for erecting a lighthouse to Start Point.

Be Admirally have ordered two more of the unoccupied officers' deaces in Deptford Dockyard to be fitted for the use of officers obsernment employment. Be transport department at the Cove of Cork is abolished. Be transport department at the Cove of Cork is abolished as the navin police is extended to the Royal William Victualling dat Plymouth. The beatswain of that victualling yard is done ywith; and Mr. Joseph Allen, the late boatswain, and a very viring officer, is to be director of police in the same victual
yard.

g yard.

Admirally have been pleased to allow of a young gentleman age borne on each of His Majesty's ships, for the purpose of asing and being instructed in the various duties of Captain's clerk. Yearty of artificers are arrived from Woolwich to fit tanks, &c., the new watering-vessel at Deptford.

The Hon. Captain Yorke becomes heir presumptive to the Earlm of Hardwicke by the demise of his uncle, the Right Hon. C. P. ree, which took place on Thursday, at his residence in Brutonett.

and or rarowicke by the demise of this uncie, use itsign from the risk, which took place on Thursday, at his residence in Brutonset. It is said that Surgeons are to be appointed to the packets, instead Assistant-Surgeons, as has been the case heretofore. Laptain J. Langridge, of the ship Prince Oscar, from Africa, now ag in St. Katherine's Dock, was on Tuesday last charged at the lames Police-office with having committed a violent assault on Mr. Hurst, chief mate of the vessel, by striking him with a pumpak, and attended the vessel, by striking him with a pumpak, and attended to the striking him with a pumpak, and attended to the striking him with a pumpak, and attended to the striking him with a pumpak, and attended to the strike of the strike the strike of the

Royal Reg. of Horse Guards—Lieut. V. Corbet to be Captain, by purchase, vice other; Bay, 90th Foot; Cornet Lord A. Paget to be Lieutenant, by pur vice 22 Dragone, Guards—Lieut. V. Corbet to be Captain, by pur vice 22 Dragone, Guards—Lieut. T. G. Durdin, from 13th Light Dragoons, to be 7th Light Dragoons—Captain J. P. Macqueen, from half-pay Unattached, to be life light Dragons—Captain J. P. Macqueen, from half-pay Unattached, to be life light Dragons—Assistant-Surgeon A. Wood, M.D. from 34 Foot, to be like Light Dragone Fastrour, promoted in 24 Foot.

18th Light Dragone, Lieut. W. Brandling, from 24 Dragoon Guards, to be 4 Macqueen, and the state of the control of the cont

ool R. R. Rewson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Wood, appunately the Dragoons.

7. G. Brown, G. Gent. to be Enaign, by pur. vice Waller, who retires.

Basis R. D. K. Elley, from 49th, to be Enaign, vice Mathews, promoted ender the L. R. Anderson, from 48th, to be Enaign, vice Entertheory.

Enaign W. H. H. Anderson, from 48th, to be Enaign, vice Entertheory.

Enaign W. H. H. Standerson, and the Standerson, exch.

Sangin M. Emmergi, by pur. vice Gordon, who retires.

January H. Daniell, Gent. to be Jangin, vice Anderson, exch.

January H. Thornhill, from 18th, to be Enaign, vice Fores, exch.

Latt. B. Vincent, from half-pay Roy Engine, vice Fores, exch.

Latt. B. Vincent, from half-pay Roy Engine, vice Forehill, exch.

Enging J. Forbes, from the 56th, to be Enaign, vice Thornhill, exch.

Level, R. Keating to be Captain, by pur. vice Williamson, who retire

y, who exchanges.

Forbes, from the 56th, to be Ensign, vice Thornhill, exch.

Kesting to be Captain, by pur. vice Williamson, who retires;
may to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Kenting; C. M. Creagh, Gent.

Pur. vice Canny. any. egie, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces

Assistant-Surgeon G. Glasser, Cap Regiment.

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APROOF THAT HAIR CAN BE RESTORED ACAIN, that have been using your justly-relebrated BALM one with the safety of the late of the control of th

TO CORRESTONDENTS.

We have received several letters from Hampshire, expressing a hope that an accurate report of the Trial of the cause, G. H. Ward, Esq. v. the Earl of Durham, will be published. Whether it will or will not be given to the world at length, we know not, but we shall next Sunday take leave to offer certain portions of it for the edification of our readers.

We are not able to answer Mr. J.'s question as to the Trustees of the new Chupel at Gravesend, but we believe the dissenting interest is in great activity as far as regards the appointment of a Clergyman.

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

BULL. JOH N

LONDON, MARCH 16.

THE KING came to town on Wednesday, and held a Levee, hich was numerously attended, and returned to Windsor in which was num the afternoon.

sir James Graham on Friday night brought forward his promised Bill for re-modelling the Exchequer, in a speech which for clearness and power we have seldom heard excelled—to us, the words which fall from Sir James Graham's mouth have a peculiar force, because we believe that the Right Honourable Baronet means well, and speaks sincerely.

For the details of this very comprehensive and important measure we must refer our readers to the Parliamentary debates, but we cannot hesitate to give it great praise. There are certain minor arrangements connected with the practical parts of the Bill which may be amended when the Bill shall get into Committee, but there appears throughout the affair a generous and considerate disposition on the part of Government which serves to shew that experience has taught them to moderate their mania for reckless reduction, and to feel that economy is not always at least incompatible with a consideration for the comforts, nay, the existence of persons who have passed a considerable portion of their lives in the public service.

The Tellers of the Exchequer are to be compensated for

passed a considerable portion of their lives in the public service.

The Tellers of the Exchequer are to be compensated for the abolition of their offices by the enjoyment of their salaries during life, with the exception of Lord CAMDEN, whose Tellership, in consideration of his having given up no less a sun than £245,000 to the country, is allowed to remain as it exists. We must say, that as the principle upon which the new office of Comptroller—bestowed upon Lord AUCKLAND—has been granted, it would perhaps have been only a gracious act to have conferred that upon Lord BRECKNOCK, Lord CAMDEN's son, whose fortunes materially suffer by the unparalleled liberality of his noble father. Lord BRECKNOCK has held office, and is perfectly qualified for public life.

This, perhaps, it was too much to expect; but as Mr. ELLIS, after his friend Lord RIPON'S positive promise of the situation, is not to have it, we can conceive no better arrangement than the one which we have imagined. We were glad to hear Sir JAMES GRAHAM give the praise to Lord CAMDEN which is so justly his due, for conduct so totally unlike that of our present Whig Ministers, who take office, renouncing the salary, but subsequently claim it, arrears and all.

We are no great sticklers for Reform, but, as we said before, it is impossible not to admit its advantages in the present case.

it is impossible not to admit its advantages in the present case.

AFFAIRS in Spain and Portugal are fast tending to the AFFAIRS in Spain and Portugal are fast tending to the point at which we always said they would arrive. We conclude that our Ministers will hesitate before they advise the King to accept the proficred Golden Fleece from the Spanish Regency, whose domination seems fast drawing to a close;—and as for Portugal, a report is current respecting DONNA MARIA DA GLORIA, which is likely to hasten the crisis there, nore especially if it should be possible that the horrible suggestions of one of our Lishon correspondents are confirmed by facts. That Don Propro has endeavoured by every means to set aside his daughter's imaginary claims, which he first affected to espouse, is true, and in furthering his project he has not hesitated to pronounce her mentally incapable of governing—but we must pause before we give credit to the insinuations, which, nevertheless, are growing very general upon this extraordinary subject.

The question of the abolition of flogging in the Army was set at rest on Friday night by a division upon Major Fancourt's motion in the House of Commons. The truth is, that if Mr. Robert Grant and Mr. Edward Ellice were to speak out, upon their nearly four years' experience on this subject, there could not be a moment's hesitation in the matter: but, alas! they are fallible creatures, and cannot forget Coventry and Finsbury, and tamper with a question vital to the safety of the country, for fear of disobliging their constituents. For the present the danger is past.

WE have elsewhere quoted from the Morning Post its account of the unaccountable flight and pursuit of the LORD CHANCELLOR and the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, last Sunday. We now beg to give the details of that most curious expedition, with an earnest recommendation to our excellent friend II. B. to lose no time in giving us a sketch of it in his usual excellent style.

The truth is this:—It struck the CHANCELLOR, why, no-body can tell that the LORD CHIEF LUSTICES arises used.

ellow and two, and at Barnet caught the LORD CHIEF to meet him, yellow and tw

JUSTICE.

There, plausibly enough, the CHANCELLOR convinced the CHIEF that the shortest and best way then, since they were so near London, would be for them both to start for town, and have their interview together with the PREMIER; and accordingly the CHIEF (who brought nothing with him but his bag) and the CHANCELLOR stepped into the CHANCELLOR'S crucity-van with the shifting head, and rattled off for Downing-street, where they concluded their important business with Lord GREY; after which, the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of ENGLAND was handed by the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR into a fourth "yellow and two," and sent off to catch the Courts at Huntingdon.

Now really if such very important personages as these find

catch the Courts at HUNTINGDON.

Now really if such very important personages as these find any necessity for hunting each other over the country, they should contrive to do it in some more dignified manner, and at some more appropriate season.

What must the High Sheriff and Brother VAUGIAN have

What must the High Sheriff and Brother VAUGHAN have thought, at eleven o'clock, when the Lord Chief Justice was absent from Divine Service—or what will Lord Brougham's puritanical friends say to his descerating the Sabbath-day by rattling over the roads in hack chaises and double-dog-carts with shifting heads? We do not believe that Sir Andrew Agnew means to adduce the facts which we have stated in support of his arguments for the necessity of a stricter observance of Sunday; but this we can tell the Lord Chief Justice, that such exhibitions of total disregard for the usages and customs of the high office he has so strangely been called upon to fill, are as unseemly as they are prejudicial to good order.

We would go farther, and advise his Lordship not only

been called upon to fill, are as unseemly as they are prejudicial to good order.

We would go farther, and advise his Lordship not only better to regulate his proceedings out of Court, but to conform himself while in it to the forms and ceremonies which belong to the judicial office, and which, whatever they may seem to his democratic and enlightened mind, are of the utmost importance in their effects upon persons not quite so clever as himself. We allude to his discontinuance of the formality of placing the black cap on his head while pronouncing sentence of death, as one of the most striking of his innovations—his declining to wear the distinguishing badge of his office is perhaps of less consequence, but it shews the disposition of the man; a disposition the merits of which will not be much enhanced by the history of his spending the first Sunday of the Circuit in jolting and junketting half over the counties in which he was invested with the power of Majesty itself.

As for the Chancellor, he may do as he likes—he is a privileged person—the moment we say Lord Brougham is LORD CHANCELLOR, it is quite clear he may assume any other character at his pleasure or convenience, and be never the worse nor better for it.

IT will be seen that the motion for relieving the Bishops from sitting in the House of Lords, was defeated; but the surprise of all well-thinking people will indeed be great, when they find that out of an assembly of 658 Members of Parliament, 57 could be found to support the proposition. Amongst the names included in this extraordinary minority, the most extraordinary to 5nd there is that, of Lord Russell. the heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Bedford. When the amount of the obligations of his Lordship's family to the Church is considered, this does seem indeed surprising.

Church is considered, this does seem indeed surprising.

MR. O'Connellmade a futile attempt on Tuesday to abolish the very small security which a Protestant oath may be supposed to interpose to Popish vindictiveness against our Protestant Churchand State. Sir Robert Peels shewed the danger of meddling with the subject, which could not fail to have the effect of wounding the feelings of those who had acceded to the measure of Emancipation upon the faith of the securities which had been proposed to the Papists and accepted with satisfaction.

Dr. Lushington made a speech which drew down upon him a severe punishment from Mr. Stanley, who assailed the Honourable and Learned Gentleman with argument, satire, and something very like contempt. Mr. Stanley's speech was an eloquent, and—as far as the Constitution is left to us—a Constitutional one.

For ourselves, as we never entertained but one opinion upon the Roman Catholic Question, and never doubted the ulterior results of the concessions made to the Roman Catholics, we cannot even affect surprise at the avowal made by Mr. O'Connell, that even as the oaths now stood, the Roman Catholics were made only to swear that they would not subvert the Established Church—they did not swear to continue it.

This announcement of Mr. O'Connell's and groans. He added—as we knew six years ago some of the faction would say—that the Roman Catholic Members made no compact when they came into that House; they claimed it as a right, an unconditional right, without any terms or conditions. The motion was eventually withdrawn—but it is a beginning.

Mr. Baron Williams, the new Judge, is an uncommonly droll nersonage. At Winchester he claimed the feared

MR. BARON WILLIAMS, the new Judge, is an uncommonly droll personage. At Winchester he charged the Grand Jury at a most extraordinary length. This might have been attributed to his desire to shew that new brooms (especially made by old BROUGHAMS) sweep clean—but not so; after he had dealt out volumes of knowledge and advice, and had gone through half the cases in the calendar at length, he concludes in these works—at least we copy them from the law report in the Hampshire Advertiser:—

"And now, Gentlemen, having detained you much longer than I ought, and certainly much longer than was necessary, will you allow me to request that you will find some single bill for the purpose of setting the Court in motion—not to take up much time, and return it as soon as you can."

H. B. to lose no time in giving us a sketch of it in his usual excellent style.

The truth is this:—It struck the Chancellor, why, no-bodycan tell, that the Lord Chief Justice's advice was wanted upon some particular point, and accordingly his Lordship seuds off an express to the Chief Justice, who was trying causes at Bedford, begging him to meet his Lordship at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, at Hitchin—one stage from the place where he was, on the London-road. Sir Thomas Denman, too much fluttered and flattered by such an invitation, punctual as the clock, takes a hackchaise, and proceeds incog. to the place of rendezvous.

Punctual to his appointment, Lord Brougham mounts his little double dog-cart with a slifting head, and starts for Hitchin. His Lordship reaches Barnet in his little cruelty-van, where he—like the learned Lord Chief Justice takes a "yellow and two" to fulfil his engagement.

See how small incidents disburb great events—The Chancellor forgot that there were two roads to Bedford, and in consequence of omitting to give specific directions, was driven, not to Hitchin road. Amythin the Lord Chief Justice was gone. Nothing was now to be done but to order another "yellow and two," and hunt the Lord Chief Justice was gone. Nothing was now to be done but to order another "yellow and two," and hunt the Lord Chief Justice, was gone. Nothing was now to be done but to order another "yellow and two," and hunt the Lord Chief Justice, was gone. Nothing was now to be done but to order another "yellow and two," and hunt the Lord Chief Justice, was gone. Nothing was now to be done but to order another "yellow and two," and hunt the Lord Chief Justice, was gone. Nothing was now to be done but to order another "yellow and two," and hunt the Lord Chief Justice, on the Hitchin road. Away went the CHANCELLOR but when he reached Hitchin road. Away went the CHANCELLOR but when he reached Hitchin road. Away went the CHANCELLOR had started for Barnet Chief Chief Parity and the land certainly well-many was not strain

reform in Chancery, so frequently urged by the aforesaid Mr. Baron John Williams, the more especially and particularly when the very man of all others, Mr. HENRY BROUGHAM who had so splendidly denounced the then LORD CHANCELLO for tardiness and arrears, and sluggislness and idleness, should himself occupy the judgment-seat in that much abused to the count.

Court!

We last week exhibited the increase of expense created by Lord Brougham, in one single branch of the Court, since he accession to office. We last week noticed the restoration of all the officers, who had been discharged and discarded he make room for the new ones. We previously noticed the enormous increase of charge to suitors, incurred by some other thanks and always accessionable, extinctly the some other thanks and the same of the sam make room to the new ones. We previously noticed the enormous increase of charge to suitors, incurred by some other changes; and, we have occasionally noticed the general feeling of the Bar as to the wisdom and judgment of the Chax. Cellor in his decisions: to these last we shall soon again return, but at present our point is rather with the quantity, than the quaetity of the work done by the Right Hon. Henst Baron Brougham and Vaux.

What follows is extracted from a return made to a motion of Mr. Lynch for an enumeration of the different cause heard, &c., by the three Equity Judges during the yan 1831, 1832, and 1833, being the three entire years in which the country has been blessed with the Administration of Earl Grey, and the vagaries of his Lordship's Attorney-General in the character of Lord Chancellor.

The return is voluminous—the result striking. During the three years, the LORD CHANCELLOR has heard THERTY-TWO-TWO-THO-THIRTY: in the same space of time, the VICE-CHAS.

The Master of the Rolls, one Thousand Seven husdred has heard nine Hundred and Thirty-One, and the Master of the Rolls, one Thousand Seven husdred Dred And Ninety!!!

LORD CHANCELLOR
VICE-CHANCELLOR
MASTER OF THE ROLLS

would be extremely hard if he did not get more for one nothing.

The return is curious, and although we fear it may be disagreeable to the CHANCELLOR to have it generally circle lated, we think it right to put it before our readers, allowing them to draw their own conclusions, both as to the cause and effects of the curious division of business which it exhibite.

NOTHING can be more gratifying to the lovers of Rerolitions and Republics, and what are called popular Monarchies, than the present state of France, of America, and Belgims America is in a state of general bankruptcy, France on the ver of a new explosion, and Belgims insking rapidly into a insignificance worthy of the Monarch who rules her, but whis as heartily sick of his Throne as ever SANCHO was a Barrataria. is as neart Barrataria.

The Journal du Commerce, of Antwerp, announces that Mess Searneys and Co., ship-owners, are going shortly to emigrale Itoliand with their ships, five in number, which will sail under colours. It further announces the actual emigration of Messre, B. Donker, Nefer and Co., proprietors of three ships of 900 tons and one of 500, one of 350, and one of 300.

MR. LITTLETON remains in office—so does Lord Wgb LESLEY. This seems strange. We have before us copies the following addresses to the Right Hon. Baron SMITH, gether with his Lordship's answers. We have not room half of them, but we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure

nan of them, but we came enumerating them:— County of CLARE. County of LOUTH. County of WEXFORD. County WICKLOW. County MEATH.

County of the Town DROGHEDA.
County of WESTMEATH.
County of LIMERICK.
City of LIMERICK.

County MEATH. City of LIMERICK.
County of CAVAN.

We enumerate these in addition to various other address which have been presented to the Learned Baron, and must say that anything so decisive of a national feeling against an Officer of the Government, so peculiarly situated as Male LITTLETON is, we never yet beheld; more especially when we know that the King's Viceroy, his immediate when we know that the King's Viceroy, his immediate who have evinced their hatred of his ministerial and politically of the proved, false and groundless attack made upon this Judge Mr. O'CONNELL in the House of Commons.

Surely, if Mr. Littleton has not sufficient feeling by withdraw himself from the Government, Lord Wellesing ought to enforce his removal. It is true, some natural affectional leads to the state of the would support the high character he is so anxions but if he would support the high character he is so anxions.

but if he would support the high character he is so anxi

to maintain, he has no other course. We must, however, say, that Mr. LITTLETON has established for himself a character for nerve, for which we scarcely gave him credit;—considering what has occurred to him, during the last month, he must be nearly on a par in that respect with his model and friend Mr. O'CONNELL.

It is stated that the communication between Vienna and It is stated that the communication between Vienna and Comstantinople, by steam-boats, along the Danube and by the Black Sca, will be shortly established, in spite of the difficulties to navigation offered by the character of that river.

A large steam-boat, with English engines, is building at Trieste. This vessel will proceed by the Archipelago to Constantinople, and proceed through the Black Sea, and up the Danube as far as Gallacz, and there terminate her voyage. That from Gallacz the small steam-boats, which have been pail at Vienna, which at present go only as far as Semlain, villontinue their voyages down to Gallacz, and meet the passengers in the large boat, the dangerous parts of the Danube being easily navigated by the smaller vessels.

MATTERS of fact are matters of fact, and we can therefore MATTERS OF Rect are matters of ract, and we can therefore do no better than borrow from our excellent contemporary the Morning Post, the précis published in that paper of Friday, of the affair which came under discussion in the House of Commons on Wednesday touching the Deanery of Down.

fCommons on Wednesday touching the DEANERY Of DOWN.

the Post says:—

"We beg the attention of our readers to the following facts:—

"The Commission of Ecclesinstical Inquiry was appointed by the Duke of Welturseros's Government in July, 1830, and the First leport was signed and delivered to the Irish Government on the 18th f April, 1831.

"It was laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 13th of the 1831.

of April, 1821.

"It was laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 18th of July, 1831.

"The Report is signed by the Primate; Lord Plunker, Chancellor; Lord Oranone, two Bishops, the Master of the Rolls, and Dr. Radcleffer (a civilian).

"The recommendation as to the Deanery of Down is to be found at page 380 of the Report.

"It states 'that the Bishop is of opinion that, considering the circumstance of the purishese contained in the union, a dissolution would be practicable, in which the Commissioners concur.' It states that the period at which the dissolution should be made is 'the next avoidance of the Deanery, being the earliest period at which it is practicable.' It concludes thus:—"It is recommended that the Rectory of Down only should form the corps of the Deanery; that on the next avoidance the Perpetual Curates of the five annexed parishes should become joso fuelo Rectors of those parishes respectively."

on the next avoidance the Perpetual Curities of the five nunexed purishes should become inso facto Rectors of those purishes respectively.

"I tappears from a former part of the Report that the Deanery is worth 2,8741, a year; that the income of the Clergymen in each of the united parishes only in one case exceeds 761, per annum; and that those parishes are very populous.

"The effect of the recommendation is to leave the Deanery 1,2001, a year, and to divide the remaining 1,6001, among the other incumbents.

ayear, and to divide the remaining 1,6001, among the other incumbents.

"Thus stands the case then:—The union of these parishes was a flet to be a greatevil, and perceived to be a manifest abuse. Their secence was recommended by the Report of an Ecclesistical Commission. Of the Commissioners who present that Beport the London Characteron of Ireland is one, the most active, and the most comment. "The Demany of Down becomes vacuant in September, 1831, by the elevation of Dean Krox to the Bishopric of Killahoe. It is in the power of the Ministers of the Crown to carry into effect the recommendation of the Ecclesinstical Commissioners. That they bould forget or force on the opportunity of accomplishing the useful change would of itself be a fault. But this is nobling. The person of the Commissioner by whom the Report has been signed; the person for whose profit the union of the Levateron for whose profit the union of the six parishes is maintained whom the formula is the son the separation of the six parishes has been advised."

This is the statement of the facts as they stand, and certainly they are staggering. Mr. GOULBURN, who moved an address to the Crown upon the subject, withdrew his motion for a day or two, in order that Mr. LITTLETON might ascertain what the LORD LIBUTENANT and the Privy Council of

one what the LORD LIEUTESANT and the control of it.

We abstain from any remark until the official answer and the answer of Lord PLUNKET are received from Dublin.

WE find an account in Lc Rappel of the arrival of General WE find an account in Le Reppet of the arrivin of General Gobler, with his family, at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 4th of March, on his way to assume his Ministerial functions at the Court of Berlin. He alighted at the sign of the Grand Monarque, and visited the theatre in the evening, where the players said his Discoursed. players acted the Deserter!

We extract from the Morning Post the following very important list of Conservative Members of the House of Commons, whose names were included in the majority obtained by Ministers against Mr. HUME's attempt to inflict a deadly blow upon the agricultural interest:—

"The extreme innecurney of the Lists which have been published of the division on the Corn Laws, and our wish to have procured the edite Majority, have withheld us from publishing the following names of THE FRIENDS OF THE FAILURE for the list two days. The sarcularial interest will knew yet list list, though it does not contain the whole of those who would list list, though it does not contain the whole of those who would list list, though it does not contain the whole of those who would list list, though it does not contain of a sunda stannel. Conservative advocates, who, though they cannot support the Government of Lord Grey, are never withheld by party moduse from coming to their assistance on all measures of a sound and honest policy:—

Arbuthnet II rien	ry Dare, R. H.	Hope, H. T.	Peel, LieutColonel
Attwood 1	ry Dare, R. H. n.Dugdale, W. S.	Hotham, Lord	Powell, W. E.
Blaney, Hon. C.	Egerton, W. T.	Houldsworth, T.	Ross, Charles
Bariney, Hon. C.	Eastnor, Viscount	Henniker, Lord	Rac, Rt. Hn. Sir W.
Baring, A.	Estcourt, T. G. B.		
Baring, H.	Foley, E. T.	Irton, Samuel	Reid, Sir J. R.
Blackstone, W. S.	Porey, Fr. 1.	Jones, Captain	Stanley, Edward
Bankes, W. J.	Forester, Hon. C.	Jolliffe, Colonel	Scarlett, Sir J.
Brace, C. C. I	Fox, S. L.	Inglis, Sir R. H.	Somerset, Lord G.
Brace, Lord 19	Fremantle, Sir T.	Jermyn, Earl	Sanderson, R.
Bruce, Lord E. Bell, M.	Finch, ().	Knatchbull, Sir E.	Shaw, Frederick
Bethall -	Grimston, Viscount	Kerrison Sir E	Stormont, Viscount
	Gladstone, W. E.	Lyull Goorge	Stuart, William
Bridenell, Lord	Gladstone, W. E. ofGladstone, T. Goulburn Rt Hr. H	Lincoln, Earl of	
Charlett, Lord	Coullium Dr H. H.	Tancom, Earn of	Stewart, John
C. Marinia	Goulburn, Rt. Hn. H of Gordon, Hon. Wm. Gaskell, J. M.	Lycon, Hon. Colone	Trevor, Hon. G. R.
Corry, Hon. H	orderdon, Hon. Wm.	Lewis, Rt. Hn. T. F	.Tyrell, Sir J.
Cripps, Joseph Clive, Hon D	Gaskell, J. M.	Meynell, Captain	Tullamore, Visct.
Clive, Hon. R.	Trant, Hon. Colonel	Maxwell, H.	Villiers, Viscount
Calcraft, G. H.		.Miles, W.	Vyvyan, Sir R.
Carlwright, W. R.	Sir H.	Neeld, Joseph	Wells, G. E.
Conolly, Colonel	. Halcombe, J.	Neale, Sir H. B.	
Castles	Halford, H	Nicholl, John	Wynn, Rt. Hn. C.W.
Charles Rh, Visco	Hayes, Sir E.	N ichon, John	Wood, Colonel
Dealern, LieutC.	ol Hanmor Sin I	Norreys, Lord	Wall, C. B.
Due ington, Earl o	f Hannar Colors	Ossulaton, Viscount	Whitmore, T. C.
Duffield, Thomas Daly, James		Penruddock, J. H.	Williams, Robert
Daly, James Duncombary	Herries, Rt. Hn. J. C	Pigot, Robert	Williams, T. P.
Duncombe, Hon. V	Herbert, Hon. S.	Peel, Rt. Hn. Sir R.	Yorke, Captain
victor. y	V.Hill. Sir R.	,	,pram

THE number of works published in France during the last year amounts to 7011:—

Poetry Sonne				VOLS.
Scientific works	••	••		275
	••	••		532
Novels, translated and ori	ginal	••	••	355
Philosoph	• •	••	••	213
	••	••		102
Travels, and the Fine Arts	,	••	••	170
Dramati	••	••		235
	••	••		179
Pamphlata Te-	••	••		604
Pamphlets, Tracts, &c.	• •			4346
				7011

LORD MELBOURNE'S CIRCULAR.

LORD MELBOURNE'S CIRCULAR.

We have for some time had in our possession the subjoined letter from "A LADY," but we doubted whether the
subject had struck others as it had struck us, or whether the
Lady herself might not be wrong in her idea of the necessity
of making a return. The force of the following letter, received
this week, induces us to believe that the subject is one of general
interest; we therefore give—lst, the letter calling upon us for
information as to the Circular; 2dly, the Circular itself; and,
3dly, the Return which an extremely well-educated Lady
considers it her duty to make:—

A constant reader of laby Bull requests to be informed whether

Solly, the Return which an extremely well-educated Lady considers it her duty to make:—

A constant reader of John Bull requests to be informed whether there is any law to compel individuals, who keep private schools, to answer the queries that have recently been presented to them by the Overseers of the parish for signature, and particulars respecting the number, ages, religion, etc., of their pupils. This is an inquistion very offensive to a British subject, and, when addresses to females, the properties of the repulsion of the repulsion to their feelings in every offensive to a British subject, and, when addresses to females, the resterings in the parish to involve the standard season of the repulsion to their feelings in every with the sex and the resterings in the parish to involve the should shelter them from and though their control of the should shelter them from and though their control of the standard season and do, perform their disagreeable office frequently with great civility, yet they alarm the feelings of those they address, by saving they are to be presented to the Secretary of State if they do not answer the queries enterorically. It is the prent principle of action in a Christian land quite lost sight of?—"To do to others as we would they should to to 1s." Would Lord Metaouna, or any other Gentleman, like such inquiries to be made to the females of his family? and are persons with education, habits, and manners, fit to educate females in his Lorship's rank in life, to be thus exposed?

If John Bull will take the trouble to inquire, he will find that the Circulars which have gone round for such inquisitorial inquiries and signatures were not addressed to the masters and mistresses of the several schools by name, but only classed altogether, with daily, rate schools is an absurdity.

Peb. 24, 1834.

The following is the letter which we have already men-

Feb. 24, 1834.

The following is the letter which we have already mentioned, and which we received some time since, from a lady who bargains that we shall not reveal her name, who keeps a select and respectable school in the vicinity of London, who, having had the questionable circular transmitted to her, has written the subjoined answer. She desires us to tell her if we think it will answer Lord Melbourne's purpose; to which we reply candidly, that we really do not know, inasmuch as we are unable exactly to ascertain his Lordship's object. We give both documents:—

LORD MELBOURNE'S CIRCULAR.

Ordered, That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, at he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid fore this House—

Ordered, That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there he laid before this House—

"A return of the number of schools in each town, parish, chapelry, or extra-parochial place, which return, after stating the amount of the population of the said town or place according to the last census, shall specify—1 Whether the said schools are infant, daily, or Sunday schools. 2. Whether they are confined, either nominally or virtually, to the use of children of the Established Church, or of any other religious denomination 3. Whether they are endowed or mendowed.

4. By what funds they are supported, if unendowed, whether by payments from the scholars, or otherwise. 5. The number and sexes of the scholars in each school. 6. The age at which the children generally enter, and at which they generally unit the school. 7. The salaries and other emoluments allowed to the masters or mistresses in each school, and shall also distinguish—8. Those schools which have been established or revived since 1818; and, 9. Those schools which have been established or revived since 1818; and, 9. Those schools to which a lending library is attached."

In pursuance of which address of the House of Commons, His Majesty having given his directions to his Secretary of State for the House Department to use his best endenvours to obtain satisfactory answers to the above questions, Lord Viscount Melbourne hereby requests the overseers or overseer of the poor of every parish or place in England and Wales to answer the said questions (in so far as they are applicable to each parish or place) in the nummer pointed ont on the following page of this sheet; or in case there should be no school whatever in the parish or place, to return this sheet forthwish, with an answer to that effect signed by such overseers or overseer; but if there be any school or schools, the particulars of which are known to them or him, to insert answers to the questions applientle to such schools; for if there

office.
Home-office, Whitehall, August, 183.

office. Mills of the Holling of the

1833. Schoolmaster at Schoolmistress

THE LADY'S ANSWER.

THE LADY'S ANSWER.

— December 19, 1833.

My Lord—Although, as I do no understand Latin, I am not quite aware what is meant by the date of the order from the House of Commons, yet I lose no into in replying, to the best of my knowledge, to the questions which are contained in your Lordship's Circular.

I keep a daily school in this place, and have twenty-seven scholars, five of whom are also boarlers; they are all of the female sex, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Of the 22 day scholars I can say but little; they pay me one guinea a-quarter each, and go hone to their meals.

Of the five boarders, I can give your Lordship a clear account:—

account:—
CAROLINE HAWKINS—15 years of age; black hair and eyes, oval face, arched eyebrows, and good teeth. Her father is a churchman, married to a widow of the name of TOULMIN; her former husband was a cabinet-maker and upholsterer. Mr. HAWKINS is is the perfumery line; he is a Protestant, and so is his wife: they pay forty-five pounds a-year for their house in the Isington-road, exclusive of taxes. CAROLINE has three sister younger than herself, who are coming to me next half, and a brother apprenticed to his father: she learns French, and music and dancing.

EMMA HANNAM—nine; smal of her age, pale complexion, grey eyes, and light brown hair; an orphan; grand-

mother pays for her schooling; liable to frequent indisposition, and I do not think will grow up; father was an apothecary—a Dissenter, but attends Church without much scruple. Rose BALLINGALL—15; fair, large brown eyes, strong curling dark hair; full grown; delicate skin; good tempered; dances remarkably well—father a grocer and tea-dealer, narried to Miss Wilbraham, of Royston, in Cambridgeshire—forward in her manner; and wishes very much to go to live in London. live in London.

live in London.

ELIZA GREY—16; education nearly finished, and leaves next half; amiable in disposition; pale, with soft blue eyes and fair hair; silent, but sly; looks very demure, but not to be trusted; father, a widower, a retired merchant, about to take her home to keep his house—receives notes from a gentleman who has some situation under Government; her father desires me never to open her letters, and am therefore much to keep his her open her, but of course if your Lordon.

her father desires me never to open her letters, and am there-fore unable to know the contents, but of course, if your Lord-ship orders it, will do so at the earliest opportunity.

MARY BUMPUS—a nice good-humoured girl, rosy cheeks, plump made, very white skin, and small feet; sings uncommonly well: turned seventeen, and has a notion of general accomplishments; has been much admired at several balls in the holidays; her grandfather was a Lieu-tenant of Marines, and her father was in the same corps; he is dead, but her uncle, who is rich, has brought her up; a regular Church-goer, extremely well disposed, and likely to marry soon.

I have stated all the facts which I could collect for your I liave stated all the facts which I could collect for your Lordship's information, which as Secretary of my home department you seem to desire: any further information, I shall be happy to render your Lordship, personally either at your office or your private residence. I am quite sure, with respect to discipline, no fault can be found with my establishment; the girls are all in excellent health and spirits, the diet is good, the recreation sufficient—and as for early hours, they are all, to use the well-known phrase, as I am sure your Lordship would wish them to be, "ready to rise with the lark and lie down with the Lamb."

I have the honour to be, my Lord.

down with the Lamb.'' I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's faithful servant,

It seems by all accounts that the blessed prosperity of what are mis-called the UNITED STATES is in jeopardy. The withdrawal of the Government deposits from the Bank has been denounced as premature, and even needless; and the effects of the measure have been most disastrous—bankrupt-cies have become frequent, and money is worth twenty-four per cent. per annum. This "death" to the Yankees will prove very good "sport" to such of our London and Liverpool capitalists as have transmitted funds to the happy land of liberty.

There is a proverb about honest men getting their due when rogues fall out—and, although we are far indeed from suggesting that either Lord ALTHORP or the Honourable Court of East India Directors in the slightest degree deserve the appellation of rogues, it is quite clear that, out of the clumsy squabble which has taken place between the Emperors of Leadenhall, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the people will get their Bohea and Twankey much cheaper than it has been for some years.

Lord Althorp, in his calculations of revenue, put the tea duties at such a sum as to secure him entirely from any inconvenience which might arise from repealing the House Tax—or even the Window Tax, which must next be repealed; but the Company have fallen into the hands of the dealers, who are entirely opposed to the arrangements of the Directors, and accordingly they have resolved that one Mr. Varnham shall be

"Knight of the shire, and represent them all."

"Knight of the shire, and represent them all."

Thus, having at last permitted the sales to go on, they deputed him to buy all the lots they wanted. Nobody bid against him, and a farthing advance upon the upset price bought the tea. The Company, of course, loss immensely upon their stock—the Government proportionately upon the on Thursday a new interruption was offered to the pro-

On Thursday a new interruption was offered to the proceedings in consequence of Mr. Nicholson's having called the attention of the meeting to an advertisement which had appeared from the Chamber of Commerce at Newcastle, in one of the provincial newspapers, stating that Sir Matthew White Ridley, its President, had given notice, from certain information he had received, that it was the intention of the East India Company to make consignments of tea on their own account to several of the outports. In consequence of this report the purchase of teas which had been made for Hull, Newcastle, &c., had been countermanded, and very heavy losses would fall on the buyers at this sale, if the information were correct. and very heavy losses would fal if the information were correct.

if the information were correct.

The presiding Director positively denied the fact—a denial which seemed to be received cam grano by the company, who seem disposed to think the trade ought to have a distinct answer from the Court of Directors, and that the sale ought to be postponed until that answer was received. The Director, however, repeating the denial, the sale went on, and a great quantity of the teas offered were refused. Upwards of ten thousand chests have been refused at the upset paice. Congous were sold lower than at the last sale.

But there has, moreover, arisen a new difficulty as to the

gous were sold lower than at the last sale.

But there has, moreover, arisen a new difficulty as to the solitary purchaser to whom we have alluded. The Bohea teas, as we have said, were then sold at a farthing per pound above the taxed prices. But as, upon these teas, the Honourable East India Company received the deposits under protest, it is now understood that they will not issue the warrants for their delivery, but will offer for sale, at some future period, an equal quantity of teas to that sold when there was but one huver.

Since the above was written the following circumstances ave transpired connected with this important financial

Friday the Company's sale of teas proceeded very slowly, and the

quantity of congous refused now amounts to nearly 14,000 chests.

After the conclusion of the sale Mr. L. LUSHINGTON, the presiding Director, said a Resolution that had been adopted by the Court of Directors by ballot, together with correspondence relative to the

bohea teas, would now be read.

The Under-Secretary first read a letter, dated East India-house,

The Under-Secretary first rend a letter, dated East India-house, March 12, of which the following is a copy:

"East India-house, March 12, 1834.

"Sir.—I am COMMANDED by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you that the Court are advised that under the circumstances connected with the sale on Wednesday and Friday last of the tens which were then knocked down to Mr. Varnham, and for which he has declared you to be the principal, that

sale is void, and that, consequently, the Company are justified in refusing to deriver such teas.

"The Court are therefore ready to return to you your deposits, and again to offer those teas to the public at the present sale.

"It however, you decline to concur in this course, the Court must withhold the tea in question, and in that case they will offer to the public at the present sale an equal quantity of bohea teas.

"I am further instructed to request that you will reply to this communication in the course of to-morrow.

"I am further instructed to request that you will reply to this communication in the course of to-morrow.

"John Travers, Esq.

"P. AUBER, Sec."

The Under-Seretary then read a reply from Mr. Travers, dated the 13th of March, in which the writer states that it is quite impossible for him to know the circumstances under which the Court have been advised to resist the fulfilment of the contract, and which he was advised, if so disposed, legally to enforce; that as his last thought was an unreasonable individual profit, he was ready to prevent inconvenience from the further delay in the delivery of the teas. He was willing to renounce any claim to the fulfilment of the highly-valuable contract he had made, and to receive back the deposit. In doing this he wished not to be misunderstood, his only object being accommodation to the public and satisfaction to the buyers of tea throughout the kingdom.

On the 14th of March a further letter was addressed to Mr. Travers, in which, after referring to the points urged by Mr. Travers, the document proceeds as follows:—

"I have received the Court's commands to acquaint you that, differing as they do from you in opinion that the contract for those teas could be sustained by law, your prompt relinquishment of it is yet very satisfactory to the Court, who will now be able, by reselling the teas immediately, to obviate the inconvenience to the public which you have so justly deprecated, and I am to assure you that the course." dc.

The Secretary then read

Court duy uppretain in motion course, 'Ac course,' Ac course,' Ac course,' Ac course, 'Ac course,' Ac course,' Ac course, 'Ac course,' Ac course of Directors, which was to the effect that the teas, consisting of 6,699 chests, purchased as above stated, would be put up for sale on Monday next.

The sale was then adjourned—we conclude by COMMAND

of the Court of Directors.

Everything seems to go on regularly under the present

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

We have visited the collection now open to the public at the British Gallery, in Pall-mall; and as, by the arrangement of the stair-case, we are introduced at once in medias res, we shall commence our remarks by a survey of the "middle room," and afterwards examine the north and south rooms respectively.

Of the 203 pictures which this room contains, No. 220, Rembrandt in his Painting Room, by Fraser, is decidedly the best. This picture will be remembered in the anti-room of the Royal Academy last year, where its just merits attracted a high degree of admira-tion—so much so, as to make it matter of surprise that it should not yet have found a purchaser—owing, we shrewly suspect, to a larger price being asked than anybody is inclined to give. How frequently do our artists suffer from this mistaken mode of keeping up the character of their works. The powers of Mr. Fraser are unquestioned in the department of art which he has chosen, and it is to be regretted that they should have been applied to a subject so devoid of interest ar originality as this, when the whole field of our national literature, the drama, poetry and romance, lay before him. For skilful management, however, of his materials and great knowledge of chiaro occuro, this picture may be consulted with great advantage, though somewhat monotonous; and the female figure in secondary light, in the adjoining chamber, however beautifully painted, is injurious to the general effect of the whole.

the general effect of the whole.

Mr. Erry's Sketch, made for the Sacred Annual, No. 283, is a
very rich specimen of his style of painting, and applied to a
subject which compels him to be decent; and this picture, we
will venture to say, will do more to exalt his reputation than all
the non-descript things with leathern skins, lascivious cyes,
and lanky locks, on which his talents have been so often, to our
minds, misapplied. The colouring of this little picture is masterly;
and the beautiful effect of the angels sitting in the sepulchre in their
care light provided with the artibly has of surgonality shiests. own light, unmixed with the earthly hue of surrounding objects, merits the highest praise. When Mr. Etty descends to the indelicate, he, unlike his angels, stands in his own light.

cate, he, unlike his angels, stands in his own light.

There is, here, another picture, No. 241, by this artist, A Girl gathering Flowers, possessing much beauty and interest.

We are happy to perceive that both are sold.

Calleort has two delightful gems, Nos. 236 and 248, most invitingly placed even with the eye over the chimney-piece, where the nice brilliant bits "do mostly congregate" in this Exhibition. One of them is an advance towards historical composition that we witness with true pleasure, as his cultivated mind and thorough knowledge of his art eminently qualify him to shine in subjects of this mixed description, where landscape and grouping unite their powers to form a perfect composition. to form a perfect composition.

to form a perfect composition.

The picture we are speaking of represents the well-known scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor, when Anne Page comes out to invite equain Slender "to come in to dinner." It possesses all the charms of colour and tenderness for which Mr. Callcorr's pencil is justly esteemed, and the figures are conceived and arranged with great simplicity and case. A red curtain appears at each side the picture, as if rendy to be drawn—but it is so well painted, that drawing could not improve it. The figures possess much truth of character, though a little spirited touching might improve them; and if the fair maiden had a little more of the slender in her shape and make, she would more resemble the "sweet Anne Puge" of Shaksperke.

No. 248 is a most delightful specimen of English landscape con-

No. 248 is a most delightful specimen of English landscape, consisting merely of a horizontal wooden bridge over a quiet atream, feading to a neighbouring homestead; but the taste, skill, and so briety with which it is treated, render it to our minds a perfect work of its class. We could not name a picture more complete in design

and execution.

These charming pictures are both already sold.

Mr. Barees's glowing and classical composition, which he calls Oberon, Titian, and the Indian Boy, No. 361, is a charming picture, and evinces ripening powers, and improvement in the best qualities of his style; but we cannot conceive it a happy illustration of the fairy dream, from which the idea professes to have been taken. The work is, however, highly creditable to the painter, whose full and vigorous pencil seldom fails to imbue his subject with character and action; and when directed by the improved cultivation of mind and intellect which time and patronage may produce, must place him in the foremost rank of British artists.

Taking the Veil, No. 856. G. Uwins .- We are happy to find this Taking the veit, No. 200. C. UWINS.—We are nappy to mus use excellent artist enrolled among the Members of the Academy; but the picture before us would never have produced that feeling. It is in parts beautifully painted, but, as a whole, we think it very defective. Perhaps there is much difficulty in succeeding with a composition on this plan, which is that of the Woman taken in Adultery, by Rubers, in the Stafford Callary, where the flowers, being the size of RUBENS, in the Stafford Gallery, where the figures, being the size of life, are cut off just below the middle. We never remember to have seen a successful picture on this plan but from the greatest hands.

ome to them.

orks when we come to them.

Mr. Geddes's landscapes, of which there are three in this room, have somewhat surprised us—not that they are destitute of merit, for they betray much original feeling, possessing grandeur and force of colours and composition—yet it does surprise us that, having does so much, he has not done more. His fame is well established in another walk of art, and we like well to see men of his reputation make excursions of this kind, for the study of landscape is essential to every branch of the art.

We must next notice an exceedingly clever little picture, No. 211, called Guilt and Innocence, by J. R. Herbert—we do not recollect the name, though probably we are pronouncing our own condemnation, as he must have painted much to produce a work so good in execution, feeling, and colour; and barring a little want of sobriety, or rather a too strong opposition of light to dark, in the figure of the guilty votary, the picture puts forth strong claims to notice and en-couragement. It cannot remain long unsold.

COPLEY FIELDING has four charming pictures, and since it really

appears

"His force of pencil can no farther go"
in the water line, we rejoice to see him on canvass. The View of
Ben Lawers, No. 280, is a brilliant bit; his Sunset composition, in No. 388, is not so good, perhaps because nature is a better source to draw from than invention.

No. 374 is a View of Ragland Castle; and No. 385 a Vessel in a Breeze, painted with great spirit, reminds one of the style of REM-BRANDT and WOUVERMANS, when they touched such subjects.

Der Jurge Astronome, No. 333, by G. Lance, and The Dessert, No. 258, by Searoarm, are works of great merit; and we were particularly pleased by a close inspection of two or three very sweet and spirited little landscapes, by Vickers, Senr., a name new to us. Of the elever productions by Vickers, Junior, we have frequently had to speak in terms of admiration, but for the sire to succeed to the is something out of the usual order. These pictures are Nos. 253, 277, 285, and 293,

The R.A.—Coopen, has three pictures in the middle-room, possessing his usual excellencies of character and composition, and though rather more highly finished than heretofore, they are less agreeable in colour, and on the whole we must say not equal to what we have seen from this most meritorious artist. The Nos. are 247, Ferriting Rabbits—275, Shooting Poney, &c.—346, Hawking Party. The latter is certainly treated with great attention to, and knowledge of, the subject, and the action of the breeze on the groupe is well expressed, and is decidedly the best picture of the three.

well expressed, and is decidedly the best picture of the three.

The Love Lock, No. 345, by H. Wyatt, and Puckaster Bay, No. 347, by G. Starr, are well deserving of notice, and we shall have the pleasure of dwelling more fully on Mr. Wyatt's great advancement in speaking of his other works in this exhibition.

Two pictures by W. Derrey, No. 189, The Bridal Eve, and Tom Tough, No. 386, however widely varied in subject, are treated with great propriety of expression; and Mr. A. Martin's two pictures.

No. 300, histograph the Nurse, and Stankerth's Bay, No. 387, show. No. 300, Inlied and the Nurse, and Shepherd's Boy, No. 387, shew an equal degree of versatility and talent. With a little more care in the workmanship, we think this artist's works would stand high

amongst his cotemporaries.

It will be perceived that we have visited, and so far viewed, the middle room in a remarkally good humour—there are some things which require a little taste of the rod, which, next week, in con-tinuation of the north and south rooms, we shall take leave to ad-

There are four candidates in the field for Paisley—Sir Daniel Sandford, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Caalford, are all Radical Reformers, but of different shades; they will therefore divide the Radicals of all shades between them, the result of which will be that the Conservative candidate, Captain Gordon, as in almost all contested elections in these times, will be returned.

There was a steeple-chase near St. Alban's on Thursday, when 18 horses started in the presence of many distinguished personages.

A horse called Poetwon; but what makes the humanity of the affair even superior to its wisdom, is the fact that a once famous horse called *Moonraker*, described as "being on his last legs," having been called Moontaker, described as "being on his date legs," naving neen bought for 201 a short time back, was forced into the field, and felt three times in the race. Poor wretched animal! Another horse whose qualities are not equally well described, but who was called—somewhat unfortunately—"The Flyer," refused seven fences—fell twice—and threw Mr. Crommelly at a gate, his hand being severely cut by the running tackle. This is sport.

cut by the running tackle. This is sport.

The following extraordinary letter appears in the Inverness Contrier:—Extract of a letter, dated Ellore, East Indies, 15th Sept. 1833:—'The finmine throughout a great part of India has been dreadful. The people of England complain of distress; I should like to put a few of the worst fed down at Ellore for a day. I do not exaggerate when I say that I cannot stir out of my house in the morning without coming across the body of a person who has died during the night. The town is strewed with them. About a fortnight ago a woman was caught roading her own child alive. It died almost immediately after it was released. The child was about six years old, and from its size and strength was able to make a great resistance and outcry, which attracted the attention of some people. resistance and outery, which attracted the attention of some people, but too late to save its life. I have no doubt but infant-eating is of common occurrence just now. The number of dead removed of a common occurrence just now. The number of dead removed of a morning from about our Sepoy lines is always from 12 to 30. It is horrible to see the poor skeletons walking about; they are nothing but bene. The pensantry of this part are nearly swept away; and so are the cattle, for want of water. We have had a good deal of rain lately, which gives some prospect of a tolerable harvest. The failure of another Monsoon would cause indescribable misery."

The Kantish Observer says—" A project of considerable magnitude In the Maintain overview says—A project of considerable magnitude is now on foot—to continue the rail-road, already in progress, from Gravesend to the court, by crossing the Medway near Woldham, and carrying it along the bases of the chain of hills which run from thence southward. This course will be found to run by Boxley-hill (near Ritis's Cotty House) to Boxley, Debtling, Thurnham, Broad-street, Hollingbourn, Harrietsham, Lenham, Charing, Brook, Brabourn, Postling Pent, Beachborough, Cheriton, Broadmead, and Folkestone, a length of 364 miles on this side the Medway.—It is known to many of our readers that the nearest point of England to that of France is at Folkestone, from whence to Cape Blanc Nez is only 19 miles of sea. The nature of the country over which the line passes admits of the levelling at the least expense; and it is estimated that the works will not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand pounds."

The Opera Season has commenced, but the absence of so many of the nobility on the Continent and in the country makes a visible difference in the appearance of the house. Almack's begins on Wednesday.

By private communications from Madrid, dated the 4th instant, it

We shall have pleasure in saying something on Mr. Uwine's other | appears that a political movement had taken place in that capital, to extent of which the Ministry were very anxious to conceal. Let from Bilbon state that the Carlists we very active in that quar and that consequently the Queen's troops are dreadfully harasse, and that consequently the Queen's troops are dreadfully harasse, Hilbon, which is an open town and insapable of efficient fortification, is, according to these accounts, surrounded by fosses, loop-holes, and all the paraphernalia of defence.

We find the following in the Post of Wednesday:-

all the paraphernalia of defence.

We find the following in the Post of Wednesday:—

""Sir Thomas Derman left town lest evening to rejoin he Circuit. Sir Thomas had an interview yesterday with the Lora Charcellora, and had an interview with Earl Gers on Sunday."

"Thus far our reporter yesterday concerning the movements of the Lora Chiffs Justice. We are able to supply a little supplementary gossip.

"An express left town on Saturday to summon Sir Thoma Denman to London from Bedford, at which place he had been presiding in the Assize Court.

"The Lora Charcellor left town late on Saturday night, and proceeded to Bedford in search of his Learned Friend.

"The two eminent individuals entered London on Sunday, journeying pleasantly together in the Lora Charcellor strateling carriage.

"Then came the interviews mentioned by our reporter, and the departure of the Lora Chiff Justice on Monday night, to resume his judicial duties at Huntingdon.

"Why did the Lora Charcellor go to Bedford, and why did the Lora Charcellor and the Core Chiff Justice leave the Circuit so early on Saturday, and why did the Lora Charcellor in the Saturday of the Circuit so leaf on Monday?

"We protest we do not even fancy the existence of a State secret on this occasion. It seems to us that Sir Thomas Denman is the last person likely to be consulted on a matter of political importance even by the most curious Statesman. But these are the facis. It is possible that the Lord Charcellor may have been anxious to take the opinion of the Lord Chiff Justice upon the build of a new wig. It is possible that Sir Thomas Denman may have felt a with oher a discourse from Mr. Branon at the Temple. Felting portuit rerum cognoscere causas. Perhaps the journey to London and back was performed without any cause at all. Judges on the Norfolk Circuit are much in the habit, we believe, of travelling victions causes."

The Newcastle Journal informs us that at a meeting of the

The Newcastle Journal informs us that at a meeting of the Stewards of the Incorporated Companies, it was resolved to transmit a vote of censure to Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart, M.P., and Jour Hodgson, Esq., M.P., condemnatory of their vote on the metion for an inquiry into the Pension List.

The same paper says that the report which has been circulated by several of the London newspapers, that the Hon. Capt. Howam meant to relinquish his seat in the House of Commons for the borough of Morpeth, in order to make way for the Attorney-General, is without the slightest foundation; such a measure never having been contemplated for a moment.

SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, Esq. will serve the office of High Sheriff in the county of Nottingham for the present year.

The Collingham Ghost has at length been rendered "palpable to feeling, as to sight." The awful and mysterious visitant turns out to be a man with a speaking trumpet, who took his post under a bridge, and thence "groaned horribly an unearthly groan," whilst bing good friends the ponchers carried on their avocation undisturbed by the trembling keepers. The body of this ghost, says the Leets Intelligencer, has been taken into custody, and we have no doubt but the law will prove a strong exorcist in his case.

We extract the following from the Nottingham Journal:-

We extract the following from the Nottingham Journal:—

"The Morning Herald has stated that a political dinner was given
on Sunday the 23d ult. at the Carlton Club House, in London, to
which twenty-five distinguished Conservatives sat down. The conversation is said to have turned on the late divisions in the House of
Commons, and the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Newcastle,
and others, are mentioned as being of the party. The Record of
Monday last has copied the paragraph, and in a strain of animated
indignation has severely denounced such practices, and visited the
be zealously affected in a good thing, and Sunday descertations ough
to be condemned; but we are glad find that as far as regards
to be condemned; but we are glad find that as far as regards
buke of Newcastle, the comments of the Record might have been
spared, as at the time when the dinner took place, that Nobleman
was in Nottinghamshire, where he yet remains."—Neither was the
Duke of Wellingtonshire, where he yet remains."—Neither was the
The same paper says:—

The same paper says:—

"On looking over the debate in the House of Commons on the Warrvick Distranchisement Bill, we perceive that Sir R. C. Ezauven said he considered treating electors, before or after the issuing of the writ, a screins offence, and deserving of punishment Dit the gallant Member entertain the same opinion in December, 1832: Does he not know what means were employed to secure his election for Nottingham? Perhaps on this point, "its folly to be wise." If he be sincere in his declaration, he must have a hard heast thus indirectly to pronounce so many of his dearest electioneering friends deserving of punishment."

So yers mild has been the many of the second state of the second stat

So very mild has been the weather this year, that asparagus, and a variety of other vegetables are now selling at a low price in Covenigarden and Hungerford markets, which could not be purchased in former seasons, even late in April, for double the price.

EARLDOM OF PERTH.—On Monday the 3rd of March, 1834, at the Cannongate Court House, in the city of Edinburgh, Thomas Davisions, of Biddick, in the county of Durham, grandsou and heir mide of the body of James Drummonn, sixth Earl of Perth, and commonly called "Duke of Perth," was, by a most respectable jury, served nearest and lawful heir male in general to his grand-uncle, Jost Drummonn, commonly called Lord John Drummonn, next and only brother to the said James Drummonn, commonly called "Duke of Perth." brother to the said James Daumoon, commonly called "Duke Perth." We understand Mr. Daumoon will immediately procedure the Court of Session to recover the possession of the graph estates of his unfortunate family, which were forfeited by the rebellion in 1745, but which, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1784, were ordered to be restored to such heir male of the said Јонн Daumwoods. as, according to the former investitures of the estates to heirs male, would have been entitled thereto, had no attainder ever taken plate. or had the estate not been forfeited.

THE VINE HOUNDS .- In the New Sporting Magazine for this month

we find the following peragraph:

"In our November number we mentioned the report that M.
FELLOWES would resign the Vine Country, Hampshire, at the endeth season, which we understand will be the case; but the country will not be left without hounds, as a writer in the Uld Sporting Megizine of last month would lead its readers to infer. Indeed, we begin that the Vine Hounds are the property of the country, having beeleft to it, with a certain subscription, by the late Mr. Churz, of Wine."

The commencement of business by the London and Westmin The commencement of business by the London and Westminster Bank has brought them into collision with the private bankers of the City, who refuse to allow to the new establishment a participation in the advantages of the clearing-house. The reason assigned is, this is altogether a private arrangement for the personal convenience of the bankers; that no public bank, not the Bank of England itself, has been admitted into it; and that they hold the right of determining who shall and who shall not avail themselves of it.

It is said that Mr. O'Connell has contrived to raise from 12,000 to 14,000l. by last year's agitation in Ireland.

In 1782 there were 3,070,000 Newspapers sent through the Pod office; in 1796, 8,600,000; in 1831,12,200,000; and in 1833, 41,600,000.

The average number of Newspapers sent from London daily may be both 40,000, and instances have occurred about 40,000, above 100,000 Newspapers being sent by the post from the metropolis in one day.

The Duke of Beaurour is building a splendid market-house at Crickhowell, at his own expence.

Mr. G. W. Wood has placed on the Commons' Books, a notice. ME C. W. HOUSE LOSS PROCESS OF THE COMMONS BOOKS, a notice, that, on Thursday, April 17, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to grant to his Majesty's subjects generally the right of admispur es access of the English Universities, and of equal eligibility to degrees from now ithetanding their diversities of religious opinion, degrees in dimity alone excepted."

The Morning Herald of Tuesday, after quoting the Ministerial frision on the Corn Laws as given in our last week's paper,

What confidence must they excite both at home and abroad?"

At the late Durham Assizes, two actions for libel were brought by
Mr. Coull Carr, Lord Durham's coal agent, and Mr. Jonassonk,
two of the persons convicted of the atrocious assault upon Mr. HerMann, of Newcastle, against a man named Lawson, for distributing
the hand-bills which led to that assault. In one case the Jury gave
a shilling damages, and in the other a farthing, and the Judge
(Alderson's signified that he should certify to deprive the plaintiffs
of costs. On Friday, without any shadow of pretence whatever, Mr. of costs. On Friday, without any shadow of pretence whatever, Mr. Cara caused a Bill of indictment against Mr. Hernaman for pejury aliged to have been committed at the late assault trial, to be presented to the Grand Jury at the Newcastle Assizes, but they indignantly threw it out; and at the same Assizes an action was brought by Mr. Cara against Mr. Hernaman for libel. The Jury gase a farthing damages, and the Learned Judge (Taunton) who tried the cause, said "I will take care he shan't have a halfpenny as control."

The township of Morely, in Yorkshire, appears to be in a fright-Insumment of morely, in 'orksnire, appears to be in a fright-fully disturbed state in consequence of disputes between the masters and their workmen. Acts of outrage (broken bones and broken whose) are of daily occurrence; and the practice of carrying clubs and firearms, both by day and by night, is described as being "arfully prevalent."

"asfully prevalent."

The Allgemeine Zeitung states, under the head of Constantinople, that the English Government has renewed its remonstrances against the Treaty of the 8th of July between Turkey and Russia, and has made it apoint of honour to demand that the Porte should renounce the eagsgements which it has contracted with that Power. A memorial to this effect, it is said, presented by the English Government, has been hid before the Divan, in which it has been discussed, and the Members of which expressed themselves in terms of the bitterest dissatisfaction against the English nation. The same paper adds, under the head of Vicnna, 28th February, that "the arrival of as English courier in that city from Constantinople, on his way to London, had created a sensation on 'Change, much importance London, had created a sensation on 'Change, much importance having been attached to his despatches; but that experience has shown, and the speculators assert, that nothing is to be feared from the Feature of the Feat the East, and that it would be wrong to be alarmed at the new steps taken by England and France against the Russian Treaty.

HAVING accidentally obtained a copy of the subjoined correspondence, which has excited much interest among the legal practitioners in London, we are induced to insert it for the amusement and instruction of their professional brethren in the country.

correspondence, which may be are induced to miser the legal practitioners in London, we are induced to miser the amusement and instruction of their professional brethren in the country:—

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. VIZARD TO MR. TOORE.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, 31st Jan. 1834.

Dear Sin—Of the book, which you vestering put into my hands, I have yet only read the introductory letter, in which you profess to detail the Acts of the first Session of the first representative Parlinment of England.

There is much there to excite my surprise, but for the present, allow me to inquire what are the new offices and arrangements, made by the new Parliament in Bankruptcy, constituting heavy additional charges, as I am not aware of any to which such a description could apply. I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant, W. VIZARD.

Answell.

A

TO JOHN BULL.

Str.—Those amongst your renders who are familiar with *Hudibras*, will perceive that Mr. O'Connett, in his recent speech in Parliament, is not original in his ideas upon the obligation of an oath, but has adopted the reasoning of Squire Ralpho, who thus expresses himself.—

Hudibras, Part II. Canto 2, verse 197.

Onths were not purpose'd, more than law,
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like moral cartie in a pinfold.
A saint's o' th' leve 'nly realm a heir:
And as no peer is bound to swear
But on the gospel of his honour,
Of which he may dispose as owner,
It follows, the singe he foregry,
And dalse, the sairm, it is no perjury,
Hut a mere ceremony, and a breach
Of nothing but a form of speech;
And goes no more, when 'this took,
It would be well it liose who are auxious to support the same dectine as Mr. O'CONNELL, would carefully read the whole Canto.

Your's,
S. BUTLER. Hudibras, Part II. Canto 2, verse 197.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. B. S. Feinch, B.A., Minister of St. Michael's Chapel, Burleigh-street, Strand, has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, to the Rectory of St. Paul, Deptford, on the presentation of Mrs. Mary Drake and Mrs. Ann Drake Tyrwhit Drake.

The Rev. Henny Samuel Livius, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Yaxham with Welborne annexed, Norfolk, on the presentation of Mrs. Maria Dorothy Johnson.

Jons Gordan, Clerk, M.A. has been installed in and to the Prebend or Canonry of Enston, in Gordano, founded in the Cathedral Church of Wells, vacant by the resignation of Robert Vaubruph Law, Clerk, on the collation of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The Rev. George Richmonn, M.A. Currate of Sedgefield, has been elected Head Master of the Haydon Bridge Grammar School.

The Earl of Thanet has presented the Rev. Edward Jackson, of Bolton, near Appleby, to the Rectory of Dufton, in the same neighbourhood.

The Rev. John Wharton, Classical Assistant at Appleby Grammar School, has been appointed Chaplain to the Trinity House, Newcastle, in the room of the Rev. H. D. Griffith, deceased.

The Rev., J. May has been presented to the Rectory of Holmpton.

ceased.

The Rev. J. May has been presented to the Rectory of Holmpton, in Holderness, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Vaughan. Patron, the King.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick has been pleased to appoint his son, Dr. Knox, Archdeacon of Killalee, his Domestic Chaplain.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick has been pleased to appoint mis son, Dr. Knox, Archdeacon of Killnloe, his Domestic Chaplain.

The Rev. Charles Barion, D.D. OBITUARY.

The Rev. Charles Barion, D.D. co Bean and Rector of Backing, Essex, and also of Monks Bliech, Suffolk, in his 88th year. Both Rectories are pseuliar of the diocese of Canterbury.

The Rev. John Longe, 40 years View of Coddenham and Crowfield, and for a long period an active magistrate in Suffolk, in his 88th year.

The Rev. Moses Randal, A.M., one of the Chaplains of the Collegiste Church, Manchester, aged 63.

At Ansley, of which parish he had been Vicar fifty-five years, the Rev. Joseph Hutchins, in the 86th year of his age.

UNIVERITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxpord, March 13.—This day the following degrees were conferred!—Masters of Arts: J. Jekyll, Christ Church; Rev. J. Carter, Fellow of St. John's—Talchetor of Arts: F. R. Phillips, Trinity.

The examiners appointed to check a Scholar on Dean Ireland's foundation, "for the promotion of classical learning and taste." have signified their election of Omano Haynon Bardorman Hyman, Scholar of Washam College. The number of candidates exceeded 30.

CAMBRIDGE, March 14.—Ata congregation on Wednesday last, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on William Kell, of St. John's college.

signified their election of URLANDO IDELIDERA LIBRAY, Scholar of Wadham College. The number of candidates exceeded 30.

CAMBRIDGE, March 14.—Atacongregation on Wednesday last, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on William Kell, of St. John's college.

At the same congregation the following grace passed the senate:—"To Spetition the King to be heard by counsel before the Privy Council, in support of the prayer of the pertition of the senate, dated March 9, 1831, respecting the London University."

MISCELLAREOUS.

The Right Hon. Lord Startono has very liberally acceded to the request of the Committee for establishing a British school in Stafford, by offering them a piece of land, on which to erect the intended school-rooms. His Lordship has left the choice of situation with the Committee.

At a meeting of "Dissenting deputies," held in Ebenezer Chapel in this town, on Tuesday week, it was unanimously resolved to memorialize Lord Gray and Lord John Russell. in the following words:—"That this meeting are no less astonished than mortified that a reforming administration should hazard their political honour by the introduction of such a' bill of relief' as the one that has been announced in the House of Commons, and rather than accept it with its present unmeaning, unnecessary, cumbersome, and humiliating provisions, they would prefer remaining in their present degraded condition."—Himingham Journal.

A meeting of the rate-payers of the purish of Taunton St. James, Somerset, was held at the vestry room in that parish on Thursday seeming, and twas resolved than on Church rate he made for twelve womits. The sum of 251., which had been advanced by the late Churchwardens' account. The meeting was numerously attended by Dissenters, and it was resolved than ton Church rate he made for twelve months. The sum of 251., which had been advanced by the late Churchwarden in anticipation of a rate, was refused. A hamdbill was afterwards published giving a partial statement of the facts. The Rev. H. P. Galz, the respected

The ladies, of the congregation of St. George's Church, Little Bolton, have presented the Rev. W. Thistleywaite with a handsome smit of cunonicals, in testimony of their high sense of his merits as their passor.

On Monday hat, the parishioners of Lupptt, near Honiton, presented their Curate, the Rev. C. T. James, with a handsone piece of plate, as a humble token of their gratitude and esteem for his faithful discharge of the sacrest duties.

A very handsome and elegant tencengings of plate has been presented to the Rev. Thos. Scorr, M. A., late perpetual Curate of Gawcott, near Buckingham, by the congregation there, on his leaving them to reside on the Retory of Wappenham, near Towcester, "in testimony of their gratitude and affection for his faithful and zealous services, during a period of upwards of twenty-seven vers."

The inhabitunts of Newnton, North Wilts, have presented a very handsomely and elegantly designed silver cup to the Rev. F. C. B. Earl, on the occasion of his quitting the Curacy of that place, where he had resided nearly four years.

On Friday week Mr. W. A. Evans and Mr. Charles Ellis, the Churchwardens of St. George's, Birmingham, accompanied by the Committee appointed by the Subscribers, whited upon their Rector, the Rev. Jours Gannerry, and in the name of the congregation presented him with a service of silver, of the value of upwards of 150th. A declaration of the laity of the Church of England, similar to the one adopted at Nottingham, is now in course of signature in East Retford and the neighbourhood. The signatures already attached are exceedingly numerous and highly respectable. Several of the leading Methodists have signed it.

Petitions to Parliament, of a tenor similar to the above, have recently been numerously signed in the adjoining parish of Charleonigh.

Lust week a petition in favour of the Established Church was signed at Worksop by nearly 200 honseholders, including the names of the most respectable families in the town and immeriate neighbourhood. Had greater publicity

ndmonish the Rev. Gentleman, and allow him yet to express his repetitance and revocation of his error, and for this purpose, at the next Court, on the 3d of April, it would be prepared to receive such repentance and reconation, or otherwise it must proceed to its own justification by carrying the sentence of the law into effect. Mr. Whalley—"I am content to abide by the rule of the Court; yet I must, once for all, publicly declare that there is not the slightest prospect of my retractive, for I know it is God's truth;" and then, addressing himself to the body of the Court, he repeated in a loud and energetic manner, "I thus publicly and solemnly declare, before all who now hear me, that I know it to be God's truth, and I hold myself responsible for it to Christ, who will shortly come."
The Rev. Gentleman then retired.—Hereford Times.

Mr. Gleria's parishoners met at Ash has week and adopted Resolutions expressive of their regret at his departure from among them, after a service of twelve years, and congratulating him on the preferent presented to him. A subscription is open on the preferrent presented to him. A subscription is open among them to present him with a piece of plate.

The parishioners of Putney and Rochampton have presented their late Minister, the Rev. Herny St. Andrew St. John with a handsome salver and epergue, in testimony of their respect and esteem, and in grateful acknowledgment of the faithful discharge of his ministerial duties during the 13 years of his residence amongst them.

The following is from the Cambridge Chronicle:—
"Many work extraorgant statements have been lately made

cribed are, Churchmen.....£2,424.19s. Dissenters....£30.10s.6d. a proportion of nearly twenty-eight to one, and among the Dissenters are included Roman Catholics, all Protestant Dissenters, and Methodists.

A LADY of great experience in Tuition (many years Propries tress of a superior Establishment within nine miles of London), who continues to receive six Pupils, has now a VACANCY. The situation, combining the advantages of home and maternal solicitude with a religious and sound education, is peculiarly adapted to orphans, or to a lady desirous of improving registred education, or operations, and the property of the combination of the property of the property of the combination of the property of the property of the combination of the property of the property of the combination of the property of the property of the combination of the property of the combination of the property of the property of the combination of the property of the property of the combination of the property of the prop

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STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING.

The French Papers of Thursday are filled with the debate respectively are filled with the debate respectively.

The French Papers of Thursday are filled with the debate respecting the law of Political Associations. Probably the discussion will occupy several more days, as a great number of amendments are to be proposed. We find in these papers gloomy accounts of the state of the Queen's party in Spain. The Courrier states, "that the Queen of Spain has quarelled with her family—that the diplomatic agents and circles are all opposed to her—that the Carlists are more powerful and audactions than ever—that revolt is extending—civil war propagating—the contributions are not paid—the Trensury is empty—and the Government of the Queen will fall amidst shouts of indignation and contempt."

d the Government of the Queen will fall amidst shouts of indignan and contempt." Pour cal.—The Globe of last night says:—"Letters have been seived in London from Paris, which state the existence of a rumour that capital that a vessel had arrived at Brest from Lisbon, which ought news that the Miguelite army had by forced marches conved to arrive before Lisbon."
The private letters from Holland allude in strong terms of indignanto the conduct of the Belgian Government for ordering a sale of e private property of the family of Nassau at Brussels. Eight of e most eminent Belgian lawyers have given their decided opinion into the legality of the measure. The only excess that can be ade for it is, that every florin will be useful to the bankrupt reasury of King Leopold.

ne most emment Beignan inwyers have given their deceded opinion gainst the legality of the measure. The only excuse that can be nade for it is, that every florin will be useful to the bankrupt Treasury of King Leopold.

ROYAL MUSICAL FERTIVAL.—This splendid festival will commence on the 24th of June; the first public rehearsal will probably take place on Friday, the 20th of June, in order to afford time for alterations, &c., which may be required in the orchestra; for it is not kely that an undertaking of such magnitude can be accomplished without much consideration. A list of leaders, organists, and principal instrumental performers has been submitted to and approved by his Majesty, who is "heart and soul" in the cause; so much so, that the appointment of the directors was in his own hand-writing. Died, on Thursday night, at his residence in Bruton-street, Berkeysquare, the Right Hon. Charles P. Yorke, second son of the late, and half-brother to the present Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, and his-brother to the present Right Hon. the Earl of Herdwicke, and his-brother of his age, had been declining for the late four months, and had arrived at his town residence only a few days ago for the enefit of medical advice.

Measures have been taken to reduce immediately the whole of the aid establishment of the yeomanry force in Ireland, by order of the enefit of medical advice.

The late Mr. Kean's interesting and romantic cottage in the Island Butte is advertised for sale, by Mr. George Robins, at Glasgow, in the 1st of May. Independent of the beauty of the scenery, the mantic character of the country, and the intrinsic comfort and nonvenience of the residence, the recollection of its late owner canonical fail to have a great effect upon the admirers of his performances, tho, in addition to the scene of his retirement, will be enabled to come purchasers of the numerous tributes which were presented be him during his life-time, which, with many other articles be him during his life-time, which, with many other artic

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An action for criminal conversation was tried at Salisbury on Thursday, in which Mr. Hurlock was plaintiff, and Mr. Dawson defendant, both gentlemen of fortune in the county. After the evidence had been gone through, the Jury consulted for a short time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Dumages 4,000!.

ATTACK ON ENGLISH FIRSHENEN.—Portemouth, March 14.—This days a person arrived beer from Jersey, who reports, that when he left one of our fishing boats had been fired into by the French armed cutter that is appointed to superintend the French fishermen, and see to no encroachment. He adds that one of our fishermen (Peter Burnett) was cut in two by a cannon shot, which so exasperated the different vessels that they boarded the French cutter and carried her into Jersey. Burnett's friends are living here, and the vessel saling from this port has caused a great sensation. No doubt authentic accounts will arrive by to-morrow.

At the Maidstone Assizes, on Friday, John Ward, seaman, was tried for the murder of John Balley, a fellow pensioner in Greenwich Hospital, in January last. The prisoner and the deceased were both patients in the sick ward, and the prisoner in a fit of insanity ushed out of bed and stabbed Bailey, without any previous particular to the least provocation. The prisoner, it appeared from the evidence of the surgeons, was totally unconscious of what he was about, and expressed a wish to kill every person who came near him. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity, and the prisoner was ordered to be kept in confinement during his Majesty's pleasure.

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**Passoforts, &c., to dispose of their extensive CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WARR-ROUND, No. 134, Oxford-street, near Hanover square.

**ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.,—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to a squaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Burton and Edinburgh Ales, Dorchester Beer, London and Dublin Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c., as in fine order for usc, and, as well as their Foreign Whies and Spirits, of a very superior class.—22, Henriettn-street, Covent-ganden.

TURK EY CO F F E, finest quality, 2s. per lb.

**MASHALL, and Co. beg to inform the Public that they continue selling these Turkey Coffee at 2s. per lb.

**ARSHALL, and Co. beg to inform the Public that they continue selling these Turkey Coffee at 2s. per lb.

**CRecolate Powder, in Cans for travelling 1s. cach.

**Albagt one and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

**To TEE GOVERNORS OF THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

**Alfagt South and constet on the last similar occasion, when I received the supplication of the Charity.

**Albagt one and coffee west MINSTER HOSPITAL, I again offer myself a CADDBATK, and respectfully solicit your Vote and Interest.

**Arrange one and confee on the last similar occasion, when I received the supplication of the Charity.

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Thave the honour to be, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
Your obedient humble servant,
New Cavendish-street, Portland Place, March 13, 1834. ONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANKS
39, Throgmorton-street, and 9, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.
DIRECTORS.
Buel Anderso. F.

Samuel Anderson, Esq.
Henry Bosanquet, Esq.
Prederick Burmester, Esq.
William Robert Keith Douglas, Esq.
oseph Esdaile, Esq.
ix Thomas Fremantle, Bart. M.P.
Charles (filbles, Esc.)

TORS.

James Holford, Esq.
Jonathan Haworth Peel, Esq.
Matthew Boulton Rennic, Esq.
Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq. M.P.
John Stewart, Esq. M.P.
David Salonons, Esq.
Pearson Thompson, Esq.

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ber Tooms Freenalte, Bart. M.P.

John Stewart, Esq. M.P.

John Stewart Salan, Seq.

John Stewart Seq. M.P.

John Stewart Seq. M.P.

John Stewart Seq. M

PHOLST FRY and CABINET FURNITURE.—The most supplied as her of great always are and the property of the propert

well speak. DISEPH WALKER, 108 and 109, High Holborn, near Day and the Speak. DISEPH WALKER, 108 and 109, High Holborn, near Day and the Speak. DISEPH WALKER, 108 and 109, High Holborn, near Day and the Speak of t

MISS BLOFELD, Professor of DANCING, and of the Terpsichorean POSITIONS and EXERCISES in Families and Schools where Dancing cannot be conscientiously admitted.—Miss Blofeld begs to state that her system of Exercises may be practised with perfect safety, on account of the gendeness of the method pursued, no exertion being made use of—the most lamentable effects having been produced from the use of the gymnastic, calisthenic, and other violent exercises.—130, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

DEPENDENT OF PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, and STOTH HE EXHIBITION Admission De Shilling. Collection contains the Public at No. 209, REGENT-STREET. This Interesting Collection contains the Public Admission on Shilling. Caladysers, Admission on Copen de Hundred and Eligible Copen de Hundred and Fifty different Subjects, and Sale of the Language Copen de Hundred and Eligible Copen from No. 25, 81, auero-street, Admission one Shilling. Catalogue Skepter de Hundred and Eligible Copen from No. 26, 81, auero-street, Admission de Shilling. Catalogue Skepter de Hundred and Eligible Copen from No. 26, 81, auero-street, Admission de Silling. Catalogue Skepter de Hundred and Eligible Copen from Copen from the Six Database Street Admission de Silling. Catalogue Skepter De Eligible Copen from Copen from the Copen from the Copen from the Catalogue Skepter De Copen from the Copen from the Catalogue Skepter De Cata

logue 6d. HGNJAN'S PICTURE GALLERY—where are One Hundred and Elevem Portraits.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, March 20th, 1834.—Notice is hereby given, that a SERMON will be preached in this Chapel, by the Rev. HENRY RAPER SLADE, LLD., one of the Candidates for the Appointment of Morning and Evening Preacher, on SUNDAY, the 23d inst. The Service commences at a quarter past Eleven o'clock.

JOSEPH BRACKENBURY, Secretary.

TRAVELLING TUTOR.—A CLERGYMAN, A.M., who has repeatedly travelled in the above capacity, is destrous of again entering into a similar engagement. He has visited France, Switzerland, Inly, Germany, &c., and besides the languages and customs, is acquainted with the locality of almost every object of interest. He is 38 years of age, and is furnished with the most satisfactory references.—Address to Mr. Mortimer, Bookseller, 2, Wigmore-Cavenilabe-square.

imodestislactory reterences.—Address to air. Authurst, proceedings, pr

and Rush, Booksellers, &c., Strand.

LASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, near Kemp Town, Brighton.—The Principial of this School, a Clergyman of the Church of England (late a Fellow Commoner of Jesus College, Cambridge), receives a limited Number of VOING GEXTLEMER, whom he educates for the Universities, the Public Schools, &c. &c. The house, remarkable for its healthful situation on the southern declivity of the Race Hill, commands extended sea views, and is surrounded by several acres of play and pleasure grounds. Communications, addressed to the Principal, Rellevue Hall, Brighton, or to Mr. Jackson, School-stationer, 100, St. Martin-bane, will be immediately attended to.

Natural Sensor Stationer, 1994, St. Martin F-lane, will be immediately attended to.

Natural Station of the Company of the Com

Address (post paid) C. D., Souter's Library, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

EASON COMMENCES the 28th of March inst.—ST. K.A.

THARINE'S STEAM PACKET WHARP, adjoining the Tower, where
Passengers embark and land without the aid or being exposed to the risk of host
conveyance, and also without any charge whateoever.—Elegantly fitted and comnodious Steam Packet, of acknowledged speed, proceed to and from the following places, at stated hours, with the most undeviating punctuality:—Gravesend,
Northfeet, Southend, Sheeners, Chatham, Herne Bay, Margaic, Ramsgaic,
Dover, Walton, Harwich, Ipswich, Southonough, Whitby, Redear, Durham,
Darlinston, Stockton-upon Toes, Lettin, Edinburgh, dr.—Passengers handing at
places between the Tower and London Britige are subject.

process netween the fower and London Bridge are subject.

RAMSGATE and CALAIS STEAM PACKET.—Notice is bereby given, that a STEAM PACKET of the First Class, with Engines of Boulton and Watt's manufacture, will commence running from RAMSGATE PIER to CALAIS, on or about the 1st of June next, further particulars of which will be duly announced.

of Boulton and Wattle manufacture, with Keiner's PIER to CALAIS, on or about the 1st of June next; further particulars of which will be duly amounced.

Ramsgate Steam Packet Office, 20th March, 1834.

MARGATE and RAMSGATE.—REDUCED FARES.—The General Steam Navigation Company's Packets beave St. Katharine Steam Packet Wharf, on and after 25th March.—For MARGATE, every Tuesday and Friday at 9; returning every Monday and Wednesday at 10. Fate—Chief cabin, 9s.; Fore cabin, 8s.
For RAMSGATE, every Venicoslay and Saturday at half-past 9, returning every Tuesday and Friday at the same hour. Fare—Chief cabin, 9s.; Fore cabin, 8s.
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For RAMSGATE, every Venicoslay and Saturday at half-past 9, returning every Tuesday and Friday at the same hour. Fare—Chief cabin, 9s.; Fore cabin, 8s.
For RAMSGATE, every Venicoslay and Saturday at half-past 9, returning every Manusch 18s.
For RAMSGATE, every Manusch 18s.

where any articles advertised at lower rates may be had, the quality and price being the same as those deceptively styled the host.

PULLER'S SPARE BED AIRBR.—This vessel is constructed upon philosophical principles, and will retain its heat with one elling for sixty hours, thereby aroding the possibility of damp bels by the application of this vessel occasionally rings and Bed Feet-Warmers upon the same principles, strongly rough the night, so desirable to invalidate on the work of the remaining fructure and the facility, as the heat imparted is gradual, but inverseling fructure that the facility, as the heat imparted is gradual, but inverseling Fruchers freezing MACHINE—Freezing Apparatus to be used without Ice—lee Preserve—lee Pais, &c. &c. The above articles of scientific discovery may be seen only at the Manufactory, Jernyn-atreet, six doors from St. James's-street, London.

AND IN HAND FIRE-OFFICE, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars—Instituted in 1696.

For the Insurance of Buildings, Household Furniture. Stock in Trade, &c. within their creeding are now note Insurpness become due at Lady-lay, are requested to observe, that their receipts are now ready, and that the movey should be paid within fifteen days from that period.

No charge is made for the Policy when the sum insured amounts to £300 or Nobertal Buildings.

ILMAINHAM DEFENDED.—The attention of Military Members of Parliament and of the Friends of Ireland is particularly requested to an Article in the NAVAL and MILITARY GAZETTE of Saturday, March 22, 1831.—Published by W. Thomas, at the office, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, and supplied by all Newsmen, postage free.

MAJOR'S CABINET GALLERY of PICTURES, by CUNINNGHAM—No. 8, Vol. II. will be ready on the 3lst of March, confaining—TENIERS, "Striking a Barrain;" LBONARDO DA VINCI, "Curist
reasoning with the Pharisees;" and MIRRIS, "A Dutch Ale-house."
Vol. I. with 36 Line Engravings, and 200 pages of Letter-press, may now be
had, elegantly bound in moreover cloth, price 36s; large paper, India Proofs,
1 bs.—Four more Yumber will complete the work.

had, elegantly bound in morocco' cloth, price 36s.; large paper, India Proofs, 41.10s.—Four more Numbers will complete the work.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 101, will be published in a few days.

Gentlemen educated at Gny's Hospital will DINE together at the ALBION HOUSE, Aldergate-street, on THURSHAY, April the 10th.

BRANSBY BLAKE COPER, Seq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

Samuel Ashwell, Eeq., M.D.

J. P. Babington, Eeq., M.D.

Thomas Bell, Esq., F.R.S.
Rich, Bright, F.R.S.
Rich, Bright, F.R.S.
Rich, Bright, F.R.S.
Thomas Cultaway, Eeq.

William Dalryunje, Esq.,
J. Ibsahvood, Esq.,
William Dalryunje, Esq.,
William Dalryunje, Esq.,
Will. M. House, Esq., M.D.
Lewis B. Oliver, Esq.,
Will. M. House, Esq.,
William Ollyunje, Esq.,
John Morgan, Esq.,
George Robert Rows, Esq.,
W. M. Higgins, Esq., F.G.S.

James Stocker, Esq.,
H. M. Hughes, Esq., M.D.
Lewis B. Oliver, Esq.,
George Robert Rows, Esq.,
James Stocker, Esq.,
Y. K. Heestline, Esq.,
W. M. Higgins, Esq., F.G.S.

James Stocker, Esq.,
Frederick Toulunin, Esq.,
James F. Young, Esq.,
James F. Young, Esq.,
J. H. ROBERTS, Hon. Sec.

J. H. ROBERTS, Hon. Sec.
Dinner on table at Six o'Clock precisely.
Tickets, 21s. each, may be had for the Stewards; of the Honorary Secretary,
34, Finsbury Circus; and at the Albion.

Allolment will therefore he made of Shares upon application to the Secretary in London, or Bristol
The Shares so applied for will be available indiscriminately, in conjunction with those already laken, for the general purposes of the two sections (the Bill for which is now before Parliament), and also for the intermediate Line, so as to entitle is now before Parliament), and also for the intermediate Line, so as to entitle Proprietors to a general parlicipation in the revenue upon the whole underdaking.

The proprietor of the second control of the subsection of the subsection of the second control of th

Corn-street, Bristol... W. TO'RILL,

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT of the DAY.—F. BROWNE

47, FENCHURCH-STREET, near IRONMONGERS' HALL, after great
study and application in the Peruquian Art has succeeded in perfecting one of
the greater inventiones of the day in his PATEST METALLIC VENTILATING PERUKE, the spring of which weights scarcely one drachan. It allows a
Wigs, course often fatel compliants in the head, and destroys the young fibrous
hairs assistances often fatel compliants in the head, and destroys the young fibrous
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hairs assistances of the fatel compliants in the head, and destroys the young fibrous
hairs assistances of the fatel compliants of the scale with the honour of a vieit, which will save them pounds, his prices being for a
superior Article fifty per cent lower than those of any other House.

FINAL SALE of the STOCK of Mr. H. M. WIENCH, of
the Tinstees, is removed to the extensive Premises of STRONG, STRACHAN,
and WOOLLEV (late Todds), 337 and 339, OXYORD-STREET. The remaining
part of the Stock will be re-marked and laid out for sale To-morrow, Monday,
March 21, 1834, and following days, at a further reduction in price, as the whole
must be sold and eleared off by the 5th of April next, in order to make a final dicited of the stock will be re-marked and laid out for sale To-morrow, Monday,
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March 21, 1834, and following days, at a further reduction in price, as the whole
must be sold and eleared off by the 5th of April next, in order to make a final dicited of the Stock will be re-marked.

A large Lot of soiled Damash Table Linens, Counterpanes, and
Quilte, at half-price.

Quille, at half-price.

34. Ludgate-street.—MILAN HOUSE—34. Ludgate-street.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—Meadames BROWN take this enty opportunity of returning thanks to those Ludies who have honoured them with their patronage, and to announce their commencement of the control o

to any it continues the same, and carnestly invite an early inspection of this year's movelities.—N.B. Country orders, with reference for payment in town, punctually attended to.

TRAVELLING CASES, DISPATCH BOXES, and LEATHER WRITING CASES of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

104 Inch Writing Case, with strong Lock and Patent Inktand, 15c. do. do. do. do. 17c. do. 11c. do. do. do. 12c. do. do. 11c. do. do. do. 12c. do. do. do. 12c. do. do. 12c. do. do. 22c. do. 11c. do. do. 22c. do. 22c

1 1,100 de. to. to. All the Prizes in the Scheme will be paid in Money if required, subject only to commission of 5 per cent. on those valued above £100, which is deducted to combe risk and expense in selling the property. In the First and Second Glasgr Latteries the Prizes were all sold to the public, and Money for each paid on o mand as soon as drawn. The Fickets and Shares, divided agreeably to the A are on Sale at all the Offices in Town and Country.

are on Sale at all the Offices in Town and Country.

MOLLIENT VEGET ABLE SOAP.—In this Soap is introduced by the soap is i

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 17.—Sir John M. F. Smith has been appointed Gentleman Usher of his Majesty's Most Honourable Prity Chamber in Ordinary, in the room of J. Beaumont, Keg, decreased.

BERGROFT, Constant Of INSOLUTION.

E. A. BEECROFT, Constant Of INSOLUTION.

BELLARATION OF INSOLUTION.

G. A. BROWN, Dock-bend, baler, from March 28th April 8.

BANKRUPTCY SMLARGED.

J. WHITESIDE, Whitehaven, merchant.

BANKRUPTCS.

F. PARRY, Brunswick-place North, Brighton, tailor. Att. Archer, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn-T. WARLAND, Stewart-street, Spital-fields, silk-manufacturer. Alis. Messrs. Burfoot, King's Bench-walk, Temple—G. STOCKER, High-street, Whitechangt, grocer. Att. Alingham, Hatton-partens—E. KAOWLES-Barking, Seesey, grocer. Att. Alingham, Hatton-partens—E. KAOWLES-Barking, Essex, grocer. Att. Overton, Kinga Ammy, and, Cathernoof, P. LOWS, Uplon, Cheshire, merchant. Att. Kay and Co., Manchester—T. WRIGHT, Northallerton, Vortshire, victualler. Atts. Holl and Co., Manchester—T. WRIGHT, Northallerton, Vortshire, victualler. Atts. Hall and Co., Manchester—T. WRIGHT, Northallerton, Vortshire, victualler. Atts. Hall and Co., Manchester—T. WRIGHT, Northallerton, Vortshire, victualler. Atts. Hall and Co., Manchester—T. Collare, E. Kinston-upon-Hill, merchant. Atts. Hall and Co., Manchester—T. Collare, E. Kinston-upon-Hill, merchant. Atts. Hall and Co., Manchester—T. Collare, E. Kinston-upon-Hill, merchant. Atts. Hall and Co., Manchester—T. Culark E. Kinston-upon-Hill, merchant. Atts. Hall and Co., Gray's Inn-square, London; Holden and Gallowy, Julia—Jaka. Hills and Morris, Gray's Inn-square, London; Holden and Gallowy, Julia—Jaka. Atts. Holden Morris, Gray's Inn-square, London; Hiller, Atts. Norton and Chaplia, Gray's Inn-square, London; Rishol, Mearmouth—D. WATKEYS, Swansea, Glamorgan, dealer. Atts. Stevens, Gray's Inn-square, London; Perkinspan, dealer. Atts. Stevens, Gray's Inn-square, London; Perkinspan, Galler-maker. Atts. Stevens, Gray's Inn-square, London; Piristol.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

J. COOK, Narrow-street, Ratcliff, Middleex, biscuit-baker, from March 28 April 11-H. (RIMSDALE, High Wycombe, innkeper, from April 1 to pril 15-J. THOMPSON, Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, common-tweet, from March 28 to April 10.

I. BRIGHTWEN, South-place, Finsbury, veterinary-surgeon—E. GUDGE, ristol, woollen-draper.

BANKRUPTCIS.

I. BRIGHTWEN, South-place, Finebury, veterinary-surgeon—E. GUDGE, Bristol, woollen-draper.

J. SMITH, Old Kent-road, coach-proprietor.

Att. Braham, New Inn—H. CAPPER, Strand, tea-dealer. Atts. Hird and Sampson, Little Argyle-street, Regent-street—F. MILLER, St. Allains', Hertfordshire, victualler. Atts. Lofty and Co., King-street, Cheapeide—E. B. GIBRONS, Red Lion-square, winer-hant. Att. Belcher, King's Arms, synd, Coleman-street—W. J. B. H. All-MOND, Upper Innerestreet, inconservation, and the street of the stre

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

R. H. SLAGG, Kinhursi Steel-works, Vorbshire, steel-manufacturer. Atts. Taylor, John-street, Bediend-tow: Sader, Rotherham.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Ellernonouse called the attention of their Lordships to the great arrear of Appeals which had accumulated in that House, to a number beyond all precedent, and alluded to the extraordinary fact of forty days being permitted to clapse without hearing one. The number of appeals now standing for hearing, as he was informed, amounted to 140, which was a larger number than had been before the House, including all that were presented during the Session, in any year since the year 1830. Under these circumstances he thought it right to offerthe Noble Lord on the Woolsack an opportunity of explaining under what circumstances it was that such a very unusual delay had taken place.—The Lond Chancellon admitted the fact that no appeals had been heard during the present Session; but in the course of those 40 odd days he had sat longer, and heard more arguments in the Court of Chancery than any of his Noble predecessors in the same space of time. His Lordship then entered into a long explanation and defence of his judicial and official carrer, and said that he should sit in that House during the Easter recess to hear appeals. It had been already complained of him that he neglected the lussiness of the Court of Chancery in order to hear Scotch appeals, "because," to use the words of the complainant, "they gave him no manner of trouble, while it is a much more laborious and difficult thing to hear English Chancery suits in the Court of Chancery in order to hear specially to know from the Noble and Learned Lord if he intended—as he unquestionably appeared to menace—that, supposing the Session to be sufficiently protracted to enable him to hear at the end of the Session Scotch appeals should continue the decided answer own when the Honse of Lords, and to leave his Noble and Learned Fried Lorn Cuancella in the Honse of Lords, and to leave his noble and se

Thursday.

Thursday.

On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of substituting declarations in lieu of oaths, in certain cases. His Lordship stated his object to be to get rid of voluntary oaths, the breach of which was not punishable by law.

Lord Wannellere gave notice that after the recess, he would bring forward a motion respecting secondary punishments.

The Irish Juries Amendment Bill and the Mutiny Bill were read a second time.

The Initial Juries Amendment Bill and the Mutiny Bill were read second time.

The Initial Juries Amendment Bill and the Mutiny Bill were read second time.

The Lord Chancellon presented the last report of the Common aw Commissioners, of which he expressed his high approbation, so it as he had been able to consider it. His Lordship suggested, at the same time, that he had much doubt whether the country ongh to coept the services of the Commissioners gratuitously. The report as ordered to be printed—Adj.

Friday—After the presentation of several petitions, Lord Ellernoncom again alluded to the state of the appeal causes, for the pursons of shewing that the predecessors of the present Lord Chancellor rere not inferior to him in industry and deeps the—The Lonn Chaxellor followed the Noble Baron through his statement, and concluded ys saying that all the comparison he felt disposed to challenge was in each and industry, and in those qualities he would yield to no man. The Liverpool Distranchisement Bill was read a first time. Earl Grav presented a petition from the University of Cambridge a favour of the claims of the Dissenters, and especially of their laim to be admitted to take degrees without the imposition of any ath inconsistent with their peculiar tenets. The Noble Lordentered to various arguments to shew the reasonableness and justice of tomplying with the request of the petitioners, which he maintained as calculated to serve and not to injure the Established Church.—The Duke of Well-Instruay said, it appeared that sixty members of the Senate Care, through the medium of the Noble Earl, and desired the sixt Lordships to interfere in their legislative capacity, and overturn to prover and authority of the Corporation upon matters connected the internal management. The Noble Earl had called upon heir Lordships to decide neither more nor less than that the rules and regulations of the University of Cambridge were bad in principle and required revision, their sole authority being the exparte state.

fere in the revision of corporate regulations. But at all events he would contend that Parliament would ill discharge that duty, supposing it to belong to them, if they interfered at the instigation of but 60 members out of a body comprising at least 4,000 - (Cheers). It would indeed be strange if 60 individuals, not the one-fiftieth part of the whole number, could, by petitioning Parliament, dictute what regulations should be passed, and what revised. But, said the Noble Earl, it was not the great body of the Senate, it was only the Caput, consisting of not more than 370 or 380 members.—Earl Gary: The Noble Duke is under a mistake. The Caput consists of but 180 members.—The Duke of Wellingrow: Well, of 180 members, that made objection to the admission of Dissenters to these degrees. He would not say that the Caput were not right in persevering in the regulation; but of this he was certain, that, if the deliberative opinion of the University of Cambridge was in favor of admitting Dissenters to degrees, the Senate had only to propose it to the Caput and it would at once be adopted.—Earl Gary: It has been twice proposed, and each time the proposition was rejected.—The Duke of Wellingrows: That is true; but why was it rejected? Because the great majority of the Senate was decidedly opposed to it. (Hear, hear.) That being the case, he was not sure that it was not the imperative duty of the Caput to reject the proposal. (Hear, hear.) But on all such subjects as the present he believed it would become the House to consider well who, in point of fact, were the Dissenters whom it was proposed to admit to the privilege of taking degrees. He called upon their Lordships, before they were induced to assent to the prayer of the petition, to take the distinction of who were and who were not Dissenters from the Established Church. The Noble Duke concluded by entreating their Lordships not to consent to interfere with the regulations of the Corporation of the principle of granting relief to Dissenters but he saw some difficult

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.—At the morning sitting petitions were presented, praying for a revision of the proposed scale of tea duties.—The Chancello of the Exenguea hoped that, as the main object was to prevent the poorer consumers of tea paying a disproportionate tax, the Government might be enabled to carry the plan into effect.—Sir R. Perl said that the proposed scale proceeded on the most fallacion reasoning. The duty was to he Is. 6d. on bobbya, and 2s. 2d. on congou; but as it was often so difficult to distinguish between bobba and 1s. 6d., or vice versal, and all the consequent frauds?—The debate was adjourned till Iuresday.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Cobbett brought forward his resolution as an amendment to the question of Supply. It urged the total repeal of the malt duty after October next.—Mr. Fielden seconded that the revenue could not bear the reduction.—A long discussion ensued, and the resolution was ultimately negatived by a majority of 140 to 69.

On the question for going into a Committee of Supply Mr. Servi

repent of the mail duty after October next.—Mr. Figurex seconded the motion.—The C-Axcellon of the Exchaguer contended that the revenue could not bear the reduction.—A long discussion ensued, and the resolution was ultimately negatived by a majority of 140 to 69.

On the question for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Shell moved, as an amendment, for copies of any correspondence or any treaty concluded between Russia and Turkey since July 1, 1833. The Hon. Member prefaced his motion by an able speech, in which he detailed all the transactions between the Porte and Russia, as far as they are known, and strongly inculcated the necessity of watching the proceedings of the latter Power.—Lord Palaienson objected to the production of the correspondence, as negociations were still pending.—Sir R. Perl contended that information ought to be given.—After a long discussion, the motion was negatived without a division, and the original motion for going into a Committee of Supply agreed to.

Sir R. Perl proposed a vote of 17,000l, to defray the expenses of the British Museum for the present year, which was agreed to.

Mr. C. Fergusson wovelfor a grant of 5000l, to Capt. Ross.—Lord Sandon hoped the subject would be referred to a Committee, with a view that justice should be done to all parties concerned in the Arctic expedition.—Mr. C. Pergusson compiled with this suggestion, and said he should take the earliest opportunity of moving for a Committee for the purpose mentioned by his Lordship.

The Bribery at Elections Law Amendment Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.—The other Orders of the Day Insing been disposed of, the House adjourned.

Tursday.—The adjourned debate on the petitions respecting the proposed duties on the was resumed. The opinion scemed to prevail very generally that the measure is in the highest degree injudicious, if not entirely impracticable.—The petitions were laid on the table.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Divert brought forward his motion for the cholit

and to specify what amount of reward was merited by the services performed by that individual—Agreed to, and a Committe appointed.
—Adjourner.—At the early sitting, Mr. Ewart presented a petition from Liverpool for free trade, to begin with a free trade in corn.—Sir R. Perl contended that it was grossly deluding the country to represent that what was termed the corn monopoly was an exclusive monopoly, and for the benefit of the land; the manufacturers had as extensive monopolise, by the duties, protective or prohibitory, on all foreign articles; so that, if the corn nonopoly were terminated, there must be a repeal of those restrictive or prohibitory duties.—The debate on the petition was adjourned.

At the evening sitting, Sir T. Freemantle moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Stafford Barough Disfranchisement Bill.—Nic O. Mostry objected to the Bill, the effect of which would be to deprive the northern division of Staffordshire of two of its representatives. The Hon. Baronet moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the practicability of procuring, in Stafford and the neighbouring towns, a sound and competent constituency. The Hon. Member contended that the disfranchisement of Stafford would destroy all parity of representation between the northern and southern divisions of the county, which, in point of importance, was second only to Lancashire-and Middlesey.—Sir T. Parkanners, was second only to Lancashire-and

that it be rend a third time that day six months.—Sir H. Willows, seconded the amendment.—A discussion of some length follows, but the amendment was negatived without a division.—Mr. Perm. on the clause for disfranchising the freemen, moved that all the work after "hereafter" be omitted. This was negatived; the nyes being 63, nose 120.—The Bloose divided on the question that the Bill do pass. The numbers were—for it, 109; against it 52; mujority in its favour, 37.

Mr. Larsch postponed his motion regarding the Court of Chancery till this day se might.

Mr. Steuart obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the general registration of births, marriages and deaths in Scotland.

Thusbay.—After the second reading of the Islington Catle Market Bill, which it was considered would effect the removal of Smithfield Market, the adjourned debate on the Liverpool petition for free trade, and to begin with the repeal of the corn laws, was resumed, again occupied the morning, and was again adjourned.

At the evening siting Mr. O'Connell, postponed his motion regarding admissions to the Inns of Court in London and Dublin, the Solletton-Cennella having observed that, as the matter had been particularly directed to the attention of the Law Commissioners, it would be better to wait for their report.

Sir R. Pell inquired whether it was the intention of the Government, after the almost unanimous opinion expressed respecting the ill-apportioned duties on tea, to presever in the scale of duties?—Mr. P. Thousson regretted that this question was asked in the absence of the Cabinet Ministers, but promised to institute inquiry into the subject.

Mr. P. Thousson regretted that this question was asked in the absence of the Cabinet Ministers, but promised to institute inquiry into the subject.

Mr. Wassurvon prefetted that this question was asked in the absence of the Cabinet Ministers, but promised to institute inquiry into the subject.

Mr. Wassurvon proved for returns of the quantities of tens solds the several quarterly also of the East In

And exchequer Receipt Bill went through a Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The Snuggling Act Amendment Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Returns of all actions, whether ex-editio or by criminal information, since the accession of His present Majesty, were ordered to be laid before the House.—Adjourned.

CHEAP NEW MONTHLY LIBRARIES OF ENTERTAINMENT—The April number of Collurn's Modern Novelists, a selection of the best works of living authors, will contain the celebrated histories, romance of "The Tor Hill" by the author of "Bramblety Flosse", in 3 vols.—The April number of the Library of Fish Romance and month of the Navad and Military Library, will consist of the series of the Values of a Voyager to the Arctic Occun. These interesting stories, it will be recollected, were published as being nature connected with an account of the actual voyage, and of the adventures and perils of the mariners in that desolate region.—Published for H. Colburn, by R. Bentley. Sold by all booksellers in town and country. Price only 4s. per vol. bound.

His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to command that the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners shall be in future called his Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Mr. Heraud's poem—"The Judgment of the Flood"—Inscreated as sensation among men of letters almost unparalleled. A secessfil Epic is, indeed, a wonder. The during nature of the attempt—the masterdom displayed by the author over the verse—the beauty of the rhythm—make this one of the mention for one mention of a romance or novel. The print and puper are as gorgeous too, as the contents; and, as is observed by a cotemporary, two guineas and a half of materials are here offerd for me.

Handers of the state of the successful the fill histories to Library to the state of the fill with the fill with the fill histories to Library the fill the fill histories to Library to the modern of the fill the fill hist, at Gross Knhon (balonging to Library to Library to Library to

for one.

11 ANOVER, MARCH 10.—By fires which took place in the night of the 5th inst. at Gross Kuben (belonging to Hanover), and in Klais Kuben (converge to Brunswick), thirty-three dwelling-houss, stables of the st

lost.

Great Western Railway.—The directors of this undertaking have, it will be seen by advertisement in another part of our paper, resolved on immediately re-opening the subscriptions, for the purpose of continuing the line without any postponement of the middle perton of it.

tion of it.

There has not been for some time a more splendid Drawing Romthan that which Her Majserv held on Thursday. The presentations were numerous. The ladies, without an exception, appeared in dresses of British manufacture. The tout ensemble of their appearance was enchanting in the extreme, and afforded rapturous pleasures to many foreigners of distinction, who were loud in their principles of the British fair.—Rowlean's Macassas Oil and Kalynon imparted blowliness of appearance to the elegant tresses and to the completion of our fair countrywomen, which language could but imperfeely describe.

loveliness of appearance to the elegant tresses and to the complexing describe.

The Gallery of Arts and Sciences, Lowther Arcads—While most of the visitors who attend this very interesting galler are almost wholly occupied with attending to the firing of Perkinsis gan, the brilliant and beautiful operation of cutting steel with a round thin iron plate, or the experiments of electro-magnetism, for seem to notice the contents of a small compartment in the upper part of the establishment, which contains, perhaps, the most currons tiems in the whole repertory—viz., a set of Chinese musical instruments. These are of various shapes, and are all made with the characteristic neatness of the mechanics of the celestial crupine. The chief amongst them resemble the dulcimer and the old-fusioned like of Europe: ash appears to be the wood of which they are made, and a delicate brass were supplies their strings. The sounds which they yield cannot be strong, but of a tingling sweetness—and the probability is that they do not permit either a bold or elaborate system of musical composition. If these instruments are of so ancient a daw as Chinese civilisation, they were probably the origin of the Greein lyre, and of some of our guitars and dulcimers of the present day.

A dreadful murder was committed on the 10th inst. at Stow in the Wold, Gloucestershire, on a French gentleman, named Rens, who had been living at Stow some time, as clerk to the Savings' Banklew as walking round Stow, according to his usual custom-about eight o'clock in the evening, when he was much be asten about the head and face; he was not heaten about the head and face; he was not beaten about the head and face; he was not beaten about the head and face; he was not beaten about the head and face; he was not beaten about the head and face; he was not beaten about the head and face; he was not beaten about the head and face; he was not beaten about the head and face; he was not beaten about the head and face; he was not head of the town, or the head and face;

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE, March 21, 1834.

7th Regt. Light Dragoons—Lieut. Guy Lord Dorchester to be Captain, by purvice Manuer, who retires; Cormat R. P. Butler to be Lieutenant, by purvice Manuer.

Light Dragoons—Lieut. Guy Lord Dorchester to be Captain, by purvice Manuer.

Light Dragoons—Lieut. Colonel L. B. Badcock, from half-pay Unattached, be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord Brudenell, placed upon half-pay. C. diff.; be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord Brudenell, placed upon half-pay. C. diff.; be Lieutenant-Major Conolly (Ridingmaster) to have the rank of Cornet, without pay.

20th Foot—Easign J. J. Grigt to be Lieutenant, by purv. vice Greigr.

30th—Easign II. Champney, from half-pay Belth, to be Ensign, without purvice Herr, death. S. Fisher to be Lieutenant, by purv. vice Framer, retires; 1.1.1. English, Gent. to be Ensign, by purv. vice Werge.

31.4.—Easign II. Champney, from half-pay Belth, to be Ensign, without purvice Herr, death. S. Fisher to be Lieutenant, by purv. vice Raymond, promoted; g. Sheson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purv. vice Fisher.

31.4.—Easign II. Gent. S. Fisher to be Lieutenant, by purv. vice Bertie, promoted. S. Fisher to be Ensign, by purv. vice Bertie, promoted. Bladenell Colon.

31.4.—Hon. R. A. G. Daizell to be Ensign, by purv. vice Collison, who retires. Bladenell—To be Captains by purchase—Lieut. F. T. Cunynghame, from £2th, vice J. T. Alston, Gent. to be Ensign, by purv. vice Collison, who retires. Datached.—To be Captains by purchase—Lieut. F. T. Cunynghame, from £2th, vice J. T. Alston, Gent. to be Ensign, by purvice Enrie, Lieut. H. P. Raymond, from the 72d, vice J. T. Alston, Gent. to Western Coll. H. Dumaseq, who retires; Lieut. H. P. Raymond, from the 72d, vice J. Tayler, who retires. To be Lieutenant by purchase—Lieut. F. T. Cunynghame, from the 18th vice J. Stayler, who retires. To be Lieutenant by purchase. Hemonatum.—The Challenge and the First Lieut., vice T. W. Luand, deceased.

Portsmouth.—The Belvidera. 42, Capt. C. B. Strong, was paid

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Second Lieut. A. Irving to be First Lieut., vice T. W. Land, decased.

Portshouth.—The Belvidera. 42, Capt. C. B. Strong, was paid advance of wages at Spithead yesterday, and proceeds this dayt to Hest Indices, taking out Mr. Chartield, Consul at Guatamala, and Lord Sussex Lennox to Port Royal, to assume an official appointment there. His Majesty's Ship Hambow, 28, Capt. To Bennett, is fitting out with all practicable dispatch, rumour says, for the South American statiou, to relieve the Samarang, 28, Capt. Paget, which ship may be expected home about August next. The Viper, 6, Lieut. Com. H. James, came into harbour on the 17th inst. It is said one of her officers is to be tried by court martial for a breach of the 22nd Article of War, viz. striking or menacing his superior officer.

The Princess Charlotte, 110, has been ordered to be brought forward for commissioning, and she was hauled along side of the jetty on Wednesday last, to have her housing removed preparatory to docking. She is a heautiful ship, handsomely fitted up, the whole of her chins being lined with mahoganny, highly polished. She was launched in 1825, but has never been at sea.

Vice-Admiral Sir P. Malcolm (late Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean) may be expected home shortly, having been referred in the command on that station by Vice-Adm. Sir Josias Royley.

The smack Express Packet. Tremayne, laden with military.

Rowler.

The smack Express Packet, Tremayne, laden with military dathing, nrms, &c., sailed from Plymouth on the 12th inst. It is supposed her destination is the coast of Portugal, and that her cargo is for the use of Miguel's army. The schooner Marie Elizabeth will shortly follow with passengers, who, we understand, are engaged in the same cause.

shortly follow with passengers, who, we understand, are engaged in the same cause.

Inday's Gazette contains an Order in Council, agreed to in consumence of a memorial from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, annulling the Royal Proclamations of June, 1815, and the Orler in Council of June, 1827, relative to the distribution of the proceeds and rewards a rising from prizes captured from an enemy. The Gazette also contains a Proclamation, by His Majesty, directing a new distribution of the proceeds and rewards. The flag-offier to have in future one-sixteenth part of the whole net proceeds ring from prizes; the captain or commander one-sixth. The remainder of the officers and men are divided into ten classes. Those the first class are to have 55 shares each; in the second, 46 shares each; in the third, 25 shares each; in the form the second, 46 shares each; in the cight, 3 shares each; in the ninth, 2 shares each and those in the eighth, 3 shares each; in the ninth, 2 shares each; and the second class, hall share each.

One so 97. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—By a recent regulation appeared by His Majesty, the Knights Grand Crosses of this new Office are, in the order of their nomination, Vice-Admiral Sir G. Mon, Admiral Sir H. Neale, Vice-Admiral Sir P. Malcolm, and Sir EColrington, and Kear-Admiral Briggs, all of whom, with the successor of the last mentioned, have successively filled the post of Commander in-Chief in the Mediterramean. The Hon. Captain Sir A. Mithand, son of Lord Lauderdale, and Sir H. Nicholas have been invested with the insignia of Knights Commanders of the Order.

been invested with the insignia of Knights Communication of Chief TheKing has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon tajor-General Lorenzo Moore, Companion of the Most Honourale Military Order of the Bath, and Military Knight Commande of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Sir rederick Stowin has been appointed Inspector-General of the Constaulary for the province of Ulster, in the room of the late Major D'Arc.

mande Militury Order of the Buth, and Militury Knight Commande of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Sir bederick Stoin has been appointed Inspector-General of the Constandary for the province of Ulster, in the room of the late Major D'Arc.

By alvoclamation in Friday's Gazette, the calling out and training the Mitia of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, is asspeded for the present year.

We uderstand that Major-General Maclean, of the Royal Artillery, attressent in command at Dublin, is to succeed the late Major-GeneralSir G. B. Fisher, at Woolwich; and that Col. Sir Thomas Dowmm, K.C.H., in command of the Sussex district, will succeed Major-General Maclean in Dublin.

The Committee of Naturical Men, appointed by the House of Common to inspect the light-houses and beacons on the consts of the Units Kingdom, will shortly commence their duties. His Majesty's stam-ship, Firebrand, lately paid off, has been ordered upon this servic, under the clearge of a pilot and boat's crew from the Trainty Huse; but the Committee are not subject to the control of the Traint Board. The Firebrand is now in pragress of preparation at Portsmuth, whence she will sail for the Thames, where the party will albard.

Captain 'echell, R.N., has been suffering greatly during the last week from violent attack of the goat, accompanied by spasmas of so painfal a major as to render him at times nearly delirious, and which have consideably retarded the healing of the severe wounds occasined by histate accident.

Captain Hevey Francis de Montmorency, of the Madras Cavalry, has requestes permission to retire from the service. This is the officer select by Sir Archibald Campbell to try to cross over from Ava to our sureyors in Munipore, and who distinguished himself in avival and milary capacity with the highest credit at Rangoon, and was employed in a special mission to the King of Ava, who received him in the mosk kind Pud distinguished manner.

Lord Fitzory somerset's visitors at the Horse Gnards, on Tuesday, seen-Gen. Dy

of turnult and disorder have been enacted in the town of St. John's. The Governor has informed the General Assembly that His Majesty's troops are in the Colony to repel foreign aggression, and not to take the duties of a police force.

The reduction of Barrackmasterships, as at first determined upon, and many others, in England and Ireland, of inconsiderable districts, has been finally settled on by the Major-General and Board, from the 31st Dec. next, chiefly as vacancies occur at more considerable places, to transfer those offices to, at present in charge of the stations to be consolidated, with a view of saving any unattached pay.

Sir Samuel Whalley has deferred his motion for the appoint of a Select Committee to inquire into the appropriation of the Annuity of 50,000l. graciously restored to the people of England by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, from Thursday, March 27, to Tuesday, May 13.

CONSUMPTION.-In four years, ending with 1832, the deaths within the Bills of Mortality amounted to 65,359, of which 19261, or considerably more than one-fourth, are reported to have died of this disease, consumption.

A sixth marriage is in progress of negociation for the Duke of ORLEANS. This time a young Duchess of Tuscany is named. When we arrive at ten we will make a cross.—Corsaire.

The New York papers bring a melancholy account of the sudden death of Judge Bouldin, in the House of Representatives. Judge B. was the successor of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, and had begun a speech culogistic of the latter, by apologising for having declined hitherto to ask the usual tribute to the great orator, who died a Member of the House, and who, while living, had made it illustrious by his eloquence—when he fell dead in the arms of one of the Members near him.

A Negro was brought to England, and the first point shewn him being the chalky cliffs of Dover, "O," said he, "me know now what makes the Buckras all so white!"

The Manchester Courier says—"We understand that all sorts of tricks and manœuvres have been resorted to to obtain signatures to the petition of the Dissenters for the Separation of Church and State, agreed upon at the meeting last week. Besides begging for names agreed upon at the meeting last week. Besides begging for names from house to house, they stimulate the lagging zeal of the enemies of the Church by placards; and that no opportunity of catching a signature may be lost, tables have been placed in many of the streets. A vast number of the names are those of mere children, and we have heard of boys, who boasted of signing their names at least a dozen times! This, we suppose, will be called by the Marning Chronicle and the Courier an 'important' document; an expression of public opinion which ought not to be disregarded! From what we can learn, a very small number of the really respectable Dissenters have had any share in the job."

Yesterday nearly 200 Noblemen and Gentlemen entertain Yesterday nearly 200 Noblemen and Gentlemen entertained Viscount Melville at a public dinner at Dalkeith, as a mark of their respect for his public and private worth; Sir F. Walker Drummond, Bart., in the Chair, supported by the Duke of Bucclesuch, the Marquess of Lowellan, Earl Talmor, the Earl of Morron, Sir John Hope, Professor Wilson, &c. &c. The evening was spent with great sociality and glee. Lord Melville seemed much affected by this tribute of respect paid to him. Professor Wilson was particularly eloquen: in proposing a bumper "To the memory of the late Lord Melville."—Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle.

Letters from Pernambuco to the 20th of December state that a revolt had broken out among the troops there, fomented by the partisons of Don Pedro, who seems destined to create anarchy both in the old and new world. The President had been removed, and a new one was expected.

It yet remains to be seen whether Judge Torrens will be dragged ty of remains to be seen whether Judge I orders will be dringged to the bar of the House by Messrs. O'Connell and Littleton, for the very admirable charge delivered by him to the Grand Jury of the Queen's county, at the opening of the Assizes in Maryborough. To a certain extent this charge is "political," but it possesses that which will be construed into a much more grievous offence by the friend and ally of Mr. O'CONNELL—the Secretary for Ireland. It actually traces the increase of crime in the county, and the unsettled state of the country generally, to agitation! Judge Tonnens is a bold man, but he is a just and honest one; and for his having had the moral courage to declare his sentiments, and pronounce his opinions, in such a place, upon such an occasion, and under existing circumstances, he is entitled to the gratitude and thanks of every lover of order, and well constituted member of society, throughout the whole community.—Dublin Eccuing Mail.

The following letter from Constantinople is written by a plain man of business, who pays no more attention to politics than his commercial affairs lead him to, and consequently he cannot be regarded as a partisan :-

partisan:—

"CONSTANTINOLE, FEB. 18.—This Government appears almost at its last grasp; recovery is out of the question. What part your Ministers will take is what we are now most anxious to see. If they receive after such an attempt at bullying Russia they will disgrace England, and every one will lugh at and jeer us hereafter. If England is to full from the rank she holds, let her at all events fall fighting. War would of course be most unfortunate and unpleasant for us here, but we believe it would be the lesser evil. We shall soon be made to feel Russian influence here."

In the Morning Herald of Thursday we find the following observa-

In the Morning Herald of Thursday we find the following observations relative to the affairs of Spain:—

"The crisis of Spain appears to approach, but we fear humanity has yet much to suffer before the question of the disputed succession to the Crown in that distracted country shall have been decided. Our readers will recollect that we cautioned them long ago from giving too easy a credence to those repented announcements of the suppression of the Carlist party, with which the French papers in the earlier period of the conflict used to abound. We described those accounts at the time as the fabricated news of stock-jobbing agents, who endeavoured on that occasion, as on all others, to make a political struggle subservient to the purposes of the speculations of certain parties in the Bourse of Paris and the Stock Exchange of London, thus contring to reap a golden harvest by imposing upon the public credulity. In many instances of late they have been but too successful, especially with regard to the civil wars in Spain and Portugal, concerning which the spirit of gambling invention seems to have been more andactous and profilier than ever they were before since the time of the celebrated "Stock-Exchange hoax," which was the subject of a memorable penal investigation in Westminster-hall.

"Not relying upon the accounts from Bayonne and other channels communicated to the French papers, and though having a correspondent of our own at Madrid, we sent another correspondent to the scene of action in the northern provinces, and upon the authority of his actual observation of the state of things there we were soon enabled to disabuse the public mind of the deception which had been practised on it. Upon his authority we stated that the Carlist insurrection was so far from being suppressed that a more extensive and formidable organization was going on, which would develop itself on the opening of springs. Events have proved that we were not deceived. "As to the Queen Regent, her own incapacity—ler weak and, at the same time

Just published, by Brown and Syrett, 17,018 Broad-street, City, and to be had of THE IMPORTANCE all Bookeds and Sylvan Call Booked with Locomornication with Paris, and the whole Continent of Europe.

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"In the writer's general observations respecting the immense national advantages which must result from railways in this country, we fully concur." Times, which must result from railways in this country, we fully concur." Times, which is the published, in 800, profession, and advantages which must result from railways in this country, we fully concur." Times, the published, in 800, profession, with Map of the country of Selkirk complete, and part of the The International Concurrence of the Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Centry. The Ministers of the respective Parishes, and and ret Superintendence of a Committee of the Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Centry. The Ministers of the respective Parishes, and called London.

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"If you desire your son, though no great scholar, to read and reflect, it is young duty to place into his hands the best Translations of the best Classical Authors." —

17. Part.

Printed and published by A. J. Valpy, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers.—Orders should be given by the 25th of the month, to insure delivery on publication.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MISCELLANEOUS PROSE WORKS.

On the lat of May will be published, uniform with the Wavorley Novels, and his Poetry, now in course of publication,

FIRST of a New, extended, and corrected Edition Poetry, now in course of publication,

Of THE MISCELLANEOUS PROSE WORKS of SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart, to be continued in Monthly Volumes, with Notes and Illustrations. Embelished with Portraits, Frontispieces, Vignette Tilles and Maps. The Designs of the Landscapes from real Scenes, by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

The great success which has attended the periodical issues of Siy walter Scottles and Norty, leads the Proprietors to bring forward in a similar form Hist Misce and Party, leads the Proprietors to bring forward in a similar form Hist Misce and Party and the purpose to observe the photomac of the Johnstone, Burley and History and the same step shall find possible. The early volumes will contain the Luces of Drydon and Swift, and the as yet less widely circulated, though even more interesting, Biographical Memoirs of Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Cumberland, Goldsmith, Johnson, Sterne, Henry Mackenzie, Walpole, Reeve, Radcliffe, Le Sarg, Johnstone, Bage, Charlotte Smith, Sir Balph Sadler, Dr. Leyden, Miss Seward, De Foe, &c. These Volumes will be enriched with Portraits of Drydon, Swift, Smollett, and Mackenzie, nesides Vignette embellishments.

Another important portion of this series will be the Life of Napoleon Bonaperte, which, besides two authentic Portraits, and engraving after Turner's drawings of the places most strikingly succeinted with the history of that extraordinary wintopoleon and swift and engraved expressly for

of the places most strikingly executived with the history of their extraordinary man, will have Maps of his Campaigns, drawm and engraved expressly for this publication.

The text of the Life of Napoleon had been revised with great care by Sir Walter Scott himself; two interleaved copies of the last edition are now in the hands of his executor—the language has been corrected and condensed; the throat accuracy has been attended to as to dates; a most careful comparison has been made with the numerous hiographies that had appeared since the publication of the First and Second Editions of the work—and copious Kilitorain otes will now a sense of the first and Second Editions of the work—and copious Kilitorain otes will now a prominent part in the event full wars which followed since the publication of the First and Second Editions of the work—and compissed in who seeked a prominent part in the event full wars which followed in Editional to the principal periodical works of his time. It is well known that he was at one period among the chief supports of the Editiburgh Review, and at a later one of the Quarterly, and his beavay (now first collected) from these Journals and others, must ever form a most interesting feature in his Henry, and even in his personal career.

The Series will close with the far-famed Tales of a Grandfather, which will also have the benefit of Mr. Turner's illustrating pencil.

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A. CALD.—To Persons afflicted with Piles, Tamours, A becasses,

A CARD. and Bines.

A CARD.—To Persons afflicted with Piles, Tumours, A bacesses, & CARD.—To Persons afflicted with Piles, Tumours, A bacesses, & C.—A Medical Gentleman from Edipburgh, having been afflicted with these distressing complaints for more than seven years, and heing aware of the danger of cutting, after consulting sevenel eminent surgeons, from whom he derived but little banelit, was recommended to Mr. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon Accounteur, No. 4, Perry-street, Bedford-square, who effected a perfect cut in the short space of two months. In testimony of Mr. Van Butchell's superior treatment of these diseases, he is induced to give publicity to his case. Every particular may be known by applying to Mr. Craddock, chemist and druggist, 6, Storestreet, Belford-square. Activation of two months. In testimony of Mr. Van Butchelle Superior testing the short space of two months. In testimony of Mr. Van Butchelle Superior testing the short space of the space of the short space of the space of the short space of the short space of the short space of

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. is assured that the review of the Gallery is from a correspondent, and that we are not in the slightest degree answerable for his opinions. Mr. WILTSHIRE, of Somer's Town Tervace, begs to say that, us one of the Ushers of the Court of Review, he receives only 80t, per annum. If e are not at all in need of Zera's information—his knowledge of the subjects upon which he writes is almost as accurate as it is exten-

the success upon content in which is a state of the success the state.

We have to apologize for not being able to notice in detail the numerous valuable communications which we have received.

Mr. 1.'s book has been received—what notice are we required to take of it? Does the author want it praised—and does he think we shall necessarily praise it because he sent us a copy of it?

Civis is much thanked.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

THEIR MAJESTLES arrived in town on Wednesday. The KING held a Levee, at which several military presentations took place. The QUEEN honoured the Concert of Ancient Music with her presence, where a numerous and brilliant company were assembled upon the occasion.

On Thursday Her MAJESTY held a Drawing Room, at which many presentations took place. Sir JOHN CAMPIELL was presented, on his defeat at Dudley—but Sir Stratford Canning was not presented on his departure for St. Petersburgh.

burgh.
We cannot but venture to observe, that in the present state

burgh.

We cannot but venture to observe, that in the present state of society and the present regulation of seasons, it appears to us that fixing the celebration of Her Majrsty's birth-day, and the commencement of the Drawing Rooms, so early in the year, is injudicious. Town is yet extremely thin, as relates to Iadies of rank, and we are quite sure that it would be more advisable to fix the first of the Qu'ere's Drawing Rooms, at all events, after—and we should say considerably after—Easter. There is another alteration in the Court arrangements which would be strikingly advantageous—we mean, that the Drawing Rooms should be held, as all other "Drawing Rooms" are, in the evening.

Beauty, we know, will bear the light of day; and we suspect few. if any, Courts of Europe boast more than our own; but beauty to be seen by daylight is, when "Unadorned, adorned the most."

And it is impossible to deny that the splendid dresses, and all the accessories of feathers, lace, diamonds, etcetera, would have a tenfold brilliant effect at night. We know that one of the reasons which was formerly given against the change was, that the crowd of carriages and persons at night would expose the visitors and others to dangers not to be contemplated in the noon of day; but really at present, with the increased accommodation of access to the Palace, the improved state of the police, and the facilities for placing Guards, &c., we do not think this objection any longer available. An evening Drawing Room would be a brilliant sight.

Ionger available. An evening Drawing Room would be a brilliant sight.

The Drawing Room on Thursday was over by four o'clock. In the evening their Majesties had a large dinner party at the Palace, at which the Earl and Countess of Grey were present, who, in consequence of the Royal command, postponed their grand dinner in Downing-street until to-day.—Their Majesties left town on Friday for Windsor.

WE have been favoured during the week with an entirely new battle and victory over the KING'S troops in Portugal, the history of which turns out to be exactly as true as most of the intelligence made for similar purposes. The only Por-

the history of which turns out to be exactly as true as most of the intelligence made for similar purposes. The only Portuguese battles we believe in, are the battles between the Bulls and Bears of the Stock Exchange.

One thing we should recommend the battle-makers particularly to avoid—we mean the "tie circumstantial" (as Sheridan has it). In the Courier of Friday the account of the last defeat of the Royal army is given in a letter from Major Browson. This is a bad shot—Major Browson certainly was in Portugal, but he has not been there lately, and as far as what has recently occurred in that country, our readers may judge of his opportunities of description, when we state that Major Browson was last Sunday in Hyde Park, where a friend of ours shook hands with him. So much for CIRCUMSTANTIAL details, AUTHENTICATED by respectable signatures.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL details, AUTHENTICATED by respectable signatures.

The truth is, that the KING's army is receiving reinforcements on all sides—is in high health and spirits; while the latred for Don Pedro is hourly growing, and the defections from his cause proportionably encreasing.

The affairs of Spain are drawing, and not slowly, to a crisis. We have only to repeat our firm conviction of the nature of the result of the contest, which is nearer at hand than some people imagine.

people imagine.

people imagine.

On Monday evening a farce called "CUPID BEDEVILLED" was performed at the Westminster Theatre, and singularly enough, at the very same moment, Lord Palmerston was getting one of those dressings, which even he, who studies the art a good deal, could not consider either elegant or agreeable.

Mr. Sheil began with him, and with a vasy deal of eloquence "bothered" his Lordship completely; but it was tickling—mere tickling, compared with the subsequent pounding of Sir Robert Peel. Sheil roasted Cupid, but Sir Robert hashed him—and we must say, as is often the case, that although the original dish with the pommes de terre au naturel was extremely good, the réchausté was infinitely more piquant.

that although the original dish with the pommes we terre me natured was extremely good, the réchauffé was infinitely more piquant.

As the Post said, it was almost a pity that so much cloquence and power should have been expended upon the process of fly-breaking—however, Sir Robert could not help it, and so Cupid was bedevilled in more places than one. The defence made by Lord Palmerston for his conduct respecting Turkey was perhaps one of the most deplorable and comical that ever was attempted—not by a Statesman, for that would not have surprised us—but by a well-dressed Nobleman holding Cabinet office.

His Lordship, in excuse for having withheld aid from Turkey—and only think! a great nation depending for aid upon such a man—at the moment when her independence was threatened by a revolt of the people, says—first,

That it was unusual to aid the Sultan against revolted subjects, seeing, that by good luck of seme kind, he had always succeeded in quelling their insurrections himself, thus conveying his opinion that Mehmert Ali, after subduing Egypt, and Syria, and Nubia, and half-a-score other countries, was as little worthy of notice as the Pacha of Bagdad, or any other rebellious Satrap within the Turkish territories. The result has shewn the wisdom and prescience of our great diplomatist.

Secondly—His Lordship states, that he had no ships which

Secondly—His Lordship states, that he had no ships which he could send, to threaten or take those of MEHEMET ALI,

and so arrrest the progress of his arms by land; but his friend, the *Times*, scouts this plea as palpably *false*, seeing that there were at least a hundred ships of war in our ports, any one of which, carrying a proper messenger, would have effected the desired purpose.

which, carrying a proper messenger, recast and desired purpose.

Thirdly—His Lordship pleads, that he was so engaged in blockading the ports of one of our best friends, and interfering in the domestic concerns of another (the objects of both being, par parenthèse, frustrated), that he could find neither time nor brains to attend to any more foreign matters at that pagial

time nor brains to attend to any more foreign matters at that period.

Fourthly—As if he felt that the plea would scarcely be admitted in behalf of one of such capacious mind as the Foreign Secretary is—or ought to be—he alleges that he did attend to Turkish affairs, notwithstanding the destruction of Holland and Portugal, and had given ample instructions to Lord Ponsonny on the subject; but that, unluckily, some wind—never before heard of, in those parts—would not allow his Lordship to leave Naples for six months, either by land or water. In consequence of the discovery of which wind, His MAJESTY has been advised to confer the Grand Cross of the Bath upon the said Lord Ponsonny, and not, as has been idly stated.

has been advised to conter the Grand Cross of the Balli upon the said Lord Ponsonny, and not, as has been idly stated, because he is the brother-in-law of Lord Grey. Finally—Having some misgivings of the efficacy of all or any of these pleas in excusing his having allowed the Rus-sians to occurv Constantinonle, he boldly says, that he "re-

any of these pleas in excusing his having allowed the Russians to occupy Constantiaople, he boldly says, that he "rejoices that they did so."

CUPID is indeed a happy boy, to be able to rejoice at that, at which all the rest of Engand weep with grief or indignation. We suspect, however, that this is but a transitory pleasure; for according to his Lordship's own declaration, he has been ever since, and is now, busily employed in counteracting the else inevitable effects of that occupation in which he then so much delighted. much delighted.

else inevitable effects of that occupation in which he then so much delighted.

Well, indeed, might Sir Robert Peel say that his Lordship was right in refusing the papers called for, but that he was extremely wrong in giving his reasons for doing so. Our belief is, that he dd not give his reasons for doing so, at least not the true ones. The reasons he did give, are too bad to be the real reasons. What, we should like to know, was the true reason of the Noble Lord's conduct, so irreconcileable, not only with all statesman-like feeling, but even with common sense? The facetious II. B. has given it to the public, we suspect, in his sketch of the Lame leading the Blind. There it is;—the French having instigated ME-HEMET ALI, whose arm; is disciplined by their officers, to make the attack upon his master, could not with decency send a fleet or even an order, toarrest his progress. TALLEYRAND therefore, unwilling that the English Government should have the sole credit of rescuing the Turk at once from MEHEMET ALI and the EMPEROR of RUSSIA, threw dust in CUPID's eyes (already blind enough), and persuaded him that both their hands were already so full of business, that neither of them could lift an arm to rescue an ancient ally from his impending fate.

It would have been better for British interests that MEHEpending fate.

It would have been better for British interests that MEHE-

It would have been better for British interests that MEHEMET ALI should have possessed himself forcibly of the Turkish Throne, than that the Emperor of Russia should have been invited to occupy it. Mehemet Ali might have offered a powerful counteraction to Russian aggrandizement; but now, by Lord Palmerston's judgment in London and Lord Ponsonny's activity at Naples, the Emperor, by his Treaty offensive and defensive, which could not be refused him after his services to the Grand Seignor, commands in effect, not only the Dardanciles, but all the remaining powers and resources of the Turkish empire.

In spite of the anger of the Times and Chronicle, the Lord Chief Justice Derman is to be created a Peer—The object of this elevation may be guessed at; whether it justifies the act, we leave that portion of the Public Press which supports Ministers to argue, when they discover that it is decided upon.

Another legal move will take place in the person of Mr. Justice James Park, who is to go down into the Exchequer. This, which would be considered quite the reverse of promotion in any other case, does not affect that Learned Judge, whose rank of Privy Councillor gives him precedence of the other Barons.

WE have in vain looked for a report of the case, WARD, Esq. v. Lord DURHAM—no such thing is yet printed, although the counties of Durham and Hampshire, are eager to read so interesting and the counties of the case of the c

counties of Durham and Management teresting a work.

In the absence of any official brochure, we will just venture a sketch of the circumstances, and leave the case upon its own merits, without going into the legal questions at any con-

teresting a work.

In the absence of any official brochure, we will just venture a sketch of the circumstances, and leave the case upon its own merits, without going into the legal questions at any considerable length.

To begin:—Last summer it pleased Lord Durham to visit the Isle of Wight. His Lordship has—perhaps we need not now mention the fact—a yacht, and is a member of the Royal Victoria Yacht Squadron—so the Club is now called. In order to settle himself confortably and advantageously with regard to a sea-view, Lord Durham engaged a house and grounds, known in the Island by the name of Egypt, the property of a maiden-lady of the name of Todd.

Down he came, with his family and establishment, and settled himself in his agreeable séjour. Nothing could be more charming, for, in his ready-furnished villa, the noble Capitan Pacha of the Club could sit, watching the wobbling of his pet collier, the Louisa, as she lay at anchor opposite his terrace, with the "blue flag, and the silver lion gorged with the Ducal coronet," flying at her mast-head, which the Capitan Pacha afterwards so strangely forgot that he had ever seen.

To be sure, considering his Lordship's personal appearance, EGYPT was rather an unlucky name for the house—the little boys and girls in the neighbourhood soon called his Lordship, "The Egyptian," and when scolded by their mammas for such an application of the word, they justified themselves by the name of Miss Todd's dusky complexion, and in fact, the exact countenance of a Mulatto." The children were forgiven, and the Lambron party were, during their stay, known by common consent as the Egyptians—and there an end of that.

No sooner, however, had the Capitan Pacha of the Yacht Club snuggled himself down in his lodgings than it occurred to him, as his garden door opened upon a piece of ground which reached to the field of a Mrs. Goodwin, by crossing which, he could drive by the rope-walk into Cowes without taking the trouble to go about three or four hundred feet round, and a little bit up-h

having, at his own expense, erected a gate into Mrs. Good WIN's field for the purpose of completing his trajet to the

club-house, &c.

It so happened that this piece of ground, like almost all the other pieces of ground in the neighbourhood, and as the greater part of the parish of Northwood, and the town of Cowes, and the manor of Debourne, and Northwood Parkec, belonged to Mr. GEORGE HENRY WARD, and that no person had any right to trespass on this piece of ground, or to use it, without his special pernission—as a proof of which at the very time the Capitan Pacha came to Miss Tonny lodgings, there was a quantity of ship-timber lying on the ground, by Mr. Ward's permission, and for which permission he had required the parties desiring to deposit it there, to pay him 10s. 6d. as an admission of his right.

This timber the noble Egyptian caused to be moved out of his way, and out of the way of his carriages and horses, and he moreover established a gate into Mrs. Goodwir's land, and so made a thoroughfare. In order to stop this nuisance, Mr. WARD directed his servants to restore (for it was only in consequence of dilapidation by time they were gone) some posts and rails, which effectually prevented the continuance of the passage across his property.

No sooner did the CAPITAN PACHA see these marks of opposition to his gracious will and pleasure than he made a signal to his collier yacht, the Louisa, and ashore camesundry of his crew, who demolished Mr. WARD's posts and rails in the twinkling of an eye—the CAPITAN PACHA himself exhibiting strong marks of heroism towards an agad carpenter who was employed in the erection of the said post and rails.

Now, when the noble Egyptian put up, or caused to be put up, the gate into Mrs. GOODWIN's field, it was done at club-house, &c.

It so happened that this piece of ground, like almost all the

and rails.

Now, when the noble Egyptian put up, or caused to be put up, the gate into Mrs. Goodwin's field, it was done at five o'clock in the morning, which looks as if he knew has about something not quite correct. It was nine in the morning of the day upon which Mr. WARD's carpenters put up his posts, and at half-past nine, the said posts and rail lay scattered along the beach.

At twelve the Noble Earl sent the following letter to Ma.

WARD:-

WARD:—

"Egypt House, Ang. 10, 1833.

"Sta—I thank you for your polite attention in ordering rails to be put up on the beach to prevent my carriage passing; but your city is not alone the question—I write to inform you that I retry your right legally to perform the act, and that I shall not allow ibbe done until you have established that right in a court of iss.

"Acc. &c. &c.!!!

"DURHAM.

put up on the beach to prevent my carriage passing; but your ciflity is not alone the question—I write to inform you that I pert
your right legally to perform the act, and that I shall not allow ith
be done until you have established that right in a court of lim.

"Everd, Esq."

This is a nice letter, &c. &c. &c., Durham—how courtens,
how bland; no wonder he is a favourite at Norris. So, Ind
Durham, conscious of no right hinself, but conscious o an
indulgence granted to him by Mrs. Goodwin, feels, justfied
in saying that he will not allow Mr. Ward to do what he lkes
with his own land until he has proved his right to that land to
his Lordship's satisfaction in a court of law.

Conceive this—imagine it possible that Lord Durham,
having himself no land, no property in the Island, recogized
at Cowes only as Miss Todd's lodger, should tell a gentlenan,
his equal in every respect, save the honour of the Perage
(for which Miss Todd's) lodger was first indebted to the
Duke of Wellington), that he shall not put down nosts
and rails upon his own land until he has proved his tile to
it to his "Lordship's satisfaction."

There are men who would—we don't mean to say—have
horsewhipped the Capitan Pacha, or pulled his noe, or
done any very outrageous thing of that sort, in answer to
this letter; but there are many men who could have
replied to it in a very disagreeable manner. Bu Mr.
Ward, who meant nothing but the vindication of his
rights, an infringement upon which had been previously attempted by the very Mrs. Goodwin, with whom Miss Dod's
lodger had entered into an alliance offensive and defensive—
overlooking the sareasm, and insolence of style 6 this
letter (not forgetting the concluding "&c. &c. &c., Durham,"

"My Lord—I beg to assure you, that nothing could have been
more remote from my intention than to be deficient in any ourteons
attention towards your Lordship; and have only within uses fiel
minutes heard of the acts to which reference is made. I don'n and
favour the haw of the question, I would propose that

nere we have MISS 10DD'S lodger gain, beinning his hole to an English gentleman without evens prefaory "Sir," and ending it again with his "&c. &c. &c. ."

In the sequel, Mr. WARD did favou the JAPITAN PACHA with notice of action, but nevertheless th CAPITAN PACHA constantly used the ground, and whom he gare, creat broad-fest at with notice of action, but nevertheless th Capitan Pacha constantly used the ground, and when he pressmart breakfast at Miss Tony's lodgings, his Lordship mde it a condition with his visitors that they should come to thhouse by Mr. Ward's ground, and not by the regular road.

The cause was tried at Winchestetthe week before last, and Lord Durham having procured to professional aid of Mr. Parkes (to whose care the ce was removed from the hands of Messrs. Gondon and Fabes), was pleased to put in eight pleas:—

1. That the land in question beloned the Verne

- 1. That the land in question belonged tone KING.
- 3. That it was a public common and highay
- 4. That there was a right of foot-way acrs it. 5. That Sir Thomas Tancerd had a peciar right of way, which he (Lord Durham), as his servant, used.

6. That Sir Thomas Tancred and his anctors had also a peculiar right of foot-way, which he, as Sir Thomas Inches's servant, used-7. That Biles, the rope-maker, has a rat of way across this ground to his house, and that he (Lord Diham), as his servant,

These pleas were so put on the recd, as not only to

2. That it belonged to Sir Thomas Tanced.

8. That Biles had also a foot-way, &c. &c which, as his servant, Lord Durham used.

dive Mr. WARD to defend his title to his land-not only to drive Mr. Ward to defend his title to his land—not only to contest every right, real or imaginary, that could possibly be set up, but so contrived as to give the defendant, Lord Dura-Ham, the advantage of being first heard, and virtually to place Mr. Ward, the plaintiff, in the position of defendant. Just look at these pleas—first, Lord Dura-Ma says the land is the King's, and not Mr. Ward's. Lord Dura-Ham is not satisfied with this, and then he says—the land is not Mr. Ward's, it is Sir Thomas Tancred's—and there is a public highery, and a public footway over the land. That is not enough—so, besides all this, Sir Thomas Tancred and his ancestors had a peculiar right of way of their own over this spot. Sir Tromas Tancred and his ancestors, indeed! Why, Sir Tromas Tancred bought Egypt House of Mr. Ward himself.

House of Mr. Ward himself.

But even after this, the &c. &c. &c. is not satisfied; and Mr. Biles, the rope-maker—anybody rather than Mr. Ward—Mr. Biles, the rope-maker, has a right of way over the ground, and he. Lord Durham—&c. &c. &c. &c.—at the rope-maker, bas a right over it too.

These are the pleas of the noble defendant; but let it be reollected that there has been a reform in law as well as in Parliament, and that his Lordship will go down to posterity as the last defendant who was able to harass a plaintiff by such proceedings. By the alterations which have been made in the law, no man will again have the power to do what Lord Durham did upon this memorable occasion—that of putting pless upon the record in which he himself could have had no possible interest, having, as we have already said, no property in the Isle of Wight, and being neither more nor less than Miss Tood's lodger.

Serjeant Merrewether made an able speech, and pro-

Serjeant MEREWETHER made an able speech, and proceeded to call numerous witnesses who among the series and proceeded to call numerous witnesses who among the series are the series and the series are the series and the series are th Serjeant MEREWETHER made an able speech, and pro-ceeded to call numerous witnesses, who swore manfully to the point of "right of way," "thoroughfare," "carts, horses, culm, shingle," &c. &c.; but when their memories were re-ressed by a cross-examination, they proved exactly the re-verse of that, which it was expected they would have com-pletely established.

pletely established.

We make no invidious remarks upon their testimony, but proceed to the fact, that the case having been adjourned from the evening of the 5th of March to the morning of the sixth, Captain Clement, one of the Jury, was pronounced incapable from illness of coming into Court—in consequence of which no verdict could be delivered. The result of this most fortunate termination of the affair for the Capitan Pacha was, that HE WITHDREW HIS PLEAS—left the QUESTION OF RIGHT UNTOUCHED—and PAID ALL THE COSTS ON BOTH SIDES.

BOTH SIDES.

A word upon the nature of the evidence, after this amiable planey on the part of his Lordship, would be needless; but we think it quite necessary, after the extraordinary hauteur of his Lordship towards Mr. WARD, to terminate our brief account of the affair with the following extract from Serjeant MEREWETHER's concluding speech:

"I am sure I shall have his Lordship's indulgence, as well as your, Genlieme of the Jury, to do that, which I feel to be an act of your, Genlieme of the Jury, to do that, which I feel to be an act of

Yours, Gentlemen of the Jury, to do that, which I feel to be an act of justice, and which yesterday I had not the opportunity of doing, because I as then in the commencement of the case—I allude, for the last time I hope it will ever be mentioned, to a letter, to which I had lastime I hope it will ever be mentioned, to a letter, to which I may the honour of calling your attention yesterday; and the terms of that letter undoubtedly seemed to me to be so circumstanced, that I meant to introduce it to you as one which I should afford my friend an opportunity of explaining; but looking at that letter since, and understanding the circumstances connected with it, I have the greatest nessible advances in saving that nobody can be justified, di-Greatest possible pleasure in saving that nobody can be justified, directly or indirectly, by sarmise, insimation, or otherwise, in supposing that Mr. Ward could, in writing that letter, have been guided beautiful. anguat Mr. Wann could, in writing that letter, have been guided by any feeling but that, which should have regulated the conduct of a Gendleman in every respect, and that he meant to hold out nothing in the course of writing that letter which was not sanctioned in-every respect, both with regard to conduct and truth. That, I think, Gendlemen, I ought to say, and I am extremely glad of an opportunity of saying it."

This is about the eighth or tenth case in which Lord Durham has had to pay for his petulance and pride—plaintiff or defendant, he finds costs for everbody; but this last affair is likely to be more permanently disagreeable to him than any of the others, for if he goes to the 1sle of Wight this year, he cannot comfortably re-occupy his ready furnished Egypt. The consciousness of being called the EGYPTIAN will constantly haunt him, and nothing can be so mortifying to such a person as to find himself designated by all the respectable inhabitants and visitors as The &c. &c. &c.; THE CAPITAN PACHA; or, worst of all, "MISS TODD'S LODGER." This is about the eighth or tenth case in which Lord DURAN has had

We really dislike taking so great a liberty with Lord Brougham, but a correspondent for whom we have a high regard, begs us just to ask his Lordship whether he recollects the answer given by Lord Chief Justice Holl to King Willam He Third, when that Monarch offered him the Chanelloship, upon the resignation of Lord Somers—"Sire," said the Chief Justice, "I never had but one Chancery cause in my life—and that I lost—I cannot think myself fitly qualified for such a trust." And he declined it.

We are authorized that the chief there is not the slightest

We are attrust. And ne decenned. We are authorized to state that there is not the slightest foundation for a statement which appeared in the Times, that he bank had discounted a bill for £350,000 for an individual at two per cent.: no such bill was ever drawn, and therefore it could not well be discounted.

The Morning Post of Monday calls the attention of its readers to the important fact, that a gunpowder manufactory is about to the important fact, that a gunpowder manufactory is about to established in the South of Ireland by some pirate individuals, contrary to the policy which has so long discouraged the manufacture of that article in that country; a circumstance which, coupled as it is with the disbanding of the Yeonanry; is calculated to excite the most serious apprehension, it being a notorious fact that the peasantry in the South are already well furnished with arms, and want nothing but ammunition to enable them to carry their objects into effect before the Government can have time to send a force to put them down.

belove the Government can have time to send a force to pure them down.

It may be remembered that some months ago we received a communication upon this subject, which we acknowledged in our notices to Correspondents, without comment, thinking that the absurdity of such a scheme was the best contradiction to the report. No stronger argument against it—if the fact be as it is stated—can be found than that which the Post uses, ment to consider well upon the Executive Govern-Ilpidged and ill-advised, and we also carnestly entreat those who wish well towards the safety of the Irish community, strenuously to oppose it, or encourage the retraction of such engagements as may lead to the estab-

lishment of so dangerous a manufactory in the midst of the actually disturbed districts.

It may be urged, that to give employment to the working classes, is an object worthy of support; but surely a situation proper for powder-mills would be equally proper for other purposes, such as cotton, silk, or cloth factories, in which, in fact, the number of hands would be considerably multiplied, and bread would be distributed much more widely. Let what might be the result of other undertakings of such a nature, we have no hesitation in denouncing the establishment of an inexhaustible magazine for the service of a rebellious population—unrestrained as they are now to be, by the salutary check which the Yeomanry heretofore has maintained over them.

maintained over them.

The newspapers have been handing round a sort of circular paragraph, with a view to attract the attention of the "grumblers," in which they amounce that a gentleman of the name of Macgregor, late of the Austrian service, who married a daughter of the gallant Sir Thomas Hardy, has been appointed to the office of "Inspector of Marines." This announcement has been made most undoubtedly with an invidious intention, as if the Royal Marines never required inspection, and as if the place was made for the accommodation of Sir Thomas Hardy's son-in-law.

We understand the very reverse of this is the fact, that the office is an active and efficient one, and that Mr. Macgregor is fully qualified to fill it; but that the paragraphs referring to the appointment have their origin in a grudge entertained by some of the Whigs against Mr. Macgregor for having voted for Sir George Murray during his last contest with Lord Or Molu (or some such title), and that the friends of his Lordship have declared that Mr. Macgregor shall neither hold that, nor any other office under the Government. What their success will be, is yet to be ascertained. We shall see whether Lord John Russell will be hardy enough to support Mr. Macgregor in obtaining a situation, the necessity for which his Lordship admits, and for which he is pronounced qualified.

pronounced qualified.

THE STATE OF NEW ENGLAND. A SERENADE.

All hail to the Administration! When will it give over to rain? The storm they have brought on the nation, How long will its pelling remain?

Did e'er such a dissonant batch, So long on insanity border? From Radicals urged by Old Scratch To Whigs bristling up for their ORDER!

Confusion hence drives a fine trade, The Anarchist knows not to falter; But claims Hürarchical aid, For baiting the Throne and the Altar!

Your religion or fealty none heed. They are but to scoff or make free with; You must give up your faith and your creed-Dissent!-or find none to agree with!

The world is turn'd quite upside down, But wherefore we need not much wonder; The serf greets his lord with a frown, Who, Lord but knows why, must knock under!

On every side discontent, No marvel it spreads and increases; Not a landlord can get in his rent, The shopkeepers all rent in pieces!

In vain would you shut up your eyes To the train of o'erwhelming disasters, The journeymen ev'rywhere rise, (Sweet Union!) to harass their masters!

The BAR rule the BENCH, as they like, (A thing rather new among lawyers,) One day, of the smiths we've a strike, Another, a split of the sawyers!

The gas-man (illumin'd of course). Indignant he ups with the poker,
"Flare up with advances, or worse, Turn to it, and be your own stoker!"

The bricklayer but deems you his straw, While out for more wages he sticks, You must yield to his mortar as law, "Or not one more layer of bricks!"

Yen, e'en you must go without clothes, If the tailor exhibits a poser! As bootless you point to bare toes,

The shoemakers's will is a closer!

Vet the weavers have starvelings become By easy and lib'ral gradations—
The Ministers can't look at home
For love of their "foreign relations!

Free trade!-that delectable word! Each wholesome RESTRICTION invading-What sense did it really afford?

A palpable freedom from trading!

Whilst Old England! thy once honour'd flag, Upheld both in song and in story,

Is dwindling to quantums of rag
If France share not half of its glory!

Then rouse!—honest John—to thy feet!
Defend both thy credit and prog,
Is it fitting at all?—Is it meet?

The rouse by coverage income! To be eat up by cowards incog!

In lieu of the bugbear Reform, Which has rung ev'ry change it could ring, Awake!-let us weather the storm, Boast again of our Country and King!

WE should feel gratified if any one of the initiated in the mysteries of the LORD CHANCELLOR'S little Jewel-box in Basinghall-street, would inform us in what manner some of his sixty-one Precious Stones therein locked up, pass their time—in plain English, what they no? Of the Court of Review we know the occupation; and the daily work of the six Commissioners is also before the public; and the

pocketings and the performances of the sixteen Official Assignees are also apparent. Mr. Barber and Mr. VIZARD have ample occupation from eleven to three at their respective offices. Here are twenty-seven of the sixty-one accounted for—but who can tell us of the other thirty-four? Of the Messrs. LAWES, GREGG, RICHARDSON, WHITEHEAD, PARRY, BOUSFIELD, CAMPBELL, BARNES and Co.?—of the Judges' Clerks, the Commissioners' Clerks, and the Clerk of the Enrolments, and the Clerk of this thing, that thing, and the other thing, whose places are, in our view of the case, as useless as their services may be valuable? Can any one tell us what on earth these gentlemen Do? The hours of the Court are well known, and established by law. Do these gentlemen keep to them? Are they there from ten till four every day? In all the pomp of gilded capitals their names are conspicuous on the doors of their apartments—but where are They? There is the casket—where are the jewels?

To begin with the Chief Registrar. It is his duty to ballot for the Commissioners as the fiats are brought into his office. Does he perform this duty, and is his attendance in Basing-hall-street strict, regular, and exemplary, as it should be?—These questions we should not have asked, unless we knew that the reply to them would be of a nature the most satisfactory. The same of Mr. Gregg: he has never, we are sure, failed in his attendance at the Court, and no attorney or solicitor can complain of his want of regularity or punctual attendance. And it is the same with Messrs. RICHARDSON, WHITEHEAD, and Co. If, however, their attendance be punctual, and their regularity strictly conformable to the excellent example of their chief, we wish to know WHAT THEY do, and WHAT he does when they Are there.

We shall be told that they attend upon and assist the Commissioners; that Mr. Gregg sits in his room taxing costs; and that the Chief Registrar signs his name—and time so described by the described by the

IT is quite curious to see the subjects that are now brought It is quite curious to see the subjects that are now brought under discussion at public meetings convened for the purposes of debate. One, which was placarded all last week, appeared to us to be particularly conical. It was the revived custom in Ireland of hanging murderers in chains; and this subject, "generally interesting to the enlightened people," was advertised for consideration at one of the taverus in town, and notice was given in the bills that "seats would be reserved for ladies," Can anything more effectually burlesque the system of such assemblies, or can anything more strongly warn the women of our country of the indelicacy, not to call it indecency, of leaving their homes, their families, and their domestic duties, to listen to the spoutings of popularity-hunting mountebanks at Freemasons' Tavern or Exeter Hall?

their domestic duties, to listen to the spoutings of popularity-lunning mountebanks at Freemasons' Tavern or Exeter Hall?

SIR ANDREW AGNEW's new Bill is printed, and, as it is nearly rerbatim the same as that of last year, we feel justified in bringing forward again the same objections which we last year made to his former measure.

We feel it a bounden duty to discuss to-day a subject which, we confess, we approach with the greatest delicacy and diffidence—not only on account of the sacredness of its nature and of our own unworthiness, but because we are aware how ill-calculated the discussion of such matter is for the columns of a newspaper; nevertheless, we are convinced that we do no ill-service to the cause of true Religion, which it is our constant aim and object to support and maintain, by remarking upon certain parts of a temporal measure which we believe would, if carried, be extremely injurious to the morals, health, comforts, and advantages of the People of England, and most especially of the people of the metropolis.

What we allude to is the Bill which Sir Andrew Agnew has brought into the House of Commons, initualed "A Bill to Promote the Better Observance of the Lord's Day;" and although to-day we propose rather to go into the technical objections to the Bill than touch its principle, it is impossible for us to forget that the demand of the Parliamentary Commissioners to Charles the First, for the utter abolition of Episcopacy and the sale of Church Lands, was coupled with another demand, for the more strictly enforcing the observance of the Sabbath; and that this parallel application to the shortly-after murdered Monarch had the merit of vindicating Protestantism against Popery, which the present Bill has not (as we shall presently shew); nor can we forget that in Mr. Prynne's well-reported speech (December, 1648), that gentleman states "that His Mas esty hath condescended to an Act of Parliament as large as can be drawn against all profanation whatsoever of the Lord's Day, with severe punishme

These things are curious and instructive, but upon these These things are curious and instructive, but upon these we shall not touch. For the present, we will look only at Sir Andrew Agnew's Bill, as a proposed legislative enactment, and treat it accordingly.

The first and second clauses of this Bill prohibit all work on Sundays, or, as that day is called in the Bill, "The Lord's

Day." To this no man can object—it is the command of God himself.—The third clause closes all shops.

The fourth clause enacts, "that every person keeping an hotel, coffee-house, tavern, inn, ale-house, beer-house, cook-shop, victualling-house used or licensed for the sale of wine, beer, ale, worter, eyder, spirituous or other liquors, by retail, who shall vermit or suffer any wine, beer, ale, porter, eyder, spirituous or other liquors, dressed meat, or other provisions, to be drunk or consumed on or upon, or to be removed, delivered, or sold out of his or her premises during any part of the Lord's Day, shall forfeit," &c.

Upon this clause—in which no relaxation is made by the later clauses of exception—we beg to say a word or two. Of the population of the metropolis, how many out of the million and a half of people who compose it, have establishments, servants, wives, sisters, fathers, or mothers, to cook or prepare their dinners? Workmen, handicraftsmen, clerks, shopmen, apprentices, small tradesmen, their journeymen, all of whom, during the week, dine at houses of public resort—taverns or chop-houses, or cook-shops, or ale-houses, or victualling-houses—what are these persons to do for their dinners on Sunday?—(and, whatever Sir Andrew Agnew, who has seven good dinners in the week, may think of it, to the poor and industrious classes, the Sunday's dinner is something)—where are they to get them? Where are the hundreds of wretchel men thrown out of the public offices, after long services, by the Reform Government, to eat or drink?—where the discarded labourers to get their food?—are they to stave on the Sabbath, of all days in the week?

So much for the poorer and lower classes. The next clause, after properly—prohibiting any wake, fair, or hunting, or cock-fighting, or pastime of public indecorum? (this gives a wide latitude) or of "inconvenience or nuisance," (still wider), prohibit, also, the attendance of any man at a "club-room will, by the common informer—who will benefit splendidly by the Bill—be held

and if any unhappy taren-keeper take pity upon their unhappy condition, he is to be sentenced to pay five pounds instead of his customer.

Then comes a clause prohibiting the travelling of waggons, carts, vans, stage-coaches, steam-carriages, omnibuses, &c., which shall commence their journey during any part of the Lord's Day, from proceeding or continuing their journey between the hours of —— o'clock in the morning and —— o'clock of the evening on any part of the Lord's Day. This effectually overturns all the advantages which the vast care and expense of making the best roads in the world, and the best calculated carriages for travelling on them, have secured to us, and in a journey of three days, stops the public conveyances for one; which, if we follow the coaches leaving the metropolis, or vice verad, will safely lodge six public vehicles at six different points of the road on the Sundays, which, considering when they get to those points, that no nerson keeping a hotel, coffee-house, tavern, inn, ale-house, beer-house, cook-shop, victualling-house, or house licensed to sell any provisions, dare, under a penalty, receive any of the passengers during the halt, seems rather severe.

The next clause prohibits the hiring or letting for hire any horse or carriage for the purpose of being used on the Lord's Day. This effectually destroys the possibility of those persons in middling life, who have been confined to the desk or the counter for the previous six days, taking the air out of the metropolitan circle of fog and smoke; and this would seem invidious, because there appears in the Bill no prohibition of a similar nature against ladies and gentlemen who, like Sir Annew Agrew, are lucky enough to have horses and carriages of their own—yet still, even there, there are good grounds for the informer. More than two-thirds of the prancing, pawing, high-bred cattle which we see drawing splendid coaches and chariots, bearing within them splendid beauty and high birth, are job horses, and therefore, according to the law

running of the said mail."

Act not to extend to works of piety, charity, or necessity.

The only material difference between the Bill of last year and this, is the omission of the exceptions here made, so that

taking the Glasgow mail, by way of example, the result of the enactment would be, that the Friday's mail from London would be stopped twenty-four hours at Catterick; Friday's Glasgow mail would be stopped twenty-four hours at Ferrybridge; Saturday's London mail would be stopped twenty-four hours at Stevenage; and Saturday's Glasgow mail would be stopped twenty-four hours at Moffat: thus the Saturday's letters from Glasgow would reach London somewhere about the following Wednesday; and the Friday's letters from London would reach their destination, at the latest, by the next Thursday.

By these exceptions we perceive, that while all other classes of his Majesty's subjects are hindered from taking air and exercise or recreation on the day of rest, in which they are 'to do no manner of work,'' menial servants are to go on working as heretofore, that being, as far as the religious part of the Bill is concerned, in direct contradiction to Gon's commandment.

commandment.

part of the Bill is concerned, in direct contradiction to God's commandment.

We have promised ourselves not to touch upon the Bill today, upon the highest grounds that we may venture to take; but we cannot help referring here to the preamble, as, in five lines, utterly and completely contradicting, overthrowing, and exploding every clause which follows it:—

"Fornsmen as nothing is more acceptable to God than the true and sincere worship of Him according to His holy will, and that the holy keeping of the Lord's day; as principal part of the true service of God, which, in very many places of this realm, has been and now is profaned and neglected: and whereas it is the bounden duty of the legislature to protect every class of society against being compelled to sacrifice their comfort, health, religious privileges, and consciences, for the convenience, enjoyment, or supposed advantage of any other class on the Lord's day; and whereas the laws now in existence are found to be practically insufficient to secure the object for which they profess to provide; be it therefore enacted," &c.

Now, having read this preamble, what are in fact the proposed enactments?—By denying, under penalties, the possibility of taking air, exercise, or recreation, after a week's toil, it absolutely interferes with the "comfort and health" of all classes of persons subject to labour or employment, except menial servants, whom it compels to sacrifice, not only "comfort and health," but their "religious privileges and consciences, for the convenience, enjoyment, or supposed enjoyment, of other classes on the Lord's Day;" so that this Utopian scheme of legislation not only proposes to enact the most absurd incongruities, but absolutely contradicts in its development the very principle upon which it starts.

There is, indeed, a saving clause for the sale of milk, which,

can be most assurd meangrunes, but absolutely contradicts in its development the very principle upon which it starts.

There is, indeed, a saving clause for the sale of milk, which, we presume, is therefore considered more salubrious than fresh air or exercise; and there is also a permission for His Majbert's free-born subjects to dine in hotels, taverns, or coffee-houses—"provided they have slept there the night before." What effect this may have upon the little excursions of the gig-and-whiskey community, who, heretofore, contented themselves with driving a sweetheart to Richmond or Hampton Court, on the Sunday, we do not profess to anticipate; it is, however, gratifying to understand that a gentleman, who happens not to be invited to partake of the profameness of a Sunday dinner in a friend's house, and must not dine at his club, can get his cutlet at Long's or STEVENS's, by ordering—not his table on the Sunday—but his bed on the Saturday.

It must be recollected that we argue now upon the political and popular effects of the Bill—we are quite prepared to go much deeper into 'the discussion, and shew how entirely mistaken the principle is as regards the question in a religious point of view. At present we look only at the mischief—the discontent—to which no great addition is just now wanted—the ridicule, and the profameness to which these enactments will give rise—and, above all, to the state of slavery to which the People will be subjected, and to the wretched system of expirmage from public informers, for whose special encouragement, as we have already said, the Bill appears to have been drawn, and who are expressly permitted to follow their accorations on the Sabbath, by detecting the infinitely less cutpable offenders.

We content ourselves to-day with this slightly-altered republication of a former article, under the conviction that were trouble in eaccorations.

cutpable oftenders.

We content ourselves to-day with this slightly-altered republication of a former article, under the conviction that more trouble is scarcely necessary with a measure, which, however meritorious in some of its provisions, is, as a whole, in the present state of society, impracticable.

WE heartily congratulate the friends of the Church on the success of the Lay-Declaration; and in spite of the craft and subtlety of devil or Whig, we think the Establishment may, even yet, weather the storm—provided it be true to itself. But if within the Church discord be introduced, ruin must be

subtlety of devil or Whig, we think the Establishment may, even yet, weather the storm—provided it be true to itself. But if within the Church discord be introduced, ruin must be the consequence—first to the Establishment, and then to the State, of which it is part and parcel.

It has always been the misfertune of the Establishment, to have within itself a restless faction, eager for preferment and opower, but hating its discipline, and symbolizing with the principles of dissent. This Evangelico-Whig faction is, even now, at its dirty work; and under its auspices, the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is, we understand, converted into a debating club, in which briefless lawyers (briefless unless they have received a retaining fee from the Dissenters to do all the mischief thay can) rejoice to spout, and which is arrogating to itself the powers of Convocation. These factionists attend the monthly meetings of the Society in order to revolutionize it, and, if possible, get the management of its affairs into their own hands. They conduct the debates in a manner which shews, that the knowledge they have themselves obtained, is anything but Christian. They are endeavouring to expel those works which promulgate the good old Church-of-Eugland and Constitutional principles, and for the circulation of which the subscriptions were raised; and they are labouring to introduce others which inculcate the doctrines which raised Cromwell. to a throne of tyranny, and brought the martyr Charles to the block. They have already branded, as heretics, the excellent Mr. Wood, late Vicar of Fullam, and the truly good Bishop of Bristol, because these pious and exemplary divines have dared to reprehend the principles and practices of Dissenters. The popularity of Bishop Heriza has not saved him from their lash, for laving dared, in his zeal, to vindicate the orders of the Church of England.

Now this Evangelico-Whig faction may be easily put down, if their opponents are united. We should-net have much to fear from such

beth. It is owing to the vacillating policy of the BISHOF of LONDON, that the Evangelice-Whigs have been encouraged make their present attack, and for the like reason, it is to be feared, that they will, if great exertions be not made, evanually succeed. The partisans of this restless and ambition Prelate are already busy members of the Committee.

These facts have been long in our possession; we won unwilling in these days to notice them; but as the debates are regularly published and commented on in the Record nempaper, silence can be no longer either necessary or politic. We write, therefore, to warn our country readers of what it going on, and of the attempts made to be-Whig and be-Purina the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The Society is not a mere London Society—its ten thousand subscriben are to be found in all parts of the country. If, then, the debates are to continue, they ought not to be conducted exchaired by the metropolitan members, but some system of representation ought to be devised, that the opinions of the majority, and not of the most factious members, may have their due weight. Let the Bishops of the Society be persuaded that is absolutely necessary to keep an eye upon Dr. Blomfield although the other clerical members imagine that the London Clergy are sufficient to oppose the machinations of the Evangelico-Whigs; for, sorry we are to say it, the London essential control of the country, both as to steadness of principle, orthodoxy of dectrine, and independence character. Like their fractious Bishop, they seem to be deeply impressed with the fact that the Whigs have the bestowal of the loaves and fishes.

We are very much indebted to the Kentish Observes to bestowal of the loaves and fishes.

WE are very much indebted to the Kentish Observer to putting the following in jurta-position:—
"If I thought any respectable number of this House would again the motion of the Honormodic Gentleman, I should certainly feel my duty to discuss it with him, but I do not "(Lond Cheers.)

Lord Althorp on Mr. Rippon's Moise.

my duty to discuss it with him: but I do not?"—(Loud Cheers.)

Lord Althorp on Mr. Rippon's Motion for "Relieving the Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church from the Legislative and judicial duties in the House of Lords'"—EXGLAND. Inglity, Sir W. Adams, E. H. Jamei, W. Wood, Alderman, Ruthven, E. Stallen, H. A. Kennedy, J. Glilow, W. D. Wood, Motion and Ruthven, E. Stallen, R. L. Wilson, S. R. Lister, E. C. Glillow, W. D. L. Wilson, N. A. H. Wander, J. Blake, Sir F. Pense, J. Potter, R. Stewart, W. Rochek, J. A. Faithfull, George Romilly, J. Codirington, Sir E. Rider, T. Kontington, Sir E. Romelly, J. Sebright, St. J. Blake, S. Pillington, Sir E. Rider, T. Wennes, Capt. Linch, A. H. Harvey, D. W. Wahlley, Sir S. Hollow, J. D. Gronnell, Daniel Schrift, M. George General Schrift, M. Gronnell, Daniel Committed Church from the Lord Market Church from the Stamous petition on Friday from the Church from the Stamous petition for the Stamous petition on Friday from the Church from the Lord Mr. Glory from the Established Church from the Legislation for the Established Church from the Legislation for the Established Church from the Legislation warburton, H. Whalley, Sir S. Wilks, J.

LORD GREV presented his famous petition on Friday from what his Lordship was pleased to call "the University of Cambridge," in favour of Dissenters, probably to mark the sincerity of his professions of attachment to the Church of England. The circumstance gave rise to a debate, in which Lord DURHAM took an opportunity of expressing his opinion

Lord DURHAM took an opportunity of expressing his opinion, and exhibiting his temper.

With regard to this petition of Lord GREY's, the Cambridge Chronicle, one of the ablest provincial papers, says:—

"Since the Reformation, our universities have justly been regarded as the most valuable bulwarks of the Church. Within them has been reared a succession of men, who have been the lights of the age in which they lived: men whose learning, zeal, and picty has never been surpassed at any time or in any country. And especially from the universities have arisen the boldest and most able defended of the Christian faith. It is not too much to say, that those who have been educated in the English universities and the sister foundation of Dublin, have done more for the defence of religion, against the attacks of all parties, whether the Athe'st, the Deist, the Papist, at the unistaken seceder, than the members of all other Christian deministions together have done in the same time.

"If we inquire into the cause of this constant succession of all the cause of the cause of this constant succession of all the cause of this constant succession of all the cause of this constant succession of all the cause of th

minitions together have done in the same time.

"If we inquire into the cause of this constant succession of all and vigorous and right-minded champions, we shall find it in the close connection between the universities and the Established Church. As the Church of England has maintained firmly the sound doctrines of the Reformation, holding the mean between the superstitions of Popery and the ever-varying forms of Dissent, where the superstitions of Popery and the ever-varying forms of Dissent, where the proper is the forzen tracts of Socialianism,—the universities, by being closely connected with the Church, have been preserved from many error. It has not been possible that, as in Havard College, in the United States, Socialian teachers should usurp the chair of her professor, and diffuse their permicious doctrines throughout the body. But once that connection should be severed—if once the universities should cease to be connected with the Established Church—from the moment they will cease to be "seminaries of religious education," and no security will any longer exist against their becoming the willing and active servants of error, instead of the handmaids of willing and active servants of error, instead of the handmaids

"Neither will the evil resthere. The universities have nobly reps the protection which they have received. From their shades being one forth men well qualified to fulfil the duties of the paster charge, as well as to combat the adversaries of the faith. And, if one the fountain of instruction were polluted, the streams which for from it could no longer be pure.

"For the sake of the Church, then, no less than of the universitient it is most important that the connection between them should be dissoluble.

"There are persons, however, who view this question in a differ Inere are persons, however, who view this question in a different light; and we are surprised to find, from a notice given by Low Grary, that he has a petition to present, this evening, from semi-members of this University, 'expressing a wish'-we adopt the language of the Ministerial journals—'that the University may be open to Dissenters'. open to Dissenters.

"That such a petition had been secretly circulated among members of the University, and received their signatures, we being was not at all known till it appeared in the papers of this week, it as the resident Members were about to separate for the Easter wittion. Those, therefore, who set the petition on foot, underside their business very well. If such a petition could be signed by sum members of the Senate, just before the academical recess, and be presented to both Houses of Parliament, but hefere their adjournment. That such a petition had been secretly circulated among be presented to both Houses of Parliament, just before their adjourners for Forders. ment for Easter, the effect—such as it is—of such a petition might be produced to its fullest extent, for several weeks, without interruption.

With respect to the persons who have signed that petition, may be excused for snying a few words. We should have absing from saying one word, had it not been that the Times has thought in the exercise of its discretion, to advertise some of their names. gring a sanction to the opinions which the petition expresses. this system we cannot but enter our feed this system we cannot but enter our fee'ble protest. We cannot to the proposition, that names—valuable, no doubt, in the asset to the proposition of the state of the menus to the production of the of the business-like talents of La Place, who aried his methods of the infinitesimal calculus into the bureau of a modinate department.

"We may therefore be excused if we hesitate to ack

the of some fifty or sixty persons,—however eminent they may be inder respective branches of science—to put forth their opinions as d more weight than those of any other members of the University, grand a question which concerns them no more than it concerns all

"At all events, the petition, which it appears has been signed, is "At all events, the petition, which it appears has even aginet, is the petition of so many individuals, not of the University at large; and we are much mistaken if, before the re-assembling of Parliament, steps are not taken to convince the Legislature, and the coun-

ment, steps are not taken to convince the Legislature, and the country at large, that the opinions of the great majority of this University to totally opposed to those expressed by the gentlemen who have placed themselves in so prominent a position.

"As for petitioning 'that the Univ-rsity may be open for Diseaters,—we quote the words of the Globe,—the petition is for a right which already exists. This University is open to all persons. The state of any denomination, who will comple with the decomplex right which arrendy exists. This Conversity is open to an persons, the senters of any denomination, who will comply with the decencies of public worship in the Chapels of the several Colleges, are admitted every advantage of lectures and other instruction, and to the to every anamous to the test of the test o beat pide memoers of the Chiefe, that the conferring degrees on Dis-senters is the point at which the petition is sinced. And this is the which we conceive the existence of the Universities and the well-being of the Church of England depend."

The following are a few statistical facts illustrative of the happi-The following are a rew statistical facts intustrative of the inequalities and properly which Revolution, so far as it has yet gone, has produced to the British Empire:—"" The shiprights of Hull have struck for an increase of wages. It appears the Hull shiprights are paid 3s. a day for new work—namely, ship building, and 3s. 6d. a day for old, or repairing. The masters can have no interest in lowering the price of the latter, if more could be afforded by the shipping interest, as they merely charge 6d. a day upon the wages they have to pay.

The proprietors of the Westminster Gas-works sent word on Satur-Theatres and their principal customers, that in cor day to the quence of a strike of the men, the gas would be extinguished that night atten. The Imperial, Chartered, and Phœnix Gas Compauies, are also in difficulty for the sume reason. In some cases the demands of the men, who have formed a very extensive union, have been complied with; but numbers have been dismissed, and others have refused to work .- The men who have been turned off received 28. a week; they were going to strike for 35s. The men at all the Gasworks in London intended to strike simultaneously, and thus involve the town in darkness; but happily the design was discovered.—As the success of this attempt will be the signal for the outbreaking of the atrocties which characterize all popular movements, we beg to 278 who are lying ready to spring forward the moment the reign of anarchy begins—that every householder in the metropolis should be prepared to illuminate all his windows the moment the event occurs; by this measure the all his windows the moment the event occurs; measure the villainous designs of the Unionists will be frustra ted, and light given to the troops to act if necessary.

The Dorset Magistrates have committed James Loveless, George Loveless, T. Stanfield, J. Stanfield, James Harmett, and J. BARK, for that at the Assizes, for administering and being present at administering an unlawful onth, purporting to bind the person the first that the desired in the first that the first lawin combination, or any illegal act done. A notice has also been published cautioning persons against joining unlawful unions.

STATE OF TRADE.—We scarcely ever remember duller markets than we had in our Cloth Hulls during the week; but from the very high price which wools of every description have attnined, the manufac-turers being made to replace their stocks, they hold firm to their prices. prices. Business remains dull in the warehouses; there is, neverbusiness remains dull in the waterbooks, alittle improvement since last week. We regret to say that in consequence of the state of things described as above, great numbers. We regret to say that, a consequence of the state of things described as above, great numbers of workmen were dismissed by their employers last Saturday stening, and that very many persons are now without employment in Leeds, as well as in Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Dewsbury, and all the shothing without the propagator, is at a senson when and all the clothing villages. This, moreover, is at a senson when the woollen manufacture is usually very brisk.—Leeds Mercury.

The number of commitments under the Game Laws in England as number of commitments under the Game Laws in Engiana and Wales, between 1st November, 1832, and 1st November, 1833, according to the Parliamentary Return, 3140.—Those who have the opportunity of judging, say, that if the present laws continue in force, game of all kinds will very soon be exterminated.

LICKNOLARISM.—Fire at Nayland.—In the night of Saturday lar, a fire was discovered at the town farm, at Nayland, which in a fact time consumed a barn, stables, bullock-lodge, and other building the consumed a barn, stables, bullock-lodge, and other building the with 20 wheel-barrows, belonging to the parish. There is backet the fire was the act of an incendiary.

That is Suffolk. Now Sussex:—We regret to learn that another fire has been lighted in this county by incendiary hands. On the 8th

That is Suffolk. Now Sussex:—We regret to learn that mounts fire has been lighted in this county by incendiary hands. On the 8th inst. a bun, lodge, and two hay-stacks belonging to M. Barscoe, Egg, in the occupation of Mr. Amos, of Icklesham, were set on fire. Pages.

Pageratry of London.—Naples continues to be crowded with agish, and house rent consequently to be most exorbitant. Dake of Devonshire pays for his apartments in the Vittoria Hotel 200, Per month, Lord Combermere 1001., Mr. Hope 2301., Sir F. 230, Per month, Lord Combermere 1001., Mr. Hope 2301., Sir F. 230, Per month.

FROM EXETER. -Trades' Unions.-From a simultaneous act of the penons employed at the woollen manufactory of Mr. Pethytraines, at Buckfastleigh, in this county, the entire business has been sus-badd, they are principally engaged in the manufacture of tops, and the bands, about three score in number, struck on some question of wages. wages. For a fortnight they did nothing, but were plenning so with money, adequate remittances, per mail, reaching the balary from the Eastern Districts.

On the avaniance of mechanics and joint the avaniance of mechanics and joint the same of th For a fortnight they did nothing, but were plentifully sup-

e evening of Monday last a meeting of mechanics and jour beymen of various branches took place in this city, to consider of laderstood) at Derby. About 200 persons were present. The proeditings were conducted in a perfectly orderly manner, and from Pau D. Was shortly collected.

Page Devensure.—Fire.—At Crediton, on Sunday forenoon last,

whilst the inhabitants were at Church, they were alarmed by the whilst the manutums were ut church, they were analyze of the cry of fire; a sudden rush to the doors took place, when it was quickly discovered to have occurred at Mrs. Thomas's, baker, in the West Town, from whose furze-house the flames were seen issuing with great fury. The two town engines were quickly on the spot; the Sandford engine and that of the Messrs. Davys, of Fordton, were also soon there. All were worked and directed with good effect by the prompt assistance of able hands for about four hours, when the devouring element, which had raged with unabated fury, was overcome and arrested in its progress.

IRELAND!—There are 218 prisoners for trial at Clonmel Assize which commence on Saturday, and this vast number includes 58 for the appalling but too common crime of murder.

At Rathkeale, on Thursday, while Mr. ARDILL, the barrister sent down by Government to revise the claims of the Clergy to titthes, was employed in holding a Session at the Court House, a most ferocious attackwas made by the mob, in the course of which a witness was dragged from before the barrister, and trampled on by the mob, and the books and papers torn to atoms. A Clergyman and other obnoxions parties escaped with great difficulty. The interior of the Court House was much damaged. The Sessions have been in consequence The interior of the Court adjourned sine die. This audacious atta k upon the law and its functionaries was celebrated the same evening throughout the country by large fires.—What cheering prospects--really we are not half grateful enough to our exemplary Government.

At Lyons the commotions still continue—the workmen now refuse to pay taxes or duties, and barricade their houses against the officers of Government. The troops are employed to seize their goods, and nothing but the greatest care and activity will prevent an

Three Polish Generals Lubienski, Kaske, and Pawlowski, have entered the Russian service. The first of these officers has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.

We have heard that affairs are come to such a crisis in Madrid, that the Ambassadors of the three great Northen Powers have quitted that City, and that Menino, with a very considerable force, was within twelve miles of the capital.

It is reported that M. ZEA DE BERMUDEZ has arrived incognito at Rome, vià Naples, and that M. GRASSELINE proceeds from Rome to Paris in the capacity of Nuncio.

The Prince of Tour and Taxiz has written to the King of the Breatans to announce the birth of his daughter, but the letter was addressed to Prince Leorold of Saxe Cobourg.—This is an odd way of doing a civil thing.

Admiral Sir Charles Ogle is about to be united to Lady Thorold.

A German paper gives the following as the amount of the "Militry Budgets" of thirteen states in Europe:—France, 12,386,4001, 40,000 men; The Netherlands, 3,174,4001, 77,500 men; Belgium, 2,955,4001, 110,000 men; Great Britain, 3,872,0001, 100,000 men; Spnin, 3,075,0001, 71,300 men; Prussin, 3,989,6001, 222,000 men; Spain, 3,073,0001., 71,000 men; Frussia, 3,600,10001., 222,000 men; Bavaira, 550,0001., 53,000 men; Saxony, 265,3001., 12,000 men; Wurtemburg, 187,9001., 10,000 men; Hanover, 246,4001., 12,000 men; Nurtemours, 10, 2001, 10,000 men; Hesse Darmstadt, 91,4801, 8,000 men; Norway, and Sweden, 133,0001, 50,000 men. Total, 31,070,7801, 1,123,800 men.—The population of these several states amounting to 103,045,700 souls, it follows that if the number of men under arms be correctly given, the average levy of all these States is 11 in every 1000

The following is a statement of the dimensions of the City of Ham burgh steamer, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, considered to be one of the strongest that ever floated in the river; considered to ended the strongest make ever nonted in the river; her extreme length on deck is 163 feet, beam about 40 feet, height from keel about 17 feet, druft of water with engines and cargo on board calculated at 10 feet; the cabin would be a splendid room in a nobleman's house; the whole floor of the hold is laid with solid beams of 18-inch oak, and the whole of the vessel's side trussed with diagonal braces of three-quarter-inch plate iron of three or four inches wide, and transverse planks of solid oak.

It is worthy of remark that all the counsel defending Queen Caro-Line, with the exception of Mr. Serjeant Wilde, are now Judges. BROUGHAM is Lord Chancellor-DENMAN, Chief Justice of the King's Hench—Tindal, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—Lushington
Judge of the Consistory Court—and Williams, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

The playhouse at Mons caught fire on Thursday week during the performance—the flames were soon got under, which our correspondent, who hoped for a new theatre, seems bitterly to lament.

Sir Robert Frankland having resigned his trust as representative e Borough of Thirsk, in Parliament, SAMUEL CROMPTON, Esq. of Wood-End, has announced himself a candidate for the vacancy.

FREDERICK POLLOCK, Esq., M.P., was last week sworn in Attorne General for the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mrs. Bunn, wife of Captain Bunn, and mother of the lessee of the two theatres, died in Dublin on Saturday, aged 73. She was a lady of exemplary character, and literary attainments.

The death of Lady CHARLOTTE CONSTANTIA FITZGERALD, which The death of Lady Chambers countries of the research of the took place last week at Brussels, will place several distinguished families in mourning. Her ladyship was the youngest daughter of John first Earl of Moira, by marriage with Lady ELIZABETH ILBASTRING, 16th Baroness HUNGERFORD. Her Ladyship was also sister to the Countess of Granard, and the Countess of Ayleshury. She was the lady of HAMILTON FITZGERALD, Esq., to whom she was putted in 1814. united in 1814.

Each day, observes the True Sun, brings its evidences of the popularity of the Whig Government. Here is one proof:—At a popularity of the Grand Jury of the county of Stafford, on Thursday last, General Dvorr (a Tory) proposed that this body, headed by the High Sheriff, should send up a petition to the House of Commons on the subject of agricultural distress. This was agreed to; a petition was produced, and after some little discussion, it was signed by the whole of the gentlemen present. The next question was, who was to present it to the House? "Why," said a Whig, one of our County Members of course—Mr. LITTLETON, Sir J. WROTTESLEY, Sir O. Mosley, or Mr. E. Buller." would not do; and at last General Dvorr proposed Sir Robert results not so; and at last General Dvott proposed Sir Robert Peel, and the proposition was carried! Here is a spectacle!—A Grand Jury of Staffordshire send up a petition; and not one of the County Members are thought worthy to present it. Here is more wormwood for the Whigs!

The fifty-first anniversary of the St. Patrick's Society, was celerated by a dinner on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern, which as very numerously attended.

By the late communications from Holland there appears to be no chance of the reassembling of the Conference of London; and M. Dienst, the Dutch Special Minister, will set off in a few days to spend the Easter holidays at home.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Winchester has conferred the Vicarage of Witney, xfordshire, lately vacant by the doath of the Rev. R. Barnard, upon the Rev. Charles Jerram, who has been 20 years incumbent of

Oxfordshire, lately viceant by the unital the Rev. Charles Jerran, who has been 20 years incumbent of Chobham.

The Bishop of Winchester has appointed the Hon. Gerand T. Noel, Curnte, of Farnham, to the stall in the Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Barnard.

The Rev. W. H. Wincer, late Curnte of Bedlington, has been appointed Curate of Gosforth, vice the Rev. John Walker, who has been promoted to the Vicarage of Whelpington.

The Rev. Monyagus John Wynyan, B.D., Rector of West Rounton, near Northallerton, is appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. Barnard.

The Rev. George Mason has been instituted to the Rectory of Scritton, near Bedale.

The Rev. John Vaughan, B.C.L., has been instituted to the Rectory of Upton Lovell, Wilts, void by the death of William Roles, Clerk; on the presentation of the King.

OBITUARY.

At Peel Hall, near Bolton, the Rev. William Allen, Incumbent of Peel, and one

At Peel Hall, near Bolton, the Rev. William Allen, Incumbent of Peel, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county, aged 47.
At Outeragh, near Ballinamore, of apoplexy, the Rev. Francis Percy, many years Rector of that place.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIPGE, March 21.—On Monday last Samuel Laing, Thomas-Cotterill, John Edward Bromby, George Wray, John Henry Howlett, and John Robinson Hutchinson (late of Magdalen college,) Bachelors of Arts, were elected Foundation Fellows of St. John's

ege. In Friday last Thomas Whytchead, of St. John's college, and xander Grant Hildyard, of Pembroke college, were elected Bell's

On Friday last Thomas whyteness, Alexander Grant Hildyard, of Pembroke college, were elected Bender Alexander Grant Hildyard, of Pembroke college, were elected Bender Alexander Grant Hildyard, of Pembroke college; Masters of Ants.—B. D. Walsh, Fellow of Trinity college; Rev. T. W. Meller, Trinity college; J. H. L. Cameron, Trinity college; S. E. Walker, Trinity college; S. E. E. Walker, Trinity college; S. E. E. Walker, Trinity college; S. E. E. Santana, St. John's college; W. M. Oliver, Fellow of St. Peter's college; F. Hildyard, Chare hall; J. Mills, Fellow of Pembroke college; J. Mills jun., Fellow of Pembroke college; J. Bacon, Carpus Christi college; Rev. J. N. Petil, Fellow of Queen's college; T. Gaskin, Fellow of Less college; Rev. T. Walker, Fellow of Christ's college.—Bachelor in Physic: W. Pratt, St John's college.

college.

The will be congregations on the following days of the Easter term:—Wednesday, April 16, at 11; Wednesday, April 30, at 11; Wednesday, May 14, at 11; Wednesday, May 28, at 11; Wednesday, June 11 (Statt 1) B.D. Comm., at 10; Saturday, June 28, at 11; Monday, June 30, at 11; Friday, July 4 (end of term), at 10.

June 11 (Stat.) B.D. Comm., at 10; Saturday, June 28, at 11; Monday, June 30, at 11; Friday, July 4 (end of term), at 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR BUILDING, ENLARGING, AND REPAIRING CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—Oh Monday list this Society held their monthly meeting at their chambers in St. Martin's-place. His Grace the Archbishop of York was in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of London, Lichfield and Coventry, Bath and Wells, Hereford, Rochester, St. Asaph, Bangor, Worcester, Chester, and Chichester; the Rev. Archdeacon Cambridge, Rev. Dr. Shepherd, and Richard Joshua Watson, Esq., nud many other members of the Committee. Grants were made proportioned to the exigency of ench case, in the following order:—"For building a pallery and alterations, at Tarpoully, county Chester; building a church at thyle, in the county of Flint; ditto a gallery, at Ashey Chapel, county Luncaster; for cultarging the clurch at Lythom, in the same county repairing the church at Bodenham, Herefordshire; and building a church in the city of Worcester (extra parochin)." It appeared by the returns that the late Mr. Gosatro has shewn a most inudable example, by bequeathing the sum of 500; to this valuable institution, which, it should be generally known, is now also enabled to necept loans of money for specific purposes. The Society being incorporated, can act as trustees to carry into effect the desired application of any funds entrusted to its charge; and this ought to be made known to those who may be desirous of promoting the object of the institution by donations towards the building, celargement, and improvement of the churches and chapels in any particular neighbour-hood.

The present Vicar of Brading, in the Isle of Wight, is said to have browement of the churches and enapsis in any particular neighbourhood.

The present Vicar of Brading, in the Isle of Wight, is said to have held that living upwards of seventy years.

held that living numards of seventy years.

A very magnificent gold clock and silver ink-stand have been sent out by the ship Asia, Captain Biddle, as a present to the Bishop of Calcutt, from his late parishioners at Islington.

At the late audit of the Rev. Mr. Wollarson, Rector of Balsham, in Cambridge-shire, the Rev. gentleman very liberally returned 20 per cent. to his tenants, in consideration of the distressed state of agriculture.

per cent. to his tenants, in consideration of agriculture.

On Sunday last, a most excellent and appropriate discourse was most eloquently preached in Tonbridge church, by the Rev. Drawnest eloquently preached in Society for the building and enlarging churches and chupels. The collections at the doors amounted to 211, 9s. 4.

211.38.14. A Roman Catholic chapel is erecting at the upper end of the egent's-park, near St. John's Wood-road, at the sole cost of two

larging churches and chapels. The collections at the doors amounted to 211.9s. 44

A Roman Catholic chaped is erecting at the upper end of the Regent's-park, near St. John's Wood-road, at the sole cost of two Indies.

The Visitations of the Venerable the Archdencon of Exergin will take place as follows:—Exeter, Tuesday, May 6—Tierton, Wednesday, May 7—Tousdam, Thursday, May 8—Abdistron, Friday, May 9—Addition, Triedday, May 13—Colyton, Wednesday, May 14.

We have the pleasarce of saying that the about of the Church in the Blockhouse, in this city,—Worester Johnson.

On Sunday a most suitable and impressive discourse was delivered in the parisi Church of Ledbury, by the Rev. Thos. DzaN. of Col-will, in aid of the funds for the enlargement, building, and repairing of Churchs and Chapels. A collection was made at the Church doors amounting to 101.

At Bridgewater the sums subscribed for the erection of a new Church amount to 1,1611. Ifs. At Pontefract the sum of 9001, has been mised by a buzaar for the benefit of the Church of All Saints in that town. And at Huddersfield the subscriptions for the repair of the parish Church occeed 1,6001.

We understand that there is no truth in the rumour of the Bishop of Drunhan's declining health. His Lordship and Mrs. Vax Milder had been residing at Harrogate during the past month, in excellent health.

Major-General Sir H. Wonalex has just made the munificent donation of 20001, to King's College, London, for the endown at of an exhibition, to be applied to the purpose of educating young in that institution for the office of Missionaries of the Established Church in the East. This gift is in addition to former donations, amounting to 7001, which the same liberal supporter of the College has presented to it.

On Sunday, an eloquent and impressive discourse was delivered at St Jannes's, Bury, in the morning, and at St. Mary's is the afternoon, by the Right Hon. Lord Arrhun Hexvey, on behalf of 'the Lord-repairing of Churches and Chupches' of the Established Church in the East.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING

The tendency of the Cousol Market during the week has been upwards, and the quotation for the Associated the close his afternoon was 91% %.

In the Foreign Market there has been great speculation in Portuguese and Spanish Stock; the former of which is now as high as 65% %, and the latter is 31% %.

The Northern Binds liave a tendency to advance, the price of Russian being 101%, Beigian 99% to 100, and Dutch 97% for the Five per Cents. Little is doing in any other Stock. Mexican is flat at 38% to 39, and Brazilian Bonds 73% 74. The Share Market is very heavy. Real del Monte Shares have drooped to 371. 10s. per Share, and Anglo-Mexican are flat at 71. 10s. to 81.

3 per Cent. Gonsols, 91% % Bank Stock, 217% Ditto for Account, 31% and East Long Annuties, Consols for Account, 91% 36.

The Paris Papers of Thursday are occupied by the debates on the

The Paris Papers of Thursday are occupied by the debates on the proposed law against associations, and by remarks on them. The first article is not yet agreed to. This measure, it appears, is looked upon as a marked attack made by the Government of Louis Philippe

first article is not yet agreed to. This measure, it appears, is looked upon as a marked attack made by the Government of Louis Philippe on the principles of freedom.

The Angoburg Guzette of the 16th inst. states that measures of a strong nature, should the recommendation of the Diet in the first instance be unavailing, will be resorted to to effect the removal of the Poles and other political exiles from Switzerland. The measures hinted at arc, that diplomatic relations with Switzerland will first be broken off, and afterwards a military cordon will be established to prevent anarchy spreading to the adjoining States. The same paper states that letters from the Germanic popular assembly in Paris, sent to persons in Germany, have been handed over to the police. An article from Constantinople of the 18th ult. says that the army is being considerably reinforced, that there is much discontent through-constant of the property of the discontent through-constant of the property of the test of the treaty of July.

Letters from Constantinople state, that the recent fires which took place there were the work of incendiaries. There is every reason to believe that the Turkish regular troops are the incendiaries, because the Porte has lately attempted to reduce their pay by five pinstres monthly, promising that these five piastres shall be laid by every month, so us to form a little fund for each sodier when he quits the service.

The infant son of the King and Oueen of Belgium is very seriously

month, y, plantage that the fund for each soldier when he quits the service and the control of the King and Queen of Belgium is very seriously indisposed, although the papers received yesterday express hopes of his leaves of the history of the papers of the passage of the pas

It is intended to abolish the office of Recorder of Great Roll in Scotland, but an Act of Parliament is necessary for the purpose.—Globe.

The Drury-lane Easter piece of Folly, as it is termed in the bills, is to be called Anster Fair, or the Wizard's Wand.

The anniversary festival of the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Marquis of Clanricarde was in the chair, supported by a number of distinguished patrons of the drama, and about 300 friends of the fund were present. The subscription during the evening amounted to about 1,2001, in-oluding 1051. from the King, 251. from the Duchess of Kent, 101. from the Duke of Sussex, 1051. from the Duke of Devonshire, &c.

Astley's Theatre will open for the senson on Easter Monday with a grand military spectacle, in four purts, to be called The Wars of Wellington. We understand the piece will be got up with great splendour, and will include the whole of the gallant Duke's engagements, from the Capture of Seringapatam to the Battle of Waterloo.

TEA.—The tea sale finished on Thursday; our quotations are regulated by the prices obtained; out of 9,000,000 lbs. of ten, the quantity withdrawn and refused at the taxed or upset price is 2,332,000 lbs., making a deficiency in the revenue to government to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculated upon in offering nine millions of pounds, of about 200,000. sterling. The result of the sale, compared with the December sale, may be thus stated:—Boheas Id. to 14d. per lb. lower; congou 04d. to 14d.; twankay 04d.; and hyson 2d. per lb. lower.—Price Current.

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AUDITORS.

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Edmund Jerningham, Esq.

Decimus Burton, Esq.
Thomas Hoblyn, Esq.
Alfred Thorp, Esq.
Notice is hereby given, that Insurances which expire at Lady-day next, should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they will become void.
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On the 19th inst., in Bruton-street, the lady of B. Travers, Eq., of a con-Oa the fifth inst., at St. (byth, in Feeer, the lady of B. Travers, Eq., of a con-Oa the fifth inst., at St. (byth, in Feeer, the lady of B. Travers, Eq., of a con-Oa the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, of a son and heir—On the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, of a son and heir—On the 19th inst., at Glavers Park, the lady of Feter Borthwick, Ess., of a con-On the 17th inst., at Lady Sues Park, the lady of Feter Borthwick, Ess., of a con-On the 17th inst., at Lady Sues Park, the lady of Feter Borthwick, Ess., of a con-On the 17th inst., Lady Sues Park, the lady of Feter Borthwick, Ess., of a con-On the 17th inst., Lady Sues McRan, Esq., of a son-On the 17th inst., at Lady Sues McRand, Esq., of a son-On the 17th inst., at Claverse McRand, Esq., of a con-On the 17th inst., at Claverse McRand, and the 17th inst., at St. Travers, soningered daughter of the late William Drowon, Esq., is Mandeller, at Claverse Saha, daughter of the Rev. Sydney Smith-On the 17th inst., at Kr. Holland, Saha, daughter of the Rev. Sydney Smith-On the 17th inst., at St. Honland, Edelevi, at Claverse McGodinan's Inst., at St. Taul's Church, Lalington, Thomas S. Harvey, Esq., of Greek Helen's, to Lydia Mary, widow of L. Sansoni, Esq., his Maryley's Collector May lebone, James Gadelen, Esq., of Purilwa's Inn. to Martha, youngest doublenon, James Gadelen, Esq., of Purilwa's Inn. to Martha, youngest of the late John Fleid, Esq., of Purilwa's Inn. to Martha, youngest of the late John Fleid, Esq., of Purilwa's Inn. to Martha, youngest of the late John Fleid, Esq., of Purilwa's Inn. to Martha, youngest on the 18th inst., at Elimbridge, Worcestershire, Sophia, relief of George Parte, Seq., and Garden, Esc., of Purilwa's Inn. to Martha, voingest Golle, to English Ann., and Vanghter of T. Andrews, Exq., of Helen's Innerman, and Widow of Major G. H. Rigby, late of the Hen. Reat India Company's segrity of the late John Eli

Amelia Antoinette, youngest daughter of the late John Elliot, Esq., of Pinible Lodge.

On the 12th inst., at Weishaden, Eliza, the wife of Captain Gardiner, late the 5th Diagnon Guards, and only daughter of the late Rev. D. H. Urqubst, the 5th Diagnon Guards, and only daughter of the late Rev. D. H. Urqubst, and the state of the control of the contr

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No. Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Filter (post pa are received

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 694.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1834.

Price 7d.

WOL. XIV.—No. 694.

"HEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow and the performed, Aubert's popular Opera of GISTAVIS THE MEDIO, or, The Masked Ball. After which, DER PRESCRUTZ.—On Tuestill be produced, a New Opera, called The Challenge; founded on Le Private Committee of the extraordinary success which has attended to a work of the Harten, this popular Ballet will be played, in future, as an Afterpiece, will be performed, the Tragic Play of PLARRO. Afterwhich, an Raster Wit, to be called ANSTER FAR; or, Michael Scott, the Wizard.—On Tuesty, to be called ANSTER FAR; or, Michael Scott, the Wizard.—On Tuesty, to be called ANSTER FAR; or, Michael Scott, the Wizard.—On Tuesty, to be called ANSTER FAR; or, Michael Scott, the Wizard.—On Tuesty, The Minister and the Mercer.—On Wednesday, The Minister and the Mercer.—The Merc

bull, Lamretters by Mersar, W. Smith, R. Honner, Maitland, Suter, Starmer, Bringing characters by Mersar, W. Smith, R. Honner, Maitland, Suter, Starmer, Br. Lessis, Miss Pitt, and Mass Stiver, G. T. Hands.—An excellent Arture of the Misself of th

EMBAIN GIORNO di POMPEI,

3do, cach 3s.

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AIRS in GUSTAYUS.—G. WELPPERT'S 5th Net of "The Labout the Bunda Quadrilles" will be enriched by all the favourites, which had been of the Bunda Quadrilles" will be enriched by all the favourites, which had been of the Bunda Quadrilles" will be enriched by all the favourites, which had been plantation are dispersed through several sets, the source of much disposited to purchasers; pr. 3s. Harp, &c., Accompaniments, 2s.—Also just out, Pabelomian, 'or 4th 8st of "The Echo of the Bands, 'ns.—S.—New Editions of Bultad 2d Sets, as Duets, 4s.; small Quadrille Bands, 4s.—N.B. Please to dist the theartiles by their general title, "The Echo of the Bands, 'ns.—New Editions of Bultad 2d Sets, as Duets, 4s.; small Quadrille Bands, 4s.—N.B. Please to dist the theartiles by their general title, "The Echo of the Bands, 'ns.—New Editions of Bultad 2d Sets, as Duets, 4s.; small Quadrille Bands, 4s.—N.B. Please to dist the theartiles by their general title, "The Echo of the Bands, 'ns.—New Editions of the Hands, 'none of the Bands, 'ns.—New Editions of the Hands, 'none of the Bands, 'ns.—New Editions of the Hands, 'none of the Bands, 'ns.—New Editions of the Hands, 'none of the Bands, 'ns. All the Hands, 'ns.—New Editions of the Bands, 'ns.—New Editions of the Bands, 'ns. All the Hands, 'ns.—New Editions of the Bands, 'ns.—New Edi

Account of the movements, jewelled, &c., may be bought for four guineas armsted, of THUMAS CON ANOVRY 47, Cornhil, London Parent Levy, No. 9, Green May e-buildings, 80, Martin-kane, Stand, supplied some superior WATCHES in gold and silver, which he respectfully and monite; and in addition to a few second-hand once (to answer the superior WATCHES in gold and silver, which he respectfully and monite; and in addition to a few second-hand once (to answer the superior superior which are the superior superior with the superior superio

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ARPETS.—LAPWORTH and RILEY, Manufacturers to the King, respectfully invite the Nobility and Gentry to inspect their splendid street in the Comparison of the Com

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URKEY COPF EE, finest quantity, 22e, per lb.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1834

OPERA and THEATRES.—W. SAMS, Bookseller to the King, St. James's street, has for DisPoSAL, from Restor, severi desirable OPERA BOXES, on the grand and other titers, for the Season and alternate Weeks, on moderate terms. The best Boxes also on each circle Let by the Night, with two, four, or six tickets. Double Boxes for large Parties. Pti Tickets, Se. 6d. At ALL the THEATRES, Same has the disposal of the PRIVATE BOXES by the Night, being Agent to the respective Proprietors.

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The Very, and Public in general, that he intends givings series of GRAND Wors added to the Library:

Gentry, and Public in general, that he intends givings series of GRAND CONCERTS, which will commence on MONDAY EVENING, April 17th, at the THEATRE ROVAL, ADELPHI—and on TURSDAY MORNING, April 17th, at the HANOVERS-SQUARE ROOMS. Leader of the Band, Mr. Elisson; Principal Double Bass, Signor Dragametti.—The Concerts will be under the superintendence of Mr. Watson, late of Covent Garden Theatres.—N.B. Further particulars will be specifily announced.

CLOSING OF THE PRESENT EXHIBITION.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mail.—The GALLLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, ISONED ON Saturday, April 19th.—Admissed WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Subfilk-street, Pall-mail Pull-ARISCOPE, now exhibiting at Sambey's Recome, 21. 01th Benderteet. By the Polariscope, a beautiful SERIES of EXPERIMENTS, libration to the SALE of WORKS of LIVING BRITISH ARTISTS, is now OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission in Calaborue its splendid phenomenon of polarized light, is shown. The Microscope, which was visited by upwards of 600 000 persona during the last season, has been greatly improved, and its magnifying powers increased to 3,000,000 times. The objects are entirely meet a form of the perind with a few hours

the secure state as a submitted for approval to a Visiting Committee of the Parents.

A proposal punishment.

The Mislaumner Term will commence on the 6th of April, and end on the 23th of July with the annual examination and adjudication of prizes.

A Prospectus of the School, and the Report for the session of 1833, containing the Greek, Latin, and Mathematical examination papers, may be obtained at Mr. Hurst's, Bookseller, 55, 8t. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Haile's, Bookseller, Piccadilly; or at the School House.

A PTICERD PUPIL.—WANTED, in a long-extablished SCHOOL of the highest respectability, within a mile of Hyde-park Corner, a YOUNG LADY of gented connections, as an Articled Pupil. The Premium will depend on the time required, but Parents will find his an eligible opportunity of providing for a daughter a liberal education on fixed and moderate terms. Address, post paid, to A. W., M. Murry's, Bookseller, Shome-street.

The EDICAL APPRENTICE WANTED, by a Surgeon to a large Public Institution. A Premium of 150 dismeas will be required.—Apply to Mr. Williams, Under-Libratian of the London Medico-Chirurgical Society, 55, this color is 10 miles.

ciety, 57, Lincoln's Innfelds.

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SUPERIOR ARTY STABLING, &c., South-street, Park-Inne.—
To be LET, a SET of NEW SEASONED STABLES, with arched gateway, and enclosed yard; consisting of ten stalls, one box, barness-room, and nuncrous roomsover; concel-house for three carriages, and standing for four more under cover.—Apply at No. 9, Cliffond-street, Bond-street.

more under cover.—Apply at No. 9, Cliffond-street, Bond-street.

LUNBRIDGE WELLS.—To Hotel Keepers, Builders, Wine Merchants, and Others.—To be LET, on a long Lease, CALVERLEY HOUSE, and about Treatly Acres of Paddock, Pleasure and Kitchen Gnaden, admirably situated on Mount Pleasant. It is proposed to convert these Premises into an Hotel of a superior described in the first change. The treatment of the street of t

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Excellent, from the Wood 24s
Old Crusted Lisbon and John 24s
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Excellent Wine 22s
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MARSHALL'S YOUNG PHILOSOPHER.—Just published, Vol. I. of the BREAKFAST SERVICE, or First Series of MARSHALL'S YOUNG PHILOSOPHER, being the Birth, Parentage, Life and Adventures of A LOAF of BREAD, with colourned Plates, price 1s. The LIVES of the TEA, TEA. RKTTLE, SUGAR, &c. in the Press. The WARDROBE, or Second Series, will appear as specifile, as posetific—Marshall and Co. Juvenile Publishers, 15, Wine Office-court, Flect-street; and at all Booksellers and Tov-shops.

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TO BE LET, for a term of years, MUDIFORD HOUSE, within a mile of Christchurch, in the county of Hants, late The RESIDENCK of SIR GEORGE SIEE, Bart. The RESIDENCK of SIR GEORGE SIEE, Bart. This desirable residence, replete with every accommodation, consists of three-drawing rooms, timing room, library, and breakfast room, water closets, seven heat bed rooms, two dressing rooms, and four large bed rooms in the attic. On housekeeper's rooms, butlet's parity, sevenals hall, larders, cellars, &c., washbouse, and laundry. In the court is an excellent brewhouse, gardener's cottage, consisting of three rooms below and two bed rooms above, tool house and lott; two stables, one of four, the other of three stalls, with house box, saddle rooms, with three bed rooms were; conch houses for three carriages. This beautiful spot has been laid out with.

The house stands in Shrubberies and Gardens, auromaded with atone and brick walls, excepting on the sea side, whence it commands. Extensive VIEWS of the NEEDLES and ISLE of WIGHT. The kitchen gardens are fully cropped, and there are hot and green houses. This place is within the reach of the part of the part of the sea of the part of the par

for any

GENTLEMAN FOND of VACHTING,
presenting advantages for sailing rarely paralleled.
A gardener is kept, and fires in the house.
For further particulars apply to Messrs Dyneley, Coverdale, and Lee, Field-court, Gmy's lim; or to Mr. Bannister, builder, Christchurch, who will show the premises.

Premises.

11 N DOUSTAN SAUCE, most excellent for Dilinson's HINDOOSTAN SAUCE, most excellent for Driving a peculiar rich and piquant flavour to Game, Chops, Steaks, Hashes, Friesseers, Rugouts, Stewed Eels, and all kinds of made Dishes. This Sauce is particularly recommended as a stimulant to the weak and delicate appetite.—Sold, wholesale and retail, for the Proprietor, in bottles, 2s. each, by D. S. Homby, 181, Strand, and M. Warrington, 3s. Brewer-street, Golden-square; and may be had at all Idulan Warrhouses in the United Kingdom.—A liberal allowance to the Frade.

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Purpure Samp, HASKY S AROMATIC STRICT of VINEGAR, the invention of Ma-Henry, and the only genuine preparation of that article.

PUPTURES.—J. EGG and Co.'s New Patent Scif-Resisting and Adjusting EERMAN TRUSS, without Straps or any other compil-cations, continues to be recommended by the first Members of the Faculty for the Cure and Relief of Hernin, as well as for its simple and efficient construction, advantageously possessing over the common Truse a resisting and repelling power. All English Trusses are tonly on the principle of pressure—stronger the spring, the greaker the pressure before and behind; and where straps are used a resisting the Inventor, J. Edit, a Trusties on the Care of Hernia by Mechanical Power, practically adapted to those afflicted. Free 2s, 6d.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Kinc has been pleased to arrow — The Kinc has been pleased to arrow to the state of the stat and, Chief Justice of the Count of King School, and the last and of he bod windly begotten, by the name gripe, and fifted of Baron Daman, a Lower part is country of Derby, a country of Derby, a country of Derby, a country of Derby, a country of Minds and the Country of Minds and Market Ma

BANKRUTTCIES ENLARGED.

R. ATKINSON, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen eloth-manufacturer, from April 8 to April 16–J. BRADDOCK, Chestergate, Macclessield, hatter, from April 10 April 22.

April 10 April 22.

BANKRUPTS.

CAP. GRASEMAN, Wells-street, Hackney, merchant. Atts. Druce and Sons, Billibraquire—R. CHAMBERS, Chirk Bank, Shropshire, shopkeeper. Atts. Haward, Cowestry, Westmoott, South-square, Caro, Inn, London-C. DiCK. Banks Market Bank, Brinnipsham, grocer. Atts. Norton and Chaptin, Gray's Inn, Landon-C. DiCK. Banks Market Bank, Brinnipsham—T. WHALLEY, Stafford, she-cusant-facturer. Atts. Willis and Co., Tokenhouse-yard, Loibbury, London; Wilson, Manchester.—J. TWIST. Rhyddian, Flinitshire, timber-merchant. Atts. Blackstock and Burnes, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, London; Murrow, jun, Liverpool.

E. MOUSLEY, Haunton, Staffordshire, milster. Att. Brittlebank, Ashborne, Derbyshire—T. MCRRIS, Derby, draper. Atts. Denison and Co., Manchester; Walmsley and Co., Chancer-Jane, London—B. H. BU LLOCK, Bath, wish unerstand.

A. SHUBRIDGE, Richmond, Yorkshire, Homonger. Atts. Williams and Hill, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, London; Blenchard and Richardson, York. BANKRUPTS.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

ord Chamberlain's Office, March 25.—Notice is hereby given, that His May will not hold a Leveeon Wednesday, the 2d, or on Wednesday, the 9th of

Sety will not hold a Levee on Wednesday, the 2a, 01 on the second of the April next.
St. James's Palace, March 26.—The King was this day pleased to confer the Bonour of Knighthood upon James Nicholl M'Adam, Esq., of Whitehall, and of Tiddon Rod, in the county of Resex.
Crown Office, March 27.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.—Borough of Thirsk: Samuel Crompton, of Wood End, in the county of Tork, Esq., in the room of Sir Robert Frankland, Bart., who has accepted the Chiltern Handreds.—Town of Paisley: Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, Knt., D.C.L., in the room of Sir John Maxwell, Bart., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. METIVIER and C. H. METIVIER, Wotton-under Edge, Glouce

clothiers.

J. J. DAVIS, Newbury, Berkshire, upholsterer. Att. Parker, St. Paul's Churchyard—D. GOOD, Albanyroad, Camberwell, Surrey, timber-merchant Att. Madox, Austin-friares—E. A BERGRAFT, Curron-street, May Fair, embroiderer. Att. Webb, Albany, Flecadilly—F. GOLDRING, Brighton, builder, Atts. Rennert, Brighton; and Dax and Bicknell, Liscoin sin-fields, London—M. MAKCH, son., Gooperl, Southampton. Alts. Holme and Co., New-tim, London-shire, malister, Atts. Schemman and Freenan, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London; and Mr. Hicks, Northampton—J. JONES, Penllwya Mill, Monmouthaire, millster, Atts. White and Whitmore, Bedford-row, London; and Bevan and Britan, Bristol.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—The Pension Duties' Bill was read a second time.
The Marquis of Lansdower presented a copy of an Orderin Council
adopting the Act of the Legislature of Jamaica for the total abolition
of slavery.
The Earl of Roberry brought in two Bills to amend the laws
respecting entails in Scotland, which were read a first time, and
ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.
Tursday.—The Earl of Shattersbury presented a Supplementary
Return, in compliance with the order of the House, of the Scotch and
Irish Appeals entered during the present Session.—Ordered to be
printed.
The Qualification Oath Bill, the Pension Duties Bill

ited. he Qualification Oath Bill, the Pension Duties Bill, and the en Million Consolidated Fund Bill, were each read a third time,

The Qualification Oath Bill, the Pension Duties Bill, and the Seven Million Consolidated Fund Bill, were each read a third time, sand passed.

The Stafford Disfranchisement Bill, upon the motion of Lord Ballsware read a first time.

The Archibishop of York presented petitions from the West Riding of York, praying their Lordships to exercise increased vigilance over the interests of the Established Church.

Lord Meldinguage presented a petition from a parish in Scotland against the system of Church patronage in that country. The Noble Isord also handed in to the Clerk what appeared to be a bundle of petitions, without stating from whence they came or to what subject they related.—Adjourned.

Wedden-Adjourned.

Wedden-Adjourned.

Wedden-Bills Bill, the Pension Duties Bill, Consolidated Fund Bill, Sugar Duties Bill, Transfer in Aids Bill, the Turnpike Roads Continuation Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Juries' (Ireland) Amendment Bill, the North American postage Bill, the Munity Bill, the Marine Multip Bill, and American postage Bill, the Munity Bill, the Marine Multip Bill, and about twenty private Bills.

Several petitions from Dissenters were then presented, and among them one from the Dissenters of Edinburgh and Leith by the Loan Chancellon, who took occasion to express his dissent from some of the allegations, and from that part of the prayer which contemplated the separation of Chancellon and State.

The Loan Chancellon and State.

Bills be trial of all offences the legal punishment of which exceeds transportation for seven years; and in like manner to withdraw from the Assizes and Sessions of the counties of Surrey and Kent, and to transfer to the Old Bulley, the trial of similar offences committ

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Cally for the hearing of Appeals.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Mr. S. Rice brought forward the petition from 63 resident members of the University of Cambridge in favour of admitting all Dissenters to be eligible to gain the honours of that University. He went into details similar to those made by Lord Gary in the Lords, adding, that, however the restrictions had been imposed, the time had come when they ought to cease to exist.—Mr. Goulbaun admitted the respectability of the petitioners, but contended that even they did not degire to disturb the private statutes of the University.—Mr. Payms proceeded to defend the prayer of the petition, but three o'clock having arrived, the debate was adjourned.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Littlenn made a representation, founded on a memorial to the Honse, respecting the Dean of Down, the Rev. Thorms Plunket, and observed that the appointment had been made without the solicitation or knowledge of Lord Plunket, who, he said, was quite blameless in the whole transaction.—Mr. Conbert said the whole statement led to a very different conclusion.—Mr. Goulbaun remarked, that if Lord Plunket were ignorant of all these transactions, it was most remarkable that his Lordship should have signed the report of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners, regarding unions and separations of parishies, &c..—Mr. Robinson expressed a similar opinion.—Mr. Stanley observed, that Lord Plunket had signed the Report as agreeing to the general principles—he had not seen the details.—Mr. Rutives contended that the whole proceeding was of the most culpable character. The numerial from the Dean of Down was then ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Lord J. Russell was understood to state, in answer to questions on the subject, that he contemplated the bringing in of a Bill to remedy the registration of voters.

The Bribery at Elections Bill was re-committed, and the several clauses called forth a long discussion. The re-consideration of the question was adjourned.

The Stafford Bribery Bill was r

his Majesty's Ministers Callett for the Line of the Country, and salled upon Corporate tricked fairly with the country, and say distinctly how much between the country, and say distinctly how much between carnet and whether they were determined that, in compliance with the wisses of the Dissenters, the Church should be abolished or not.—The discussion was again adjourned.

At the evening sitting the introduction of the Government measure with respect to tithe was postponed to the 15th of April, on account of the continued indisposition of Lord Altharp.

Mr. C. Buraell applied for leave to bring in a fell to amend the Lubour-rate Acts.—Mr. Sranner hoped in election see you do not the poor laws to the House.—The motion was eventually agreed to.

Sir. J. Tyraell inquired whether the Government han made any representation respecting the outrage on English fishermen by a French vessel?—Lord Falmespox replied, that the Government had instituted an inquiry, and that correspondence on the subject was now proceeding.

On the discussion of the Exchequer of Receipt Bill, Mr. Goulzuna called the attention of the House to the meditated job of giving Lord Auching the conduct of the British of the House to the meditated job of giving Lord Auching the conduct of the British for their support is exhaustan with another office which renders him dependent upon the Treasury.—After some discussion, and with considerable apparent reluctance, Sir. J. Granam gave up the job.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by a discussion on the conduct of the British Government towards Poland, which arose on the presentation of a petition by Colonel Evans from the Polish refugees, stating that the fund for their support is exhausted, and praying relie!—Lord Palmespron said that the Government had all possible sympathy for the Poles, but it could not propose any grant upon the subject.

Wednesday.—At the morning sitting the debate on the Cambridge petition was resumed.—Sir R.H.Inquits said that to interfere with the

the presentation of a petition by Colonel Evans from the Polish refugees, stating that the fund for their support is exhausted, and praying relief.—Lord Palmerson said that the Government had all possible sympathy for the Poles, but it could not propose any grant upon the subject.

Wedden to the present of the propose of the country of the present of the country of the petition was resumed.—Sir R. H. India and that to interfere with the Universities would be to risk the safety of education, and the maintenance of the established religion of the country. He expressed his earnest hope that this question would receive the deliberate attention which it deserved; but though he had not had communication with Oxford, he though the might say that if this question were conceded, it would not continue to retain the trust of the instruction of young men, except it were combined with that religions instruction which the University believed to be correct.—Mr. O'Connell spoke in favour of the petition.—Lord Palmerson contended that those who resisted the petition had failed to prove that dangers or grievances would result from compliance with its prayer, which prayer he heartily approved and supported.—Sir R. Perl said it was argued by the Noble Lord that they already admitted Dissenters into the University of Cambridge to be educated, and that nothing injurious to the Establishment had arisen out of the circumstance. But this was a great fallacy. It could not apply in this case, for here they were going to admit Dissenters to have an inalienable right to take degrees in the Universities, and could they then stop and prevent them from sharing in the emoluments of the Universities - Heart of the consequences in the social theory of the consequences in the property of the petition, and pointing out the evil certain to flow from the admission of Dissenters to a be used in the support of the petition, and pointing out the evils certain to flow for the universities, or the question of the property of the particular to the remaine

ong conversation, in which several Memoers took part, leave was given.

Mr. H. Hughers present a petition from Oxford, complaining of the undue severity of the sentence passed at the late Dorchester assizes, on the men convicted of belonging to an illegal union.—Mr. H. Bruwer inquired whether it was the intention of Government to advise a mitgation of the sentence.—Sir J. Graham, after stating that the matter did not fall within his department, expressed an opinion that the Government did not intend any mitgation.

A conversation followed on the subject of Trades' and Agricultural Unions, which occupied the remainder of the evening.

A conversation followed on the subject of Trades' and Agricultural Unions, which occupied the remainder of the evening.

Steam Communication with India.—At the present time, when so much anxiety is excited by the great efforts that are being made, both at home and abroad, to perfect a steam communication between our eastern empire and this country, we cannot do otherwise than draw the attention of our readers, especially of those who are more nearly interested in the subject, to the splendid and able work, lately published by Major Head, entitled Eastern and Engiptian Securery, accompanied with descriptive notes, maps, and plans, illustrative of a journey from India to Europe, in which he points out the most expeditions routes for an overland communication; with other highly important information on the best means for effecting this desirable object. When we think on the great benefits to be derived, both to India as well as England, by the formation of a steam navigation, we cannot but sincerely wish that this grand undertaking may soon be put in execution: and to those who are more intimately connected with the formation of the plan, we strenously recommend an attentive perusal of the Major's able work.

Such has been the demand for Mr. Bulwer's new work, The Pilegrinss of the Rhine, that the publishers, up to this time, have not been able to complete the numerous orders received from different parts of the kingdom. Speaking of it in reference to the progress of the arts, the Times observes—"One of the last works we have looked into, Mr. Bulwer's splendid Pilegrins of the Rhine, a work of rich fancy, and full of those dreams which genius alone can invest with reality, is an example of this improvement: it might tempt us to imagine that artists and authors were competitors for excellence in their respective departments."

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spective departments."

New Hildernayer Publications.—We stall and Martin's Illustrations of the Bible: Part I., price Is., will positively be published to-norrow, containing—The Creation, The Temptation, The Judgment of Adam and Eve, The Expubsion, Cain and Abel, The Delinge, The Assunging of the Waters, Hagar and Ishmael; accompanied with descriptions. The royal 4to. edition, price 2s. 6d.—2. The Fifth Volume of Landseer's Illustrated Edition of The Romance of History, bound, price 6s.—3. The Second Part of the Duchess of Abrantes' Lines of Celebrated Women of all Countries, with Portraits, containing—Catherine the First, Anne Boleyn, Beatrice Cenci, and Madame de Stuel, price 3s. 6d. The sylendid folio edition, with plates, eight innos the size. 10s. 6d.—4. The 24th Number, being the last, of The Portrait Gullery of the Female Nobility, with Memoirs by J. Burke, Esq., price 2s. 6d. The work may be had complete, in two vols. imperial avo., bound in morocco cloth, price three guineas.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The President, 52, Capt. M'Kerlie, is fitting out with all dispatch to proceed to see 'Wis infail and N. In meri a stations, to receive the flag of 'Wice-Adas' Sira Coabournate tem-in-Chief, Capt. M'Kerlig, and bring in the state of the state o

was handed to the chairman, with the remark that the donation was from a gentleman in the room, who was protected and sent to seas a Marine Society boy. The announcement was followed by a general hurst of applause.

By the recent demise of Major-General Farquharson, the Lieut-Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has become vacant. General Farquharson for many years commanded the 25th, or King's Own Borderers. One of the last victims to the unhealthiness of this Island was the late lamented General Stuart, of Garth, who went out as Governor in 1830, and died a few weeks after his arrival. The case of this insalubrity is to be attributed entirely to the hitherto unculiavited state of the Island, owing to its unsettled condition.

The Right Hon. George, Earl of Galloway, K.T., Admirat of the Blue, died at Hampstead, on Thursday last. He was a descendant of Sir J. Stewart, who succeeded Sir William Valace in the chief command of the Scots, and was killed at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1238. His Lordship entered the naval service about 1780, under the anspices of his uncle, Commander Keith. Stewart, and was present at the battle off the Dogger Bank, in 1781, and the relief of Gibrultar, 1782. Having served as Lieutensai in the Aguilous frigate, he was made Commander into the Iuleas fireship, from which vessel he was promoted to Post rank in 1789. He navarenced into the Lieuty firigate, in which ship he was present in the battle of St. Vincent, and brought home the despatches. He was removed into the Lieuty firigate, in which ship he was present in the battle of St. Vincent, and brought home the despatches. He was removed into the Lieuty firigate, in which ship he was present in the battle of St. Vincent, and brought home the despatches. He was removed into the Lieuty firings, Ind. ship he was present in the battle of St. Vincent, and brought home the despatches. He was removed into the Lieuty firings, Ind. ship he was removed into the Lieuty firings, Ind. ship he was removed into the Lieuty firings, Ind. ship

The Earl married, in April, 1797, Lady Jane Paget, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Marquis of Anglescy.

A set of Dennett's rockets has been forwarded to Newcastle-upontyne, for the use of the Society for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck.

The schooner Star, of Dundee, was wrecked on the 3d instant, in endeavouring to make Hoy Sound. The master and the crew were all lost, with the exception of the cook.

All the troops in Portsmonth garrison were assembled in Cambridge burracks last week, for the purpose of hearing the King's pleasure read to them relative to the trial and sentence of the General Courtmartial on John M'Kenzie, private in the 1st Royal Dragons, for the crime of desertion and other offences of which he was found guilty. He was sentenced to be transported as a felon for life. By a recent arrangement between the Government and the East India Company, the island of St. Helena is to remain under the government of the latter.

The Enniskillen Reporter of Thursday week states, that in consequence of the cholera raging to an alarming extent, the greater part of the 27th Regiment, stationed three, marched thence on Wedges day to the different towns where there are already detachments, and the 27th Regiment, stationed three, marched thence on Wedges day to the different towns where there are already detachments, some of the inhabitants have also left.

The French Government have ordered two vessels to proceed the Ortsmouth, with the Meleager corvette, for the conveyance and escort of the exiled Poles to Algiers, where they will be embodied into a French corps, and employed in that colony.

The Missourian, steam-boot, recently burst her boiler on the Mississipi, which occasioned the death of about 60 persons on board. A private of the 46th Foot, named Moger, has been committed westgate goal, for the murder of another private, named Oliver, a Maidstone. The two soldiers were jeering each other in the barrack-room, when the deceased struck Mager with his fist, who immediately took up

At a Court of Common Counted of Tursancy, in trinsman, freedom of the City was presented to Captain Ross.

WAR-OFFICE, March 28, 1834.

8th Rogt, of Light Dragoons—Licutenants, H. Ball to be Captain, by purchase, vice Honsonby, who refires: Cornet and Adplant J. Reilly to have the rank of the Counter of the Counter of the Captain Ross.

Brown, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Rages and the Light Dragoons, to be a considered with the Counter of th

- W. M. Grace, Gent, vice Nixon; n. Hanninge, Gent, Nixon to the 31st.

- (apt. F. Seymour, from the half-pay of the 5th Drag. Gds., to be Capt.

- 4sth—To be Lieutenants without purchase—Ensign T. W. Halfhide, vice.

such diseased | Enalog G. th. Switch, vice lewise deceased. To be Engineer, the such diseased | Enalog G. th. Switch, vice Smith. This purchase J. C. L. Carter, Gent., vice Smith. 1997. The Stephenston Berlind B. Charles, Gent., vice Smith. 1997. The Stephenston B. N. Rundle to be Cart., vice Siephens, vice Walsh, who exch. 500—11 Perfect, Gent to be Knaign, by purchase, vice Climptey, who retires, 500—11 Perfect, Gent to be Knaign, by purchase, vice Knaign, who retires, 500—11 Perfect, Gent to be Knaign, by purchase, vice Knaign, who retires, 500—11 Perfect, Gent to be Knaign, by purchase, vice Knaign, who the Staff, 10 Lieut, J. D. G. Tilloch, from the 26th, to be Lieut, vice Gillost, exch. 501—11 Perfect, Gent be Knaign, by purchase, vice Knaign, but the Staff, 10 Lieut, J. B. Hunt to be inserted such that the such control of the Staff, 10 Perfect, 10 Per

The following hand-bill was, a short time since, distributed in a town in this county:—"W. W. respectfully informs the inhabitants of — and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of chimner-sweeping, fire-defender, and smoke-jack cleaning, and assures ublic that he sweeps the largest chimneys himself, and does not me pour that he experies the many that of the relation is determined to raise the business from that obscurity and contempt which is now practised and carried on by others."—Kentish Gaz.

which is now practised and carried on by others."—Kentish Gaz,
The vapours of superstition have not yet been dissipated by the
light of education. An elderly dame, last week, ran breathlessly
bwards a gentleman riding near this town on a white horse, eagerly
asking him for a remedy for her child, who had the hooping cough.
The silly creature was referred to a medical gentleman as the proper
person for such un appeal, but the old woman insisted on it that he
would not do, no prescription being of the least use. These wisce he would not do, no prescription being of the least use, unless given by the first person she met on a white horse!!—Taunton Courier.

The following discussion took place in the French Chamber of Deputies upon the Association Law:—General Bussaun said—As formy part, I declare, and this is an occasion to reply to the reproach often made to us of being afraid—I declare that the feeling of foar is allegether a stranger to us. The Minister of Public Instruction has dyreplied to these reproaches as far as regards the system of ics. To me it belongs to reply under a military point of view. I say then that we are ready to accept battle (turning towards the right)—(considerable laughter). General Buseaud (making another rgui-(considerable intignier). General Broeker) (making another turn, towards the left)—Yes, we no cept battle—(renewed laughter; cies of "enough, enough," "the amendment.") The President Intignies is offered its first duty is to obey—(from the left, "very well.") General Broeker—But when battles— The President—The amplas not the initiative as to going to battle or not—and, consequently are initiative. stated notes the initiative as to going to battle or not—and, consequently, no individual belonging to the army can pretend to have it either—(signs of approbation from all parts of the Chamber). General Bugaun—They have profaned the word battle—in that word is contained an entire drume, a proligious drama—(bursts of laughber)—a druma which begins in the morning and is not always finished in the evening—(immense laughter). Victory crowns only the most persevering—(loud cries of "Question?") General Bugatter)—an specaking to the question, for when it was said that a battle—(cries of "Question" from the extremities). General Bugatar—Tepent that I am specaking to the question, for I am endeatoning to prove that the penalties should be heavier. The President—But the penalties have nothing to do with battles, and combuts, and wars—(laughter from all parts). General Bugatar—What, when a battle—(From all sides, "The amendment?") General Bugatar—What, when a battle—(From all sides, "The amendment?") General Bugatar—What, when a battle—(From all view meanings have been uttered from this tribustic—(Great confusion.) As for me, I do not fear it; that is what I wished to say.

bune, we are not permitted to say that we do not fear to fight the bettle;—(Great confusion.) As for me, I do not fear it; that is what it wised to say.

The Hamutons.—All who would wish to learn in what manner is as a vice with dignity, correct a wanty with good humour, and held the meanness to merited scorn, should study this animated noted. Though the authoress is so strong in satire, yet is she no less powerful paths: the feeling her tender scenes excites is the deep convolution of the heart, and they produce a tenfold impression by their singley and avoidance of all scenic effect.

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Compiler.

M. Phillips, Esq., M.P., of life. The man was proceeding on a lass with a loaded gun in his hand, which accidentally disassed in included the contents in the poor fellow's head, which loaded its indeed the contents in the poor fellow's head, which loaded his mediate death. Mr. Phillips received the melancholy park.

Park.

The Victoria will open to-morrow with the Tragic Play of Menders of the Warran Sale of the Heron.

The Victoria will open to-morrow with the Tragic Play of Menders of the Wizard: and on Thursday next Lord Byron's agent of Sardanapalas will be performed for the first time.—At a Heroid's Lee Pre aux Clercs, will be produced for the first time; The Victoria will open to-morrow with a new Mystic Play, called form with the Revolt of the Harren.

The Victoria will open to-morrow with a new Mystic Play, called from Fig. 19 the Heroid of the Harren.

The Sarny; or, The Sarnan's Card.

The Sarny; or, The Sarnan's Card.

The Sarny; or, The Sarnan's Card.

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ited sonp, whose deleterious effects on the Skin are well known; the beautiful economy of nature in the formation of the skin, by the use of these copa, is prevented, perspiration is obstructed, and tie skin soon takes the wrinkled appearance of age.

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BALLAD.

In the wildness of a glade,
Where the playful zephyrs reign,
One bright lovely eve I stray. d
O'er the dewy-spangied plain.
Deep the twilight sunk in night;
Beautsous as the noon-day's power.
Bett low a distant light,
Beautsous as the noon-day's power.
See! it approaches—nearer still!
See! the radiant object come:
Anxions doubts my bosom thrill—
Terror binds my soul in gloom.
THIS Easy-schining and Brilliant BLACKING is prepared b
Rogell' Warner, and Parle Blacking abone so bright, shown with the support of the sup

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that we are unable, from the lateness of the hour at which it reached us, to give the report of Sir Robert Perlis admirable speech on the Corn Laws, delivered at the Morning Sitting of the House of Commons on the 19th; it shall appear without fail next week.

SPECTATOR should not judge always by appearances; the person whom he censures, deserves much better of him than he seems to think. The article upon the admission of Dissenders to the Universitles, in

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

THE KING came to town on Wednesday, and held a Levee at St. James's, and returned to Windsor in the evening. The QUEEN has not taken her usual airings for the last day or two, on account of the unsettled state of the weather. His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX continues unwell; and her Royal Highness the Princess VICTORIA is suffering from the effects of cold.

The House of Commons stands adjourned until the 14th of next month—the House of Lords continues to sit, in order that the LORD CHANCELLOR may hear Appeals, having officially informed the suitors of his intention so to do, desiring them at the same time not to complain of the Judge.

cially informed the suitors of his intention so to do, desiring them at the same time not to complain of the Judge.

The Installation of his Grace the CHANCELLOR of OXFORD will take place on the 10th of June.

Sir THOMAS DENMAN, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, has been elevated to the Peerage by the title of Baron DENMAN of DOVEDALE. The selection of this site for his Lordship's imaginary estates has been made, it is reported upon the authority of ISAAK WALTON, who says, in his Complete Angler, "that the Greylings abound in the delicate River Dove," whence the dale in question derives its name.

name.

Mr. M'ADAM, the great improver of our ways, has received the honour of knighthood.

THE most interesting topic of discussion in the House of Commons, has been the Combridge Petition in favour of the Dissenters, upon which, as much time and as many words have been expended, as if it really were the important thing which Lord GREY and his satellites, wish it to be thought.

What is it? A petition got up at Cambridge, by a very small party, both as to numbers and importance, just at the moment of separation for the recess, and produced for signature at the precise period when those only of the Senate were left at the University who were avowedly favourable to the innovation.

The petition itself is a consummate tissue of arrogance, broaching doctrines diametrically opposite to those maintained by nieeteen-twentieths of the members of the Senate—a monster of absurdity, conceived by that Phænix the Lord through the Lord through the Mancellon, hatched under the auspices of his flippant brother WILLIAM, and adopted, with the most humiliating complacency and deplorable credulity, by an insignificant knot of individuals, known only as men of purely scientific pursuits, the least possibly calculated, the worst qualified of any sixty-three out of the two thousand five hundred Masters of Arts on the books, to form any opinion upon the subject in question entitled to the slightest attention; because an opinion on such a subject can only be formed by men of totally different habits, by men who will condescend by men of totally different habits, by men who will condescend to bestow upon it something like deep reflection, and who are capable of taking enlarged views.

The supporters of this petition form a galaxy of astronomers, The petition itself is a consummate tissue of arrogance,

enlarged views.

The supporters of this petition form agalaxy of astronomers, geologists, botanists, mineralogists, ornithologists, and entomologists, of which Cambridge has reason to be proud—but who, as politicians, as reasoners on national topics, are a superficial body, and less competent to lead or dictate to the University than any other selected fine dozen and three of the two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven Masters who have not signed the petition.

But look for a moment at the persons who besides the

University than any other selected five dozen and three of the two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven Masters who have not signed the petition.

But look for a moment at the persons who, besides these Professors, are put forward as important personages—The proverb, to be sure, says that "two heads are better than one," and accordingly the petition enjoys the proverbial advantage. Of seventeen heads of houses, two have signed it.—"Par nobile fratrum"—one, Dr. Davy, M.D., and D.D., who, from being a physician at Norwich, leaped into the Master's Chair, by virtue of the statutes of his College, which requires a Norfolk man as Master.

We pass over several ancedotes with which we have been furnished, and for which perhaps Mr. CLINTON and Mr. BICKER-STETH could vouch, because we are not inclined to rake upold grievances. In the same way, with regard to the other head, Dr. LAMB, we have no disposition to enter into details; but we think we are justified, when men put themselves forward as supporters of a petition professing the objects and principles advocated in the present appeal, just to let enough of their claims to attention appear as may afford an opportunity of appreciating the value of their countenance and protection.

Dr. LAMB harangued a Cambridge mob from the hustings, and has frequently distinguished himself in pursuits not perfectly congenial with the character of the office which he fills. Whether his constant attendance at Chapel, and his rigid attention to the discipline of his College, are to be admitted as sets-off against his venal improprieties, we know not; but certainly we do say, that the effect intended to be produced by the Rev. Doctor's signature to the petition in London, and that which it actually excites in Cambridge, are as different as are the opinions and principles of Dr. LAMB and Dr. DAvy from those of all the other heads of houses in the University.

As to the Professors, again, we look in vain for the names of those whose opinions wond naturally be enquired for, on a question

cult to show a reason for exclusing them, while the name of Professor Bubbage was carefully sized.

"If we extamine the mext class, into which the advertisers of the petition have divided those gentlemen who signed it, the tutors of colleges, we find in like manner, that it has received the support of eleocat, or rather of ten, out of seventy-four, for the name of one of those gentlemen is included in that list by mistake.

"Thus, if we examine the petition, in the light in which those who support it have held it up, we shall find that it is, what it purports to be, a petition of individuals, not of the University at large.

"The prayer of the petition itself, if granted, must put an-end to all internal regulations, in the several colleges, and to all quietiess in the University itself. Mr. Stanley, indeed, does not scruple to acknowledge the first point, when he is quite willing to abolish even the ordinary attendance in college chapels, for the purposes of public worship. And whoever knows any thing of what controversy is, may form a judgment of what a University would be, in which, in one college, there should predominate Unitarian principles, in another, those of the Buptits, in a third Popery, and so on, throughout the cycle of the various shades of religious opinious.

"But,' say the petitioners,' we have no wish to let things come to such a point." "Oh' dear, no,' respond the advocates of the petition," "Think of the college statutes! We have no wish to give Dissenters Fellowships, and they would never wish to kawe them.

"And why, pray? If the statutes of the University are to be made to bend, how long will those of any particular college stand? "At present, the distinction is plain and definite. Dissenters, who comply with the decencies of public working of public education which are the country, of public working and public working and the country, of the distinction is plain and definite. Dissenters, who comply with the decencies of public working and public and the time of the public working and the

LORD ALTHORP has postponed the second reading of his Bill for the repeal of the House Duty, till after the holidays. Some people say that the failure of his grand Tea scheme renders it necessary for him to look about him, to get some other substitute for this devoted tax. The truth is, as far as Parliament is concerned, Lord Althorp has always found the House duty particularly irksome.

Parliament is concerned, Lord Althor has always found the House duty particularly irksome.

MINISTERS have been beaten again, and in a job too. Sir James Graham (upon whom the dirty work was forced, because Lord Althor is labouring under an indisposition to remain Chancellor of the Exchequer,) endeavoured to cram down the throats of the House the appointment of that most inefficient of political apostates, Lord Auckland, as Comptroller of the Exchequer, retaining his hierative office of Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, and ceding his two pensions, which he would else have retained, after giving up his Mastership of the Mint, and his Presidency of the Board of Trade. But Mr. Herries put the case so clearly, and shewed the enormity of the Job in such glowing colours, that Sir James, who really has a proper feeling for his own character, and, as he has stated in the House of Commons, a proportionate contempt for the characters of his colleagues, could not resist the appeal, and the appointment of my Lord was abandoned. If the Greenwich thing and the pensions are better than the Comptrollership, of course he will keep them, and if he do, the Comptrollership may be given to Mr. Herry Ellis, and Lord Ripon be rescued from the very unpleasant dilemma into which his friends in the Cabinet have forced him, of breaking a promise: while the country is saved that amount of the pension, awarded to that ill-used gentleman, as compensation.

Any other Ministry would have sunk under such an ignominious defeat; but these people really seem to gain confidence from the contempt with which any measure they propose is treated.

The Government have received two more hints of their popularity during the last lew days. At Thirsk, Mr.Crompton, a Conservative, has been returned against a Whig candidate: and at Paisley—of all places in the world—Mr.Crawfurn, the most generously-pledging Liberal in England, has been defeated by Sir K. Sandford.

At Hastings, although there has been no defeat, it may be attributed to a reason similar to that which Tom Thumb gives his Royal Master for having gained a triumble—

triumph

:—
Thus far with victory our arms are crown'd,
For, 'though we hav'nt fought—yet have we found
No foe to fight withal.''

Mr. Warre was seen last week canvassing away, book in hand, in hopes to render such an account to head-quarters as might induce them to move for a new writ; but having pretty well ascertained that if he vacated there would be—

"Alas! for him, a non-return;"
and will therefore decline office, preferring his seat in Parliament to that at the Treasury, which has been offered him, and which has been vacant four months because the Government could get no safe Member to accept it. In the event of a contest, it appears certain that Mr. Planta would be the new Member—and, although we admire Mr. Warre's choice of the unprofitable post of honour to the salaried chair at their Lordships' Board, we cannot give him the entire credit for the disinterestedness so remarkable upon the occasion—the certainty of the return was, we rather think, the occasion—the certainty of the return was, we rather think the condition of the appointment.

THE French papers of Tuesday have the following delight ful piece of information:-

"Sunday, Lord DURHAM, son-in-law of Lord GREY, arrived in Paris, accompanied by an aid-du-camp of the Minister at War, Sir thing upon earth, except his own political consistency?

ing them, while the name of Professor James Granam. It is said that he is charged with a very immission."—Le National.

mission."—Le National.

Lord DURHAM, accompanied by the Right Honeuralle EDWARD ELLICE, the Secretary at War—Aide-de-eamp to Sir James Graham—First Lord of the Admiralty;—who ther Mr. BRYDONE accompanies the Aid-du-camp as Millary Secretary, the French paper does not tell us.

It is generally said that this secret mission has relation to the accompanies disagreement between our Government and that a

It is generally said that this recret mission has relation to the growing disagreement between our Government and that a France; and that the influence which Lord Durham has, or says he has, over the mind of the King of the Belgians, is to be exerted upon another very important point growing out

says he has, over the mind of the KING of the BELGIANS, is to be exerted upon another very important point growing out of the main question.

Whether this be or be not the real history of this expedition, we pretend not to say; but we suspect that much more is involved in this proceeding than this, even if it hare anything in the world to do with the affair. We are quite aware of the delicacy of the subject upon which we touch, and shall therefore say only as much as may lead others to require, in due season, and in a fitting place, some more particular information than we consider ourselves justified in affording our readers at present.

All we shall now say is, that if the influence which it is generally believed Lord Durham has, over the family of the King of the Belgians really exists, some enlightenment should egiven to the people of this country, who must be deeply interested in the welfare and conduct of one of its members, who is placed in a position of the highest importance with respect to the future destinies of the British nation. As to the possibility of the truth of the report that the ulterior object for Lord DURHAM's visit to the Continent is the introduction into this country, under very peculiar circumstances, of a suppose of the Very of the Mexicological for the continent is the introduction into this country, under very peculiar circumstances, of a

of Lord Durham's visit to the Continent is the introduction into this country, under very peculiar circumstances, of a nephew of the King of the Belgians and of the Duchess of Kent, who is a Prince of the House of Wirtemberg, a remarkably fine young man, and cousin of her Royal Highness the Princess Victorolta, we really cannot pretend to decide.

We state nothing—but sneaking hypotheticully, we haven hesitation in saying, that if at any time in the annals of this country it should so happen that the heir presumptive to the Throne should be a Princess approaching to a marriageableage, and that an intrigue should be formed to bring about a unim between her and a foreign cousin of her's, while two other cousins, Both English Princes of the Blood Royal, are in existence, it is quite necessary for the country to ascertain thoroughly the character of the individual, however exalted and estimable, who puts himself forward as the mover and manager of an affair of so much national importance.

In last week's number we shewed—we flatter ourselves

In last week's number we shewed—we flatter ourselves pretty clearly—how futile, and probably groundless, were the reasons given by our dapper friend CUPID, by way of excuse for having lost the golden opportunity of placing the Turkish Empire under the protection of England, instead of obliging her to throw herself into the arms of Russia.

Since that article was written, news have arrived that the Grand Stenior has, under the influence of the Emperor of Russia, scouted poor CUPID's overtures for remedying his mistake, and has defied his threats of sending a British field into the Bosphorus, by strengthening his posts and batteries at the Dardanelles.

Those norts have been rendered perfectly impregnable, ex-

RUSSIA, sconted poor CUPID'S overtures for remedying his mistake, and has defied his threats of sending a British fleet into the Bosphorus, by strengthening his posts and batteries at the Dardanelles.

Those ports have been rendered perfectly impregnable, except by regular siege, and the effects of that course of operation could not be sensibly felt before the arrival of Russian succours from Odessa and Sebastopol; so that Lord Palmerston (thanks to his own blindness and the quick sight of Prince Tallevaran) has no chance left of frightening Turkey back again into friendship with us.

The way in which the wily diplomatist laughs at the Irish Viscount—so openly, so generally, and so unreservelly—shews that he really despises the puppet, whose wires he pulb at will. Tallevaran's motives—as we said last week—are as clear as light, and, except from an over-matched man, in every respect, could not be for a moment concealed. The French Government, or rather the French nation (for in France the anxiety for national aggrandizement is universal) has long been desirous of possessing foreign colonics, in insistion and rivalry of the English; and, as the superiority of our navy has exterminated all hopes of such rivalry in the East and West Indies, they have anxiously sought for colonics nearer home, the intercourse with which could not be effectually barred by naval power alone, however superior. With this view, and in this hope, their eyes have long been anxiously turned towards Egypt, Taking a lesson from BUONAPARTE's failure in that project, they have now cellabished themselves at Algiers, whence a communication will Egypt by land can easily be opened, when their intrigues in that country shall have arrived at materity.

The schene which they have adopted in Egypt, is precisely the same as they have been practising in India, since the day of LALLY and BUSSY, where French officers are employed in high commands in the armies of RUNJERT SING, the only Indian prince now not included in the treaties of Lord Wellers, which p

Prime Minister.

Why should not this game succeed as well in Egypt as as India?—does Lord Palmerston imagine that Louis. Believe the withheld from aggrandizing France, and thus securing a very equivocal throne, as Buonaparte did before securing a very equivocal throne, as Buonaparte did before a regard for the oaths and professions of our excellent first a regard for the oaths and professions of our excellent first Tally, made to that poor, deluded, middle-aged dandy, whom, as we have just said, he laughs more than at any other thing upon earth, except his own political consistency?

absurd!—why already the Citizen-King is throwing off the mask—he is exhibiting the strongest symptom of a desire to rule, and to rule strongly and decidedly. Like the last Usurper of the Throne on which he totters, he flatters the tiges and monkies by indulging their characteristic passion for foreign domination, whilst at home he curbs their malerolent liveliness, and their mad clamour for liberty, by a powerful armed police. He can easily pick a quarrel with us, about fisheries, or any other subject, and then, having spit in our faces, and left us without one friend—except, indeed, poor old CUPID himself—to vindicate our character—all of them having been sacrificed by that worthy person, to our freach alliance, he will break off, having the entire emmand of the whole southern shore of the Mediterranean, while Russia is appropriating to herself the northern; so that while LOUIS-PHILIPPE advances upon India through Egypt and Syria, NICHOLAS will proceed to the same destination by Persia and the Caspian,—and thus we may hope to find the objects of other days shortly achieved, and both these Monarclis combining, as ALEXANDER and BUONAPARTE before suggested, to rescue India from what they are pleased to call the "Tyrants of the Sear." absurd !- why already the Citizen-King is throwing off the

call the "Tyrants of the Sea."

The poor Whigs are much in the situation of the man and the ass in the fable—they try to please everybody, and to follow everybody's advice, and, consequently, they can please nobody, and are always committing blunders. Their friends the Dissenters demand an alteration in the marriage laws; little Lord John, in consequence, introduces a little Bill, which grants to them all that they can, as he thinks, require when, lo! and behold, the opposition to the Bill, on the part of the Dissenters, is far more violent than that on the part of the Church. Not that we conceive the Church to be indifferent to the subject. The silence of Churchmen has been the silence of contempt. They are so sure that so absurd a Bill cannot be carried, that they defer their objections until the Bill is licked into shape. At the same time, we cannot but express our disgust at the indifference with which, on this and on every other occasion, the Church is regarded by our Whig Lords of mis-rule.

We consider this a point not to be gainsaid—that if there be an Established Church, the religious services of that Church are the only religious services which the State ought to recogare the only religious services which the State ought to recognise. The Dissenters are not, in general, so stupid as they are in the present instance—for stupid they must be, in not pereiring that Lord John's Bill goes to the point of establishing sectarianism, by recognising and authorising the acts of their Ministers. Howheit, they have petitioned against the Lordling's Bill, and the Lordling promises to revise it. In the meantime, we would recommend Churchmen to petition that the rights of the Church should be maintained, and me Lording's Bill, and the Lording promises to revise it. In the meantime, we would recommend Churchmen to petition that the rights of the Church should be maintained, and that this infringement upon her rights should not be sanctioned. Shall we then, deny the redress of this grievance to Dissenters;—this dreadful grievance of being compelled to Dight their vows in the steeple-house, instead of those chapels already consecrated by their love-feasts? By no means. We presume that the Clergy are as anxious to be released from performing the office for these factions and ungracious people, as they can, themselves, be desirous of being released from their attendance at the altar. But we conceive that the only plan to be adopted, by which the rights and privileges of the Church may be preserved, is to give them the option of being married by eivil contract. Let the only religious ordinance recognised by the State be that, performed by the Established Church; but, to meet the views of those Dissenters and indieds, who are averse from any ordinance performed in Church, let a marriage before a civil magistrate be recognised, and let a register be kept in the country court. Of this, the Church could not complain: and it would so far meet the views of the Dissenters, as each seet would be at liberty to append to the contract, whatever ceremonics their wisdom or their folly might elect. With respect to fees, it would be proper so to regulate them that the expense of a civil marriage and of a religious marriage might be equal; and since, in some large town parishes, the income of the incumbent is almost entirely dependent upon his fees, it might be proper to provide that a portion of the fees paid to the registers of the civil contract should be given to the Clergyman of the parish, since it sees that the state should look to it, and to it alone, for any religious ceremonies or services it may require. Other seets are to be tolerated,—the services of the Established have said above—that it is of the essence of a Unuren establishment that the State should look to it, and to it alone, for any religious ceremonies or services it may require. Other sects are to be tolerated,—the services of the Established Church only are to be recognised and sanctioned. As to the proposition that the banns of marriages to be performed by Dissulers shall be published in Church, the opposition to it on the part of Sectarians is merely factions; but there are ground of serious objection to it on the part of Churchmen. Already the publication is a great nuisance, interrupting the order of the Liturgy; it is a grievance against which the Church ought to petition. But it will be an intolerable nuisance to the Clergy to have to act as the servants of those very pleasing to be delivered from heresy and schism. Let the members of the Establishment be on their guard. The system of the Whigs is to impose upon the Church every odious and oftenine duty, at the very time that they are robbing it of its pre-minence, and despoiling it of its rights, its privileges, and its property. its pre-eminence, and its property.

and is property.

Some of our correspondents have written us word that we were in error when we stated that the Royal Yacht Club, or Squadron, had adopted any new title. The name of Her Royal Hopelmess, the Princess Victoria, has been granted to another, but less important Association, of a similar nature: and they likewise inform us that Mr. Stephens, the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and who was what may be called Lord Durham's right-hand man, has been, through his Irotality's interest, suddenly elevated from his Secretary-ship, which he held in commendam with a tide-waiter's place at Cowes, into the Collectorship of the Customs at St. Ives.

The same kind friends beg to inform us that the name of Lord Durham needed none of the additional glory or fame in the Isle of Wight, which his extraordinary proceedings with sistinguished himself by driving over that gentleman's ground, palling down and tearing up his posts and rails, and opening immortal in the heart of the victims by the following circumlessens that Lord Releaset was kind enough to lend Lord

eems that Lord BELFAST was kind enough to lend Lord OURHAM his villa for part of the season, a favour which the

Pacha accepted, with all that condescension which becomes so racin accepted, with all time condessension which becomes inighty a personage. It seems also, that Lady BELFAST, in order to improve the grounds and give a sweet refreshing shade to a favourite walk, had planted a row of trees, upon

order to improve the grounds and give a sweet refreshing shade to a favourite walk, had planted a row of trees, upon which her ladyship bestowed the greatest care, and superintended the waterings with which they were invigorated, and the trimmings by which they were rendered graceful.

Would anybody believe, who did not know it, that Lord DURHAM, the visitor of Lord Belfart, permitted to occupy his villa as a favour and kindness, had no sooner taken possession, than discovering that these trees, just budding into grace and loveliness, concealed from his view, as he sat in the drawing-room of this borrowed residence, the blue banner, with the silver lion, gorged with a Ducal coronet, or the red, white, and blue, or blue, white, and red flag, flying at the masthead of his pet collier, the Louisa, he ordered them to be cut down; and although the servants, who were left by his kind and attentive host, for his Lordship's accommodation and convenience, remonstrated in the strongest terms against the sacrilegious outrage, their prayers and tears for their lady's trees were heard and seen unheeded, and with the ground—are they levelled, at the Pacha's dread command.

Now, really this even exceeds the case of trespass—With Mr. WARD he had no acquaintance—pounds, shillings and pence, too, could put him right or wrong, and he determined to use the road in the meantime; but with Lord Blefars he was intimate—was obliged to him for the loan of his house, in which he was living—and yet he destroyed trees, which not all the wealth of his pits and mines could restore. Really, there never was such a person alive—and yet he wonders at the energy of the country of the country of the prepared feeling which exists about him, and seems to think

never was such a person alive—and yet he wonders at the general feeling which exists about him, and seems to think himself ill-used because the public will not stifle their opinions with respect to a man who commits such acts as those we have to-day and last Sunday recorded.

WE see by an extract from a paper called the Record, that the Bishop of London has indignantly withdrawn his name from the list—not of Patrons, but of Vice-Presidents, of what that paper calls the "desecration of holy things" shortly to be committed in Westminster Abbey.

This is strong. The King—(the head of the Church, Doctor Bloompield)—full of charity, full of veneration for the pious memory of his illustrious parent, the good, the religious King George the Third, follows that Monarch's example, and institutes a musical festival for the purposes of example, and institutes a musical festival for the purposes of charity, in the Abbey Church of Westminster. The KING condescends to name the Bishop of LONDON as one of the subordinate supporters of this landable scheme of benevolence, subordinate supporters of this landable scheme of benevolence, and the Bishop of LONDON indignantly withdraws his name, and puffs himself off in the Record newspaper, in company with SUMNER (Bishop of CHESTER), as having rescued himself from a participation in the desceration of Holy things to be shortly perpetrated in Westminster Abbey.

Does this funny and proud Bishop—for his Lordship is both by turns—know what he says or implies by making this statement, or permitting it to be made?—"a desceration of holy things," under the immediate command and sanction of the KING—is he aware of what he is doing, or is he led away by

gs, under the immediate command and sanction of the KG—is he aware of what he is doing, or is he led away by obsequious toadies who cant and crawl about him, to the obsequious toadies who cant and crawl about him, to assume a power exactly proportionate, in a different ratio, to that, which the country is inclined to ascribe to him? Is it because, in the Declarations both of Clergy and Laity in support of the Church, he has never been even remotely referred to?—is it because the inhabitants of his own—the most influential, opulent, and important diocese, perhaps, in the world, have passed him over, as if he did not exist upon the face of the earth, that his Lordship takes these means of showing his character and disposition?

At the meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian

character and disposition?

At the meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, his Lordship can be very comical; he puns—there seems no personal risk in that. To St. Anne's Church (because a milliner's 'prentice, out of fun, wrote him an anonymous letter that he would be in peril and danger if he came thither)—he, the advocate of piety, did not go; and yet this pedagogue, who used to frighten the apple-munching urchins of Chesterford with the creaking of his shoes, is shocked at the impropriety of sacred music in a sacred edifice, for the sacred purposes of charity.

Is not this perfect? In the teeth of his MONARCH, he does this—he too, whose rise from obscurity to the Episcopal Bench is mainly attributable to his translation of dirty Greek plays!—Pah!

-Páh!

WITH reference to the observations we made last week on the present attempt to swamp the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, we wish to remind our facetious Dio-cesan, that the instrument he is using is a two-edged sword. cesan, that the instrument he is using is a two-edged sword. If he and his sycophants (whose names we may hereafter publish) expel the works of Bishops Green, Gray, and Hebert, from the Society's list, the admirers of those venerable Prelates will soon be searching for little slips of doctrine in his Lordship's own works. Our desire, in these times especially, is to uphold, to the respect of our countrymen, every member of the Episcopal Bench. But if one Bishop attacks another, we must take our side: and a correspondent promises to furnish us with a list of trifling errors, which may prove that it is easier to edit plays than to write scrimons. We hope, however, there will be no necessity for us to avail ourselves of the offer. Perhaps there never was a man so unpopular as the offer. Perhaps there never was a man so unpopular as Bishop BLOMFIELD.

MR. C. C. WESTERN, at the first and only election under the Reform Bill, which he supported, was kicked out of the representation of even a moiety of Essex. This was just before Christmas, 1832. His defeat was the consequence of neiore Christmas, 1952. Its useral was the consequence of his double apostacy, when successful candidate for the entire county, in joining the Tories at the contest in 1830, and deserting the Tories, to rejoin the Reformers, at that of 1831; and for this defeat, and for no other reason on earth, Lord GREY, early in 1833, created Mr. WESTERN." Baron WESTERN."

WESTERN. To celebrate this hitherto singular precedent of disconniture, in a contest for a seat in the House of Commons, being claim and title to admission and advancement to the Upper House of Parliament, the Rump of Essex—north and south claim and title to admission and advancement to the Upper House of Parliament, the Rump of Essex—north and south—both divisions of the county took it into their heads to present Lord WESTERN with a bit of plate, and to accompany the presentation of the plate, with the alto relieve of a little bit of dinner. Friday se'nnight, the 21st inst., was the day appointed; the place, Chelmsford, the old county town. So far, all smooth.

But, in the proceedings of Whigs and Rumps, "snegit amari aliquid;" and this something is always highly characteristic. Liberals, they are also economics.

the proceedings of wings and Kumps, wairgut quid;" and this something is always highly charac-Liberals, they are also economists, anti-monopolists, teristic. Liberals, they are also economists, anti-monopolists, and excellent managers. So, accordingly, to LAKE, landlord, of the Saracen's Head, the Whig Iun, "the Committee"

offered the providing of "half the dinner," which he, think-ing "degrading," refused; and BACON, Boniface of the Black Boy, to whom "the other half" was offered, declined it as "unhandsome." Both "halves" refused, and by two different hosts! Oh dear!

different hosts! Oh dear!

However, the Committee at last got the dinner undertaken.

How?—by succumbing to their justly-enraged own-party
innkeeper, Lake, and allowing lim to supply—what amassed,
combined, and united, was no mighty affair—the aggregate,
"the two halves," of this previously-bisected feast? No!
but by giving the contract to Barns, of the Lion and Land,
a second-rate inn, by whom, "at four o'clock precisely, the
fish and soup were brought upon the table."

There were three or four of the regular stagers and leaders
there: but, generally, the presence of those who attended,
and the absence of those who staid away, (of the latter,
at least, there were several that must have annoyed the noble
guest a good deal.) sufficiently marked the sense of the rank.

at teast, there were several that must have almoyed the hoose guest a good deal,) sufficiently marked the sense of the rank, character, and talent of this important county, as regards Lord WESTERN'S public conduct, Whig-Radical politics, and Lord GREY'S practice of making rejected Members of Parliament

Ceers.

Of the inscription on the plate, the following passage is extremely unfortunate, as the years 1830 and 1831 are fresh

in most person's memories:—

"He acquired the respect of his opponents by the rare consistency
and unsullied integrity of his political life."

and unsultied integrity of his political life."

The speeches were miserable. We shall only quote one sentence from Lord WESTERN's own harangue. It seems to be an indirect but heartfelt reflection upon his own fate, and expulsion from the county in 1832—a sore subject, all allusion to which was otherwise avoided by the meeting:

"Many that have done so have at last found how fruitless an attempt it was to fee to mere popularity for support; they have eventually died neglected and despised."

lempt a was to shee to mere popularily for support; they have eventually died neglected and despised.

The following advertisement, ppied from the Essex papers, will still further exhibit the beauty of "the General Plate Committee," and the brilliancy of the whole affair:—

"At a Meeting of the General Committee, held at Chelmsford, on Wednesday the 19th day of March inst, present John Disney, V. Krox, S. B. Chamberlayne, and J. May, Esqrs., Messrs. Hodden, Johns, and other gentlemen, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"1st. That Mr. John Copland was present at the Meeting of the General Committee, held at the Saracen's Head Inn, Chelmsford, on Friday the 3rd day of January, 1834, and was at that Meeting appointed Secretary, on the resignation of Mr. Verlander.

"2nd. That no order was given to Mr. Lake to provide the dinner; and that consequently no Resolution to that effect was, or could be, entered on the minutes.

"3rd. That a conversation, merely, was had with Mr. Lake, as to the terms upon which the dinner might be provided, and upon his ability to furnish it; from which he may have concluded a Resolution had passed for giving him the order.

"John Dinney, Chairman."

"John Disney, Chairman."

JOHN DISNEY, Chairman! The Great Pan of the Dairy himself. What a Manifesto for the piping God to have put his signature to! All we have heard or read of this feast is strikingly worthy

AT Manchester, for several weeks past, there has been a petition lying for signature at the Exchange News-room, addressed "To the Right Homourable the Representatives of the People!" praying for a total abolition of the duty upon foreign corn, and which purports to emanate from the People of Manchester.

We beg leave to state, that there are signatures to this precious document, of men who live twenty and thirty miles from the town of Manchester—many from HALIFAX, many from OLDHAM, and many from WARRINGTON, who, of course, have no more right to sign this petition, than the inhabitants of Bristol, or London—and we are certain of being

course, have no more right to sign this petition, than the inhabitants of Bristol, or London—and we are certain of being borne out in what we now state, that not twenty respectable inhabitants of Manchester have touched the petition; and yet this will be called a Petition from the inhabitants of Manchester.

The petitions in favour of the Dissenters, exactly like those of Queen Caroline, of Brougham, Denman, Williams, Leshington, and Bergam memory, are signed by children of any age who can write, and by adults, five or six times over, under different names, and in different hand-writings. hand-writings.

MR. O'CONNELL'S MUNIFICENCE.—The mendicant who draws his eighteen or twenty thousand a year from the hard earnings of the starving Irish peasantry—the demagague who is continually boasting of the throbbings of his Irish heart, and pouring fourth the aspir tions of his Irish sourt in prayers for Irish freedom, gave in the pleni-tude of his generosity, and in the exuberance of his feeling, just—five pounds five shillings to the Irish charity of St. Patrick, at the annual meeting of its supporters, held on the anniversary of the national saint—and he was loudly hissed accordingly; even though he was smitt-mild be was tomay missed accordingly, even disease ne was graciously pleased to be present.—Dublin Evening Mail.

The fact that Mr. O'Connell's subscription of five pounds to the

Patrick's charity was pretty universally hissed at the dinner of the 17th, has gone the round of the newspapers. We think Mr. O'Cox-Thin, has gone he round of the newspapers. We think Mr. O'CON-NELL suffered injustice in the hissing, and that his conduct has been the subject of great misconstruction since. If Mr. O'CONNELL was and sanger of great misconstruction since. If MI, O'ONNEL was guilty of afault, it was in giving anything, certainly not, according to his views and opinions, in giving too little. The Honourable and Learned Member for Dublin is notoriously the enemy of absenteeism, and as notoriously a person of great consistency of conduct, where consistency is connected with the acquisition or saving of money. It would be, therefore, a glaring departure from his proper character, if he, the receiver of 15,0001. per annum tribute from the resident beg-gars of Ireland, had given anything important from this beggar-fund to relieve the wants of the Irish absentee poor. In fact, his giving anything was a great violation of his principles, and it is but just to add, of his practice.

The following, not wholly irrelevant, is from the Horcester The following, not wholly irrelevant, is from the Morcester Journal:—"A Beggars' Union!!—We are credibly informed, that at a general and highly respectable meeting in this city, of the Worshipful Company of Mendicants, last week, it was resolved nem. con. after divers racy speeches, that the members of the fraternity would not in future accept the tickets of the Mendicity Society, it being deemed derogatory to persons of their standing in society, who being deemed derogatory to persons of their standing in society, who had from time immemorial been accustomed to cash payments, to accept of paper instead of coin. A deputation of several of the senior members subsequently waited upon the principal officer of the Mendicity Society, and notified this resolution to that functionary, whose dismay at the prospect of his paper issues being dishonoured may be imagined."

The same paper says:—" Almost all the men employed by Mr. Monnis, bricklayer, of this city, have this week refused to work for

hims because he dares to employ two industriens and sober men who do not helong to the Union? Mr. Monais has represented his situation to his customers, who have very readily and properly constituation to me customers, who make very resumy and property consented to wait until he his able to get their work done by new hands. In our last page we have related two striking instances in which men left their work because they could not dictate to their masters, and when they were afterwards willing to return to work, their services were rejected, their places having been supplied by others. Such facts should operate as a warning to men not to throw up their situations of the hildship of westerdad friends. at the bidding of pretended friends."

His Majesty the King of Paussia, one of the most liberal encouragers of literature and the arts, has been pleased (by the hands of his Excellency Baron Bulow) to present Mr. Mauxn, the author of "The Botanic Garden," a copy of which he forwarded to his MAJESTY, with a splendid gold snuff-box.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, in order to mark her particular regard for British manufacture, has been pleased to make a special appointment of Messrs. Cooper and Sons, of Waterlooplace, to be British silk-mercers to her Royal Highness and the Princess Victoria.

Lord MOLYNEUX is about to be married to Miss Horwood, a most accomplished lady in the north of England.

The presentation of a piece of plate to WM. TRAVIS, M.D. by the Corporation of Scarborough, took place in the Town-hall there, on Saturday the 22nd instant.

This honourable testimony consists of a superb silver vase, after the antique, gilt within, and the outside embellished in relief with rich foliage in dead silver on a highly-polished ground. On one side of it are engraved the ancient Arms of the borough, and on the other is the following inscription :-

the following inscription:—

"Presented by the Corporation of Scarborough, in pursuance of their unanimous vote of the 14th day of December, 1833, to William Travis, M.D. upwards of forty years a member of that body, as an acknowledgment of their sense of the important services which his great research into the history and usages of the borough has enabled him to render on many occasions, and particularly during the recent inquiry by the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, on the 27th and 28th days of November, 1833.

"University of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, on the 27th and 28th days of November, 1833.

"Win. D. Thonnton Esq. Balliffs."

The vote of the Corporation conferring this public mark of respect to Dr. Travis having been read, the gentlemen present immediately rose, when the Senior Bailiff, on behalf of himself, his colleague, and the rest of the Body Coporate, prefaced the presentation with a neat short address, expressing the gratification which was unani-mously felt on this pleasing business of the day, and the vase having been, by the Town-clerk, placed in the hands of Dr. Travis, he, under very considerable emotion, expressed his thanks to the Cor-

been, by the Town-clerk, placed in the hands of Dr. Travis, he, under very considerable emotion, expressed his thanks to the Corporation, in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen, I thank you most cordially for this splendid mark of your regard."

"What can be more gratifying than to receive for public services, the approbation of a respectable community, with whom I have been connected so large a portion of my life.

"When I look round and see so many valued friends and connections—and reflect how many others have been removed by the hand of death—I feel proud of having been one of those selected to advocate the cause of the Corporation before the Municipal Commissioners; and to rescue the characters of meritorious individuals from the aspersions of a party, from whose instinuations even the grave efforded no protection.

"But,—'thrice is he arm'd who knows his cause is just;' your own records and the clear arrangement of your accounts, with the able assistance of my colleagues, dispelled the mist of prejudice and misrepresentation, and I have the satisfaction to know, from respectable authority, that the afficial report of the Commissioners has been highly favorable to the character of the Corporation, collectively and individually. Gentlemen, I congratulate you on the training high instice and of trath.

"In conclusion, allow me to compliment the Bailiffs on the excellent taste they have shown in the classical design, and elegant execution of the superb wase now before you,—I have likewise to thank these gentlemen and the Town-clerk for the handsome terms in which they have expressed themselves in presenting the same.

"It only remains for me to repeat my wirmens thanks, and to solicit the honour of your company at this place, in the afternoon, to assist in a libation of wire on so interesting an occasion."

This address was received throughout with much cheering; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that the invitation was most readily acceded to, and the day was closed with the greatest hilarity and friendly feeling.

MAUNTIUS.—Extract of a Private Letter.—' Our slave proprietors, of course, grumble at the Emancipation Bill, but declare themselves to be resigned, as unless they take what it pleases the wisdom of the mob-guided Ministry to give them, they may chance to come off with nothing. The slaves are tranquil enough; indeed I do not conwith nothing. The slaves are tranqui enough; indeed I do not consider them capable of any combined effort, consisting as they do of persons originally speaking different languages, and left either by the policy or indifference of their masters in a state of brutal ignorance. Besides which, the free population, independent of the amorance. Desides which are the population, and could suppress any attempt at insurrection without much trouble. I have not, indeed, any apprehension of such an event. The Government slaves lately emancipated are a sad set of vagabonds; not one of them will work, and such as used to attend chapel with exemplary devotion now remain absent, saying that they have no longer occasion for religion since they are free."

By the arrival of the Pelham packet we are in possession of advices from Mexico. They allude to the signal defeat of Bravados, although he was still in arms, and the consequent comparative tranquility of the State. By these accounts it also appears that the finances are in a very confused condition. The Petham has brought thirty-two tens of money on merchants' account.—This, we should think very likely to confuse their finances.

Late advices from Bombay have been received. The distress in Late advices from Bomosy nave been received. The distress in that Presidency continued, and the accounts from Guzerta and other parts of the interior were bad. In fact, the crops of grain and wheat if found unfavourable, would produce a general famine, and the greatest anxiety was felt. The civil authorities had applied for addi-tional forces, apprehending that the misery might produce distur-

The New Orleans Papers mention that the commercial panic had extended itself in that quarter with fatal effect. In ten days failures to the extent of 1,260,000 dollars had occurred, and all these were houses whose paper had been generally discounted at the banks until the pressure, caused by the removal of the deposits, had comuntil the pressure, caused by the removal of the deposits, had compelled then to refuse the requisite aid, lest they should endanger their own existence. It was expected every one of them would pay every dollar. Trade was at a complete stand, and no sales of any article could be made. The shipping was lying idle, and more failures were expected. Good notes were discounted at 1% to 2 per contract the same at this example. cent. per month, and even at this exorbitant interest money was not to be easily procured.—Every thing looks flourishing!

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 15.—At the beginning of this week, after a series of stormy weather, we had a hurricane from the north-west,

which-did great dam the Catteg t, which was already at Lessot, but had not got alt tha chains fixed, was driven from its moorings into the harbour of Elsinore, but will soon return to its station. As the mildness of the winter gives reason to expect that the navigation of the Baltic will soon be very active, orders have been given immediately to lay down the buoys, &c., for the summer, which in future are not to be taken up at a certain time, but to be left in the channel as long as ships can be expected.

The following letter was sent to the Times, and a copy to the rning Post:—
Sin—You were certainly unfortunate in stating that Sir Alexan-

DER MALET came forward at the late election for Marlborough on Conservative principles; but you are still more unfortunate in your apology of to-day, in stating that the Hon. Baronet is, and always has been, a Liberal Whig.

"Not may years ago, at a meeting held in the county of Wilts, to

address Queen Caroline, Sir Alexander Malet was the only Tory in the county who had the courage to step forward in opposition, and expose to the meeting the folly and degradation about to be entailed upon it. Subsequently Sir A. Malet has been employed under Tory Lord HEYTISBURY at Petersburgh, and Tory Sir C. STUART at Paris. Since the change of administration Sir Alexander has changed his Lord HEYTESBURY at reconstruction Sir Alexander has compositive, and is now, but was not always, a liberal Whig,—

"Your obedient servant,

"Detector."

Two curious entries appear in the Customs lists of Wednesday and Thursday. The extreme mildness of the season has prevented the dealers in ice from obtaining their usual supplies, and two vessels, some time since, were chartered to proceed to Norway, to procure cargoes of this produce. The vessels have returned with full cargo. One of them has been entered as of the value of 801.

Out of the twenty persons composing the select vestry at Morpeth one is a brewer, two are brewer's clerks, four are publicans, two beer-shop-keepers, and one a porter seller; so that eleven, or a majority of the whole, are interested in the sale of beer; and the mother of one, the wife of another, and the uncles, aunts, and cousins of a third, are paupers.—Poor Law Report.

The number of journeys made by omnibuses passing through London, the 29th, 29th, and 30th of January, 1834, was 246 through the City, from east to west, from sundry places; by coaches in the same time, 700 journeys; omnibuses generally, 770 journeys; files, 30; making a total of 1,836 journeys; the number of empty cabriolets going up and down (between Cheapside and the west end of the bank) for the same time, was 2,985.

Mr. VALPY's illustrated edition of the History of England cannot fail to attract the attention of the reading community. In size and price it corresponds with his new edition of Shakspeare, which it greatly excels in the style and execution of the embellishments. In noticing this economical and elegant edition of our National History the editiors of some of the public journals appear to imagine that the the enthors of some of the public journals appear to imagine that the work will be limited to a reprint of the volumes of Huma and Sagler: it should therefore be generally understood that the History will be continued from the reign of George II. to 1835, by the Rev. T. S. Hughers, of Cambridge, whose theirs and impartiality eminently qualify him to become the historian of the most eventful period in the annals of Britain. The work will be comprised in unineteen monthly volumes, at 5s. each, and thus form the same continued of the same of the complex of the control of the same continued of the same of the same of the same continued of the same of the sam period in the animals of Driant. The work will be comprised in inieteen monthly volumes, at 5s. each, and thus form the most com-plete History of England ever yet published. This new mode of periodical publication consults the convenience of all classes, and may induce many to peruse a volume monthly, who would shrink from the task of reading the work, if compelled to await the completion of

Mr. William Brougham's General Registry scheme bids fair to become as popular as his Noble and Learned brother's law reforms. The Leeds Intelligencer observes, "the renewed attempt to cram a General Register Bill down our throats has called the West Riding of Yorkshire into action once more, and the Learned Gentleman will be met in a style which he will find himself incapable of resisting. he met in a style which he will find minister incorporate of resisting. A requisition for a West Riding meeting on the subject, has received the signatures of most of the influential owners of real property in this district, without distinction of party. This meddling on the part of such a political minnow as Mr. WM. Bautgham would be unacountable were it not well known that he acts from an unseen impulse. It would be better were the real authors of the measure to stand forward in their own proper persons."—The 'Durham Advertisen informs us that a petition against the Bill is in course of signature in Darlington and its neighbourhood. The proposed measure perhaps affects more seriously the owners of real property than is generally conneived; it, however, becomes their duty to consider the matter, and do all in their power to oppose such a scheme, especially small proprietors, as to them it would prove particularly detrimental and

Forty-nine carriages were in the cavalcade that escorted Baron Smith from Maryborough to Carlow to open the Assizes.

A Dublin paper says that Worr, the missionary, is gone mad. He conceives that he holds interviews successively with Christ and the Devil !- Religious fanaticism has reduced him to a deplorable state.

We learn from the Havanna that assasinations had become ver common in that city. No less than elev the night before the Christmas holydays. No less than eleven persons were murdered

A Bill has been introduced into Parliament for establishing a narket and extensive abattoirs in a central situation on the south side of the Thames.

A letter from Constantinople says that the Turks are preparing for the worst, with all the expedition compatible with a people who, proverbially, "hunt hares in waggons." Nearly all the serviceable ships in the arsenal are ordered to be got in readiness. Firmans have been sent to all the outpor's to collect sailors. The army is being concentrated, and already upwards of 30,000 men are mustered. A great number of tents have been sent up the Bosphorus, but whether for Turkish or Russian troops remains yet to be seen. If the British and French Governments have imagined that they will succeed, with notes and demonstrations, to dissolve the treaty of alliance existing between Russia and the Porte, they are guilty of a political mistake, which England will be the first to deplore.

A New York paper says, there are great theatrical attractions about these days at the New Orleans Theatre. Besides the stage enactments they have half-a-dozen rows every evening got up by voluntary performers from the Salt River country; and all this too without requiring a shilling beyond the regular ticket price. The fun-and-fight-loving South Westers have glorious times in the lobbies. When they can find a fight nowhere else they are sure to pick up a comfortable one at the theatre.

A meeting of the members and supporters of the Trades' Union took place on Monday for the purpose of petitioning for a remission

of the sentences passed at Dorchester on six men for administration unlawful oaths. Dr. Wade was in the Chair, and the speakers of the occasion were Mr. Robert Owen, Mr. Savade, Mr. Duffer, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Abrahams, &c. Resolutions were passed recommending all the Trades' Unions in the kingdom to adopt petitions to Parliament to procure the remission of the sentence. The speeches were extremely violent, and three groans were given in bonour of Mr. Baron WILLIAMS.

The advices from St. Lucia announce the death of the Governon-General Farquianson. He died after an illness of four days, The Colony is very unhealthy, and the Treasury, like Lord Alтнове's promises, empty.

Letters from Napoli di Romania, dated the 11th ultimo, state that the celebrated Greek Chieftain Colocotroni had died there in prison. He had been confined for some months on a charge of conspiracy with other Chiefs against the Greco-Bavarian Government.

with other Chiefs against the Greco-Bavarian Government.

The last Lisbon advices (says the Edinburgh Evening Post) are full of indignant expression at the British authorities there permitting our distinguished countryman, Sir John Campbell, to be subjected to the degrading and brutal treatment of the cowardly miscreants now in possession of Lisbon. Suffering from acute indisposition, aggravated by the meanest and most contemptible usage, this gallant Officer languishes in a common hospital, in the common room, and with correctly the necessaries of life, not even permitted to have with scarcely the necessaries of life; not even permitted to hold correspondence with, or be seen, by a single friend.

A Canadian farmer had the honour to be elected a Representative for the county of ——, in Lower Canada; on his return he was asked, "Well, what have the Assembly done?" To which he answered, "I don't know." "And what do you go for?"—"Two dollars per day."

A Leeds manufacturer, who had been forced by the Committee of the Leeds Union to change the mode of paying his men from wages by the piece to a weekly amount, was treated with oppression which could hardly be exceeded by an Eastern despot. As soon as he disoy me piece to a weekly amount, was treated with oppression which could hardly be exceeded by an Eastern despot. As soon as he discovered the loss he was sustaining on account of the small quantity of work performed by his men on the plan of weekly wages, he naturally complained to the Committee, upon which he was ordered to keep no books; and it this arternal in the committee of the committee to keep no books; and to this extraordinary command he was compelled to yield submission.

DIVISIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The select Com in their report published on Tuesday, after stating the difficulty of taking accurate lists of the divisions in various ways recommended,

using accurate asts of the divisions in various ways recommended, submit to the House the following propositions:—

1. That in all divisions, both of the House and in Committee, the presumed minority be directed to go forth into the lobby as at present, and all the remaining Members to take their seats in the body of the House.

of the House.

2. That two tellers be appointed to stand on the floor of the House, accompanied by two clerks.

3. That one of these clerks, commencing, as now, at the end of the back bench, shall call aloud the name of each Member in succession, which shall be entered by the other clerk on a paper or pasteboard, with lines ruled, and numbered, the tellers counting, as the clerks proceed, and communicating to the clerk the result.

4. That so soon as the Mumbers within the House are counted the tellers and clerks shall proceed to the lobby-doors, and that one clerk shall call, and the other take down, on similar paper, the name of each Member as he comes into the House, the tellers counting and announcing the result as at present.

5. That the lists thus taken be brought up to the table by the

5. That the lists thus taken be brought up to the table by the tellers, and deposited there for insertion in the votes.

It is hardly necessary to add that the scheme is impracticable, which fact will render it, like Sir Andrew Advew's Bill, impossible.

Newfoundland papers to the 5th ult. state that on the 20th of the preceding month his Excellency the Governor opened the session of the Legislature. In his address he states that the fishery had been generally unsuccessful, and in Lubrador had totally failed—that the distribution of potato-seed by the Government had not answered the expectations formed in consequence of the seed being unfit for proction—that the falling off of the revenue of the Colony had been during the previous nine months 3,000l., when compared with the similar period of 1832, and that the hope of a surplus fund, founded on the grant of the Imperial Parliament, would not be realised.

The Courier Français contains the following:-" Now that the proposed marriage between the Duke of Orleans and a Princes of the House of Wirtemberg is finally broken off, we may venture to the House of Wirtemberg is finally broken off, we may venture us give some details respecting the negotiation. It was not undertaken in the usual and regular course through the Cabinet, nor by M. Thiers, but by Mine. de D., who is attached to the household of the Queen of the Farsen, and who is known to the Royal Family of Wirtemberg. The Princess in question is very handsome, and also very rich, as her revenue is said to amount to 2,000,000 francs per annum. Marshal Maison mentioned the subject to the Emperor Nicholas, who declared that he should not make any opposition; it is a like a that the Cara novelless constructions of the proposition. but it is believed that the Czar covertly expressed different sentiments.

The King of Wirtzmberg declined the proposal on the ground of the repugnance of the Princess to leave Germany, but the real motive of the refusal cannot be mistaken."

The Waterford Mail has the following :- " We have learned with egret that Thomas E. Lalor, Esq., has been seriously injured by fall from a horse in his own demesne of Cregg House, on Tuesdoy last. The worthy gentleman's neck has been fractured, but his friends have the consolation of knowing that his life is not in danger.

On Thursday morning, soon after eleven o'clock, the mortal remains of the late Viscountess Duncannon were removed from his Lordship's town residence to the family vault in Surrey.

On Thursday there appeared in Covent-garden market-not if one, but in several shops—not only bundles of asparagus, and many large encumbers, but "French benns" and "green pease," and surrounded with those exquisite little bouquets which it is now so fashion able and pretty for ladies to carry in their hands at evening parties.

Thus, though the winds threat-named limits to the constant of the surrounded with the surrounded that the surrounded the sur Thus, though the winds threatened winter, the windows pr summer.

FANATICISM.—A respectable-looking man, accompanied by acqually respectable-looking woman, paraded the Strand and Fleet street on Sunday morning last, the former having two large posting bills, pasted on boards, suspended by a blue silk riband, before and behind him, and on which was the following:—

"THE MESSIAH IS NOW ON EARTH

"JOHN DAY, the anointed and appointed of God to reveal his hold will, will deliver a lecture," &c.

—This blasphemous proceeding continues, but the man who is described as respectable-looking, is minus a nose.

In a work published by a Spaniard, there is a comparison between the In a work published by a Spaniard, there is a comparison between the produce of the gold and silver mines in America and the coal mines in England; from which it appears that the gross value of the annual produce of the coal mines, which is 18,000,000 tons, amounts a 450,000,000 fr., including the wages and other charges; whilst the produce of the gold and silver mines, including the same charges; only 220,500,000 fr.; showing a balance in favour of the coal mines.

the gold and silver mines of the New World of no of Engineer of the New World of no less a sum than 227,600,000fr.—It is this superiority of black diamonds over any other produce that makes Lambron so amiable and good-natured.

According to the Hanoverian paper, the celebrated German Jurist According to the Hanoverian paper, the celebrated German Jurist, FFFFRARCH, who died lately at Frankfort, during a journey undertaken for the benefit of his health, is now generally believed to have been poisoned. He was a kind patron of the unfortunate CASPAR HAMER, and the most zealous in his endeavours to discover the murns of that mysterious youth.

Mr. Beaumont, M. P. for Northumberland, is said to have gained gi accession to his fortune of upwards of 20,000 a year, by the gradual advance in the price of pig lead—which he does not by any means

A new play called *The Patriot*, has been brought out at Botany say. The prologue commences with these words:—

"We are true patriots be it understood,
Who've left our country for our country's good."

TO JOHN BULL.

Sin—The morning papers state, that my Lord Althorp was absent from the Calbinet Council held yesterday afternoon, in consequence dharing left town for Althorp, Northamptonshire. I saw him get into his carriage, with a pair of well-fitting boots on, yesterday, aparently quite well; therefore, what faith is to be placed in the excess made for his Lordship's absence from the House of Commons, on the score of gout, &cc., and the consequent postponement of the Church Commutation Bill, which he was pledged to bring forward before the Easter holidays.—Your very obedient servant,

AN UNBELIEVER.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Archbishop of Canterbury has presented the Rev. Edward Churdon, head master of the Hackney Church of England School, to the Rectory of Monk's Eleigh, Suffolk.

The Rev. William Maxey Allen is licensed to the Perpetual Coracy of Wormegay, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich.

The Rev. W. W. Claike, M.A., of Wadhum College, Oxford, has been presented to the Vicarage of North Wootton, Norfolk: Patron, the Hon. Col. F. G. Howard.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Cavan has been pleased to appoint the Rev. R. Dhake, B.A., of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to be his Lordship's Domestic Chaplain.

The Rev. Francis Henson, B.D., Fellow and late Tutor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that Society, to the Rectory of South Kilrington, Yorkshire, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. J. Gleffenon.

The Rev. Roger Pocklington has been presented to the Rectory of Status.

The Rev. Roger Pocklington has been presented to the Rectory of The Rev. Roger Pocklington has been presented to the Rectory of The Rev. Roger Pocklington has been presented to the Rectory of The Rev. Roger Pocklington has been presented to the Rectory of The Rev. Roger Pocklington has been presented to the Rectory of The Rev. Roger Pocklington has been presented to the Rectory of The Rev. Roger Pocklington has been presented to the Rectory of Status.

e patron. The Rev. Rogers Pocklington has been presented to the Rectory of tegness, Lincolnshire, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough,

Skegness, Lincolnshire, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Scaubologic, the parin.

The Venemble R. F. Onslow, M.A., Archdencon of Worcester, has been presented to the Rectory of Stoke Edith, Hercfordshire: Patron, E. T. Foley, Esq., M.P.

The Rev. James Tunka has been presented to the Vicarage of Righermister, void by the resignation of Mr. Archdencon Onslow.

The Rev. John Putroys has been presented by the Lord Chancel to the Rectory of Oldbury, near Bridgmonth.

The Rev. John Rudour Harvey, A.B., has been instituted by the Lord Bloom of Gloucester, to the Vicarage of Winchcomb, will the Chapel of Gretton annexed, void by the resignation of the Rev. Eward Henry Dawson: Patron, Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq. M.P.

with the Chapel of Gretton annexed, von with the Chapel of Gretton annexed, von with the Chapel of Gretton annexed, von Rer. Edward Henry Dawson: Patron, Charles Hanbury 1racy, Ess., M.P.

The Rer. Thomas Afrary, second master of the Bolton Grammar School, has been appointed by Lord Kenyon, to the Perpetual Curacy of Peel, vacuut by the demise of the late Rev. W. Allen.

The Rev. H. C. Hourtprouven, head master of the Grammar School, Bury, and Minister of All Saint's chapel, Little Bolton, has been presented by the Rev. G. Hornby, Rector of Bury, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. John's Chapel, Bury, vacant by the death of the late Rev. T. Selkirk.

The Rev. H. Lernov has been appointed to the living of Outragh, in the diocess of Kilmore, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Pearcy.

The Late Bishavior Worcester has appointed the following Clergy-

earcy.
The Lord Bishop of Worcester has appointed the following Clergy.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester has appointed the following Clergymen Raral Denns:

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The Rev. John W. Linner, M. A., Car of the Chaulains of Magdalen College.

OBITUARY.
ev. John Walker, M.A., one of the Chaplains of Magdalen Co Mond.
The Rev. Matthew Weisse Place, aged 56 years, Rector of Hampreston, in

Oxford.

The Rev. Matthew Weisse Place, aged 56 years, Rector of Hampreston, in the compty of Dotrect.

The Rev. Matthew Weisse Place, aged 56 years, Rector of Hampreston, in the compty of Dotrect.

At Chelinsham, the Very Rev. Sir George Bisshopp, Bart., Dean of Lismone.

INIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Form, the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Dimitly:
Cal. Meredit, 194.—On Saturday last, being the last day of Lent
Cal. Meredit, 194.—On Saturday last, being the last day of Lent
Oxford.—Bachelor in Civil Law: Rev. J.

Sillman, Fellow of Lincoln.—Bachelor in Civil Law: Rev. J.

Sillman, Fellow of St. John's.—Matsers of Arts: W. W. Andrew,
Of Arts: Joshun will and Compounder; C. King, Magdalen.—Bachelor

In avery ful Convocation holden on Saturday, it was agreed, with
see dissentient only, that the University seed should be enflixed to a
make pleition to His Majesty, praying that he would withhold his
legal sanction from the proposed form of a Charter of Incorporation
the file of the "University of London."

Changles of University of London."

The Backet of Charles Eyres, B.A., of Caius College.—Subject,
the Prophese Grigin of Christianity proved by the accomptishment of
MISCELLANKOUS.

By the beath of the Rev. Accounts well hold his Visitations on the
Stiof No. Alton Barnes, Wills, is become vacant, which is in the
The Archdencon of Winchester will hold his Visitations on the
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the Judges-Winchester, April 18th, Picharam, 18th; Judges-Winchester, April 18th, Piduntst 21st; Andover, 22d; Basingstoke, 23d; and Alton, Dr Tassday morning, Mr. C. Bullers gave notice that on Wedders, April 16, he would move for accounts of the saturize of all assign Clerical functions in all livings, Cathedrals, and others, dissisting Clerical functions in all livings, Cathedrals, and others, dissisting the strength of the saturity of the

The style is of the simplest golde. There are light buttroose becares of the chaped is rectangular, being about 50 feet long and its fetting. The informal decornitions are to be of a very elegant description, and the fittings of will be appropriate. The proposed of the chape of

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STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

by has been seaseer during the present week, and Co
have been done as low as 90%, closing, however,

to-day hase been done as low as 90%, closing, however, at 91 sellers.

Our Foreign Market has been considerably affected during the week and Portnguess Bonds have been done as high as 66%; but this afternoon, in consequence of a report that an express had arrived trom Fatnonth with unitavournous intelligence from Portugal, they declined to 63% 64, and closed at 64% %. Spanish Bonds have been at 33% % during the week, but they have since declined to 29%, and, after rallying to 39%, this afternoon left off at 29% %. Russian Bonds closed at 103% 104, Belgian at 99%, and Dutch Five per Cents. at 96% 97.

The Share Market is very flut, and Real del Monte Shares are at 34 to 35 per Share.

3 per Cent. Genecod, Shut 3% per Cent. Genecod, Shut Sy per Cent. Reduced, Shut Sy per Cent. Reduced, Shut Sy per Cent. Reduced, Shut Bank Long Annulties,

Consols for Account, 91% 91

Eank Long Annulties,

Consols for Account, 91% 91

M Bank Stock, 217 218
Shut Ditto for Account,
hut India Stock, 259 259
Mut India Stock, 259 259
Litto for Account, 239
India Bonds, 22 31 pm.
Exchequar Bills, 22 33 pm.
Consols for Account, 392 51

It appears, from the tone assumed by the Paris papers, that the rench Ministry begin already to have some misgivings about their aw for suppressing Associations. The resistance to be offered to e operation of the Bill has become quite alarming to the Government. The Journal des Debtis implores the Government not to teld—to carry the law when passed into complete effect—and to ght the battle, which it must fight sooner or later, with all the citions."

gight the battle, which it must fight sooner or later, with all the sections."

A private letter from Paris states that, after the close of the debate a the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, an altercation took place elevemen the Duke de Broglie and Marshal Soult, relative to the debate, of so violent a nature, that it was feared at one time a dissolution of the Ministry would be the result.

The Brussels papers bring fresh accounts of movements of detachments of troops. The Dutch forces at Turnhout, and on all parts of he frontiers, are increasing. The soldiers have received ball cartiages, and have been supplied with ammunition of all kinds. They have been also reinforced in Dutch Flanders, and are perfectly ready for aking the field. The Belgian Minister of War has ordered the militia nen of the classes of 1827, 1828, whose furloughs had been prolonged to the 1st of July, to join their respective corps by the 1st of next month. It is expected that a new voice of credit for the war department will be demanded of the Chamber of Representatives.

Advices from Lisbon have been received to the 14th inst. On the previous night a disturbance arose there, occasioned by some Polish recruits attacking the police, which ended in the loss of several lives. A battle was expected at Santarem on the 15th.

We understand that there will be no performance at the Kings'

ment will be demanded of the Chamber of Representatives. Advices from Lisbon have been received to the 14th inst. On the previous night a disturbance arose there, occasioned by some Polish recruits attacking the police, which ended in the loss of several lives. A battle was expected at Santarem on the 15th.

We understand that there will be no performance at the King's Theatre on Tuesday next, in consequence of the absence of subscribers from town during Easter week.

Royal College of Surgeons,—The College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn-fields, is to undergo forthwith very important alternations and improvements, for the purpose of being enlarged. Mr. Pollock's house, which adjoined the building, has been taken down. The College will be extended several feet on the east side, and to preserve its uniformity, by having the portico still in the centre of the edifice, two of the columns at the west side will be removed, and placed at the east side, and the emblematical figures by which they are surmounted, will be also removed to a central situation, while the improvements and room acquired in the interior will be of great advantage to the faculty, and to the establishment. The estimated expense of the alterations and improvements is 20,0000.

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London: Charles Knight, 22, Ludgate-street.

On the 1st of April will be published.

THE COMPANION to the NEWSPAPER, No. XVI. price 4d. CONTENTS:

1. The Hardware Trade—2. Report of the Poor Law Commissioners—3 by senters' Marriage Bill—4. Sugar Dutie—5. Parliamentary Abstracts, &c.-k. Retroepect of Affairs—7. Chronicle of Events.

The PRINTING MACHEK, No. III. will be published on Saturday, April & London: Charles Knight, 22, Ludgate-street.

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THE PARENT'S DENTAL GUIDE,
"Mr. Imric's book is a valuable present to all who either suffer from the test,
or desire to preserve them. All parents should read it; and all those who my
even anticipate the arrival of the time when they will be afraid to anile, for fer
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A U Translated from the German of Goethe.

By DAVID SYME, Sep., Advocate.

Adam and Charles Black, Schuburgh; and Lengman and Co., London.

On the lat of April will be published, No. IV. price 2s. 6d. of THLY ARCHIVES of the MEDICAL SCIENCES.

Relited by HUNTER LANE, M.D.
London: John Churchill, 16, Princes-street, Soho; and Thomas Raye, Castlested, Liverpool.

Just published, price 7s, the Third Edition of HISTORY of PRESTCUART, corrected and charged, with Education of Present Cart, corrected and NEW CHAPTERS ON THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Besides various miscellaneous matter on Tithes, Simony, Persecutions by the Church, &c. to the amount of 130 fresh pages; together with a Fifth Edition of the Vindication.

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"The great success this little work has met with, has induced the author produce a Third Edition, considerably calarged; if will no doubt meet with sulfitmore extended circulation, particularly when to its general interest are able a fearless independence, an elevation of sentiment, and much richness and bear of composition."—Satirist.

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BIRTHS.

Par Bordeaux, the lady of Frank Cutler, Esq., (2011)

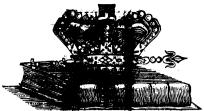
BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Le Bocage, near Bordeaux, the lady of Frank Cutler, Ego of a daughter—On the 23th inst., at Noteith House, near Tewke-bury, the lady E. W. Joseph, Eq., of a daughter—On the 23th inst., at Brixton, Mrs. Chaff Tompkins, of a daughter—On the 23th inst., at Brixton, Mrs. Chaff Tompkins, of a daughter—MARRIED.

On the 24th instant, at 8t, Paul's, Depford, by the Rev. B. S. Fünch, Redu William Morliner, Eq., of Lewishun-hill, Blackheath, to Mary Tebbul, 600 William Morliner, Bett, of Lewishun-hill, Blackheath, to Mary Tebbul, 600 On the 23th inst, at Kingsbury Church, William Field, Eq., of Oxfordstree to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Marthew Harpley, Esq., of Kingsbury, Middley On the 23th inst, at Kingsbury Church, William Field, Eq., of Oxfordstree to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Marthew Harpley, Esq., of Kingsbury, Middley on the 23th inst, Robert Blake Byss, of Penchurch-street, London, Eq., to Res and Edwin Mary and Charlester, to Lundon, Eq. to Res 24th inst, Mr. H. H. Pitcher, of London, to Mary, daughter of the late 4th Alexander Black, of the Hon. East India Company's Service—On the 26th inst. Alexander Black, of the Hon. East India Company's Service—On the 26th inst. of the 18th inst. of the 18th inst. of the 18th inst. of 18th inst. of

LONDON. Printed and published by Edward Shackell, at No Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Fliter (post 1 are received

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 695.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1834.

Price 7d.

HEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow evening will be performed, Auber's popular Opera of GUSTAVUS THE HIRD; or, The Masked Ball. After which, THE FERRY AND THE MILL. On Tureday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the new grand Opera of Echilenge. After which, The Revolt of the Harom.—On Friday, Gustavus

The Control of the Control of the Control of the Children of t

Vecey Metodo Pratico di Canto Italiano per Camera; on Practical Method of Leaning Italian Spring without the use of Solleggi, in 15 Leavens, price 18.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The Proprietor of the ROYAL HARE MONE INSTITUTION, New Agrill Rooms. Hereatherster, deem it incombered upon him to put forth this short Address to apprice his Friends and the Public, that in consequence of a combination amonast the Music-cellers of the Metopolis, principally directed against him, as illuberal as he conceives illustrational and the state of the state of the Metopolis principally directed against him, as illuberal as he conceives illustrational and the state of the state of the Metopolis principally directed against him, as illuberal as he conceives illustrational and the state of th

The position of the provided states of the most approved a large qualities and RI GS.—Next enter and rare collection of these much and Garley's and RI GS.—An extensive and rare collection of these much and of consonline products of the East. Also a splendid and exclusive assortions and RILEY. Madfacturers to the King, 19, Old Bond-street.

PST BR. AVER IIAT'S, 21s.—Hats of the most approved a largential sympetro colours, elegant shapes, which never spot with rain, one more colours, elegant shapes, which never spot with rain, one more colours, elegant shapes, which never spot with rain, one more colours, elegant shapes, which never spot with rain, qualities, enperior colours, elegant shapes, which never spot with rain, qualities, experience and the colours of the most approved a large transfer of the most approved and approved and the colours of the

trungs, flee of expense.—JOSÉPH WALKER, 108 and 109, High Holborn, Why and Martins.

EGIAL CARPETS and RUGS, INDIA MATS and MATTING.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that an ITM of the Above is now on SALE at the INDIA MATINAY. SUBJECT of the Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that an ITM of the Above is now on SALE at the INDIA MATINAY. SUBJECT of the Nobility of the ITM of T

OXFORD GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL at the Installation of his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, Chancellor of the University.

—There will he FOUR CONCERTS in the Theatre at Oxford, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of June next. The first performance will be Dr. Croich's new Oratorio THE CAPTIVITY of ULDAH. The most eminent Vocal and Instrumental Performers will be creaged. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer—Conductor, Dr. Crotch, Professor of Music in the Tweeton of Oxford.

James's.

ABMISSION ON'S SHILLING.

MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN in Leicester-square. Several NEW WORKS have been recently added to the Collection, and an additional Gallery Sitted up for their reception.

CLOSING OF THE PRESENT EXHIBITION.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mail.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, IS OPEN daily, from Ten in the morning until Five in the erening; and will be CLOSED on Sturday, April 19th.—Admission Is.; Catslogue 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

The Gallery will be re-opened early in May with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters.

The Gallery will be re-opened early in May with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters.

THE KING'S PICTURES of the BATTLE of TRAFALGAR, Painted by W. J. Huggins, Seq., Marine Painter to His Majorty, and exhibited (by permission of this most Gracious Majorty), with a Gallery of Superblaintings, amongst which are two subnation Pictures by Corregio, being the third annual Exhibition.—EXST Bit Halla, Stand. Admiration to both, its annual Exhibition.—EXST Bit Halla, Stand. Admiration to both, its first the property of the College of the University of Cambridge, residing within a few house drive of London, wishes to take a LiMiTED NUMBRI of PUPILS: they will live entirely at his they will be prepared for the Public Schools, London Universities, Ce., Most respectable references will be given and required. Terms exceedingly molerate—for particulars, apply to H. G. (letters to be post paid), at Messrs. Andrews and Co., ornamental and general Stationers, 88, Piccadilly.

Olifolik, with the prospect of early enjoyment, the present lacumbent heing advanced in age. The annual value is about £350. For particulars apply to M. MORIOS, Sews-square, Lincoln's-inn.

AMARRIED CLERGYMAN, who has regularly graduated moning in the first of the first presented the advances must be obvious. Address (post paid) the Rev. Cl. 11., to the care of Mr. Edwards, late Scatchard and Letterman, Availarian, and Co., All Clerks (1), to the care of Mr. Edwards, late Scatchard and Letterman, Availarian, and Co., and PRINTER in the City, a well-educated

lane, London.

7 ANTED, by a PRINTER in the City, a well-educated VOUTH as APPRENTICE, who would be treated as one of the family, nium required.—Apply (later than 12 o'clock) to Mr. Eccles, Printer, 101, nrch-street.

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JENISON DISH and COVER, with mussive gadroon, Silver klares, richly chased Silver Haadle, strongly Plated, measuring 27 inches in the extreme length, to be SOLD for 17 Quinoss. Thomas CoxSavory, Working Goldsmith and Silvermith, 47, Cornbill.

R.B. A quantity of Second-hand Plate for Sale.

SIPPERIOR AIRY STABLING, &c. South-street, Park-lane—To be LET, a SET of NEW SEASONED STABLES, with arched gather and enclosed yard; consisting of ten stalls, one box, harmess-room, and numerous rooms over; conch-house for three carriages, and standing for four more under cover.—Apply at No. 9, Clifford-street, Bond-street.

DERKELEY-SQUARE.—To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONSISTENCY, With the FURNITURE; togother with the Conch-houses and Stabling for seven horse. Immediate possession may be had. For cardist oview and particulars, apply to Messer. Bromley, Solletions, 3, Gray's Innesquare.

II GHGATE-RISE, KENTISH-TOWN.—To be LET, FURNISHED, for 12 months, from the end of April, a COTTAGE VILLA on his very desirable spot. Also a 100-185 in Charlotte steet, Portiman-place.—To be viewed, between the house of Landon.—Notice is hereby given, that the General Control, and further places.—To the Control of th

By Order of the Board.

SHER, Surrey.—To be LET, Furnished, that delightful and admired Residence, called BURWOOD LODGE, Hersham, within two miles of Claremont, one mile from Ordanda, and IS miles from London. The house contains on the ground floor, handsome entrance halt, diming, breakfast, and drawing-rooms; library, early stranged. On the upper floor, II siry bed-toomes to office, most conveniently arranged. On the upper floor, II siry bed-tooms, a barb-room, well-pupilled with water, a hot closet for airing linen, and water-closet; good any, weak-house, and laundry. The pleasure grounds are well described by a siry bed-toom of the convenience of t

THE KING'S THEATRE.—THIRD GRAND MASQUE-RADE.—M. LAPORTE respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that, in compliance with the wishesd many Visitors at the law Masquerade, another, on a similar plan, will take place at this Theatre. The Theatre will be orbitantly illuminated at the Nobility Evidence of the Complex of the Complex

week later.

THE NAVAL and MILITARY GAZETTE of yesterday contains the Horse-Guards. Plan for Promotion the Army—Names and Services of all Naval Officer promoted during the last three years—Likewise a most value Plan, by a distinguished Naval Officer, as a substitute for Impressment—with all Naval Mills (1998). The promote of the Naval Officer of the Naval Officer

Newsmen.—Office, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

L'ITERARY GAZETTE.—The First Number of the LITE-RARY GAZETTE.—The First Number of the LITE-RARY GAZETTE.—The First Number of the LITE-Bould Sheet, for the purpose of Reviewing, with copious Extract, art unusual number of Works, either just published, or on the eve of appearing. Among these are: No.1. of the Ionian Antholory—Holman's (the Blind Traveller) Voyage round the World—Solvhely's Translation of Homer—Inglie's Account of the Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, &c.—Capt. Glascock's Tales of a Tar—Misse Martineau's Strikes and Sticks: Trade Union—Capt. Sout's Recollections of a Naval Life—Bubbles from the Brunnsus of Nessau—Thom's Lays and Legends of various Countries. Also, Novelties in the Fine Art—Autobiography of Chair-Varieties, &c.

Published servy Saturday, by W. A. Scripps, 7, Wellington-street, Strands, London.

London.

Or J. Condon NATIONAL SCHOOLS.— The ANNI-VERSARY of this excellent Institution, in which One Thousand poor Children are educated, is fixed for TUE-DAY, April 29, when the Children will be examined as usual at the Mansion House, by the Lord Bishop of LO: JON; after which the Friends of the Charity will Dine at the City of London Tavern—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYER, J. POLYAH, Th. TYRRELL, Em. Honorary Socretaries.

The ANNIVERSARY SERMON will be presched at St. Mary-le-Bow, on Sunday, April 20th, by the Lord Bishop of EXETER, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

The ANNIVERSARY SERMON will be prosched at St. Maryle Bow, on Sunday, April 20th, by the Lord Bishop of EARTER, the Steven the Lord Mayor and sherific.

ARTICHOKE TAVERN, BLACKWALL, April, 1834.—
BANK SARAH BRENDEL AVEL TO SERVING SUPPLY SERVING SERVING SERVING SERVING SUPPLY SERVING SERVING SERVING SUPPLY SERVING SERV

health. Price 2s. 9d.

PASHION and NOVELTY. — ALLISON and EDWARDS, Proprietors of Regent House, 240, Regent-street, announce to the Nobility and Public, that they intend opening their two additional warehouses to morrow, which for extent and convenience are not to be equalled. A. and R. will on this occasion submit the whole of their Spring Stock for inspection, and they have no doubt the style, quality, and price of every article will secure to them the patronage of every Lady who may honour them by a visit. Regent House—Allison and Edwards, Silk Mercers, Linen Drapers and General Warehousemen, 240, Regent-street.

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SOHO SALUCE, for F1811, GAME, WTEAKS, Made Dishes, &c. CROSSE, and BLACKWELL, the Proprietors of the above highly-elethered SAUCE, and BLACKWELL, the Proprietors of the above highly-elethered SAUCE, and BLACKWELL, the Proprietors of the above highly-elethered SAUCE, and the second second of the second second thanks of the second second thanks of the very extensive patronger they have blief and feet the very extensive patronger they have blief or the very extensive patronger they have blief or the very extensive patronger they have break of the proprietor of the prediction of the proprietor of the pro

and easiled by the Proprietors.

ANDLES, 63d. per B.; Wax Candles, 15s., 19s., and 24s. per 12lb.; Spern and Composition 15s. and 19s.; Wax-vicked Mouded Candles, burning equal in time to Wax, 1s.; Yellow Soap 51s. and 60s. per 12lbs.; Mouled 58s. and 66s.; finest Gulf 15s.; Wax-vicked Mouded Candles, burning equal in time to Wax, 1s.; Yellow Soap 51s. and 60s. per 12lbs.; Mouled 58s. and 66s.; finest Gulf 15s.; Wardow and Palm 1s. 4d. per 12lbs. Mouled 58s. and 66s.; finest Gulf 15s.; Wardow and Palm 1s. 4d. per 12lbs. Mouled 58s. and 66s.; finest Gulf 15s.; Wardow and 15s. 4d. per 13s.; Martin 15s. and 66s. per 13s.; Martin 15s.; Martin 15s.;

THESDAY'S GAZETTE.

March 27.—The King was this day pleased to confer the cond span Captain John Woolmers, Deputy Master of the

Donour of Knighthord spear Ceptain John. Woodneres, Deput Meeter of the Trinity House.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. CHILTON, Trinity-terrace, Southwark, boarding-house-keeper—G. W. BOHKS and F. W. JACOB, Markhane, comfiscion.

J. CHANNON, Transstreet, Grossenor-squark calest.

C. O. ROOKS, Eaglew-bard, Montagrave-close, Southwark, conl-merchant. Atts Tortkson and Welsh, High-street, Bozough—B and H. JOSEPH, Bristol prevellers, Atts. Cornish and Son, Bristol, Spyer, Broad-street-buildings, London—H. BRETTARGH, Manchester, hat manufacturer. Atts. Scott, Limcoln's Innelss, London Greenhalth, Manchester—G. BAILEY, Rudge, Salop, victualler Atts. Ronalds, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London; Nicholls, Caistree, near Beiggnorth, Shropshire.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

S. SEQUERRA, Tenter repound, Goodman 's-fields, commission-agent.

BANKRUPTS.

J. and C. H. METIVIER, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, clothiers.

Atta. Sandau, Old Jewry; Dyer, Wotton-under-Edge—P. YOUNGMAN,

Chatham, bookedler. Atts. Crowder and Maynard, Mansion House-place—R.

BLACKBURN. Basinghall-street, surgeon. Atts. Burrell and Wells, Lothbury—G. STATHAM, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, tailor. Atts. Taylor and

Collisson, Great James-street, Bedford-ow—J. POYNTON, Covent-garden,

market, victualler. Att. Hembery, Bedford-treet, Bedford-square—S. HIGKR

and D. REFVE, Minories, linen-drapers. Att. Sole, Aldermanbury—J. HIGKR

Learnington: Meyrickand Cox, Red Lion-square—A. SNELSON, New Scienton,

Notlingbanschire, lace-manufacturer.

Atts. Palmer, Mitre-court Chamblers,

Temple; Cowdell, jun. Melton Mowhray, Leicestershire—G. WRAGG,

Sheffield, table-kniid-manufacturer. Atts. Rodgers, Devonshire-square, Bishops
gate street; Vickers, Sheffield—D. STEBER, Dover, watchmaker. Atts. Con
stable and Kirk, Symond's Inn, Chaucery-lane; De Lassux, Canterbury—J.

GLOVER, Wigan, Lancasshire, draper. Atts. Adlington, Gregory and Faulk
mer, Bedford-row: Coates, Manchester—J. Doughty, Bristol, (avern-keeper.

Atts. Horton and Son, Furnival's Inn; Baynton, Son, and Thomas, Bristol.

WE now redeem the pledge we gave last week to place

WE now redeem the pledge we gave last week to place before our readers a corrected report of the admirable speech of Sir Robert PERL in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, March 19, 1834. It seems to us to be the clearest, most concise, and most comprehensible statement of the case that have been made, either in or out of Parliament, upon the safety of the control of the control of the control of the clearest, most control of the control

they give an unique encouragement to the application of capital to the production of core, and that thereinry, by, the capital to the production of core, and that thereinry, by, the profits. Precisely the same objection applies, and with equal force, to every restriction on forcism manufactures, operating as a bounty own, and the production of the core of the core

Ma. Hope Johnstone.—Our county Member has lost his suit for the Lerdship of Annandale. The present Chancellor, and the most learned of his existing predecessors, Lord Eldon, were both opposed to it. Their grounds of opposition were twofold; they questioned the validity of the proofs produced of a failure of the issue of Lord John Johnstone, a personage whose existence, our readers are aware was at one period of the plea disputed; and conceding such a failure, they inclined to the belief that the right of the vitle had yeated, not in Mr. Johnstone, but in the Earl of Hopetoun.—Dumtries Times.

KILDARE ASSIZES.

NAAS, MARCH 29.—Trial of Patrick Waters for the Murder of Christopher Broughill, on the 9th of January, 1833.—After the present of the Marker of Christopher Broughill, on the 9th of January, 1833.—After the present of the Marker of September 18 persons charged with this murder, but as they would not/join in the irrhallenges, and set be grown, was not prepared to prosecute the include them, the prisoner alone was tried; he was charged as a principal, being, with others, adding and assisting in the murder.

Pat. Broughill and Mary Broughill, brother and sister of the deceased, deposed to the fact, that on the 9th of January twelvement the deceased was in his own house, standing by the fire, between eight and nime o'clock at night, when the door was broken in, and eight or nine persons entered, one of whom presented a gun at their brother, and shot him without a moment's notice; did not know are of them.

Lewis Fitzpatrick, an approyer, examined—Has been in jail since the 9th of March was twelve months; was confined for demanding arms; was a Whitefoot; was sworn in about a month before Broughill was shot; was one of the party who went to Broughill's house; Broughill was an old schoolfellow of his; a few nights before he was shot, the Whitefeet had a meeting, eighteen or nineteen persons assembled, and their business was to draw lots to see who should shoot him; the lot fell on witness, but he refused to shoot him; their reason for shooting him was, because he was a Blackfoot, and had taken some ground which was held by a man of the name of Mealy; the party dispersed that night without shooting the man, but were all sworn by their Captaiu to meet again in three nights, and draw lots again; they did meet, and the lot fell on a man anaded for meeting, but he did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. H. G. Curran—Could not tell where the money was got that purchased the handsome suit of clothes he had for the party; he, with others, was posted outside as a sentinel.

Cross-examined by Mr. H. G. Curran—Could not tell where the m

fellow. Was Grimes, who shot the man, a good fellow?—Oh, yes, he was. What was the nature of the oath you took?—We were swom to take arms, to beat men out of land who would take it; to wade knee-deep in Orangemen's blood.

And what was meant by an Orangeman?—A Protestant. Was the man who was murdered a Protestant?—No, only a Blackfoot.

Was the man who was muraered a processant:—No, only a subsection.

What else were you sworn to?—Not to keep a shilling whilst another wasted it, and to never divulge our secrets.

What were the Blackfeet?—Could not rightly tell, only that they were unid by the Government for going about and finding out things. Paid by the Government?—Yes, that the Government let them go about kicking up disturbances.

What age were you when you were sworn?—Fifteen, my Lond. Where you sworn to rob?—No; but sworn not to rob, except for arms.

Where you sworn to rob:—No; but sworn not to rob, except searns.

What did you mean by collecting money?—Just that we took it from any one that wished to give it.

Joseph Cleary, an approver and accomplice, corroborated Fitzpatrick. He, too, was a young lad of about twenty; he acknowledged that he was at several robberies of arms; that if the lot fellon him he would have shot Broughill, except that he was afraid of being known, and that the reason Fitzphatrick would not shoot him was, that he was afraid of being known.

Mr. Corbally submitted that there was nothing to go the Jury but the unsupported testimony of two approvers.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy.

mercy.

His Lordship said he would forward their recommendation to Lord Lieutenant, but was sorry that he himself did not feel bouns second it. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of April.

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His Lordship said he would forward their recommendation to the Lord Lieutenant, but was sorry that he himself did not feel bound to second it. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of April.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.—Among the important and interesting works of the present senson may be purticularly noticed:—1. The Conversations of Lord Byron with the Countess of Blessington, now first published in a single volume. This work is universally exhousting the control of these was not read to the control of the considerably to the reputation of this distinguished traveler and ergeloupent writer.—3. Mr. Leigh Hunt's "Indicator and Companion, a series of papers descript a place beside the Spectator and the Taler.

—4. Memoirs of the Benuties of the Court of Charles II; a work of considerable interest and importance, as exhibiting the damegroupinished received the considerable with 23 plates of Mr. Lloyd's Field Sports of the North, a work which ought to found not only in the library of every Sportsman, but also in that of every one who takes delight in natural history and books of travel. The Frankjort Gazele of the 29th uit, announces the death of the region of the control of the Princess Frederick of Pussia.

Charles Vyse informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, has completed the arrangements necessary for introducing his Doma Maria Fancy Straws. His Salon des Modes is therefore ready for their inspection.—30, Ludgate-street, to doors from St. Pull's-A

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Y gomany Cavarany—Group can be an expected from the loth of the lo

han on the witnesses for the consideration of the c

Memoratum Hutchinson, R.N.

Me

Program at the communication of this commission:—Paymaster M. Rafter, 95th Foot.

Paymaster M. Rafter, 95th Foot.

Paymaster M. Rafter, 95th Foot.

Paymaster M. Rafter, 95th Foot.

Rectal which planting and gardening, are submitted to the attention of self-station of the year, and are to be had of all blook-gardening. The Florist's Manual, or Rules for the Construction of a ballous plants, e.c., the culture of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a ballous plants, &c., the culture of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proved edition, with six coloured places, 5s. 6d.—2. Phillips's Companie of the Orchrade of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proved edition, with six coloured places, 5s. 6d.—2. Phillips's Companie of the Orchrade of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proved edition, with six coloured places, 5s. 6d.—2. Phillips's Companies culturated in Great Britain; with important directons for their as to causer their end, which is a construction of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a set causer their end, which is a construction of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly, &c.; with a proven department of the Guernsey lilly

C R. U. I. K. S. H. A. N. K. "A'T. H. O. M. E."—Suum. Cuique.
The graphic povers of Mr. Cruikshank's pencil being so well known and The graphic powers of Mr. Chuishshank's pencil being so well thrown and so readily recognised, it seems hardly necessary to say that the designs in this oppular work are exclusively his own, and not those of his younger knother, the contract of the contr

Volume 2 is just published. Volume 3 will appear May 1st.
William Kidd, 14, Chandos-street, West Strand.

Volume 2 is just published. Volume 2 will appear May 1st.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Greek friend may sendus late as Friday afternoon.
The Cock-lighter and Budger-batter must be mistaken—there is another family of the same same name.
A correspondent writes as word that the Bishop of London has not withdrawn his name from the list of Directors or Steneards of the Charitable Musical Festival under the sanction of His Maisery—the best possible reason, that it never was inserted in that list. All we know of the fact is, that the Record newspaper, quite in the interest, and we should suppose somewhat in the confidence of his Lordship, made the statement which we remarked upon.
In answer to Schutzan, we can only say, it would be useless attempting to find out the job in the Exchequer by the means he suggests of once the Cellers never tell.
Lord Belfar has written to us to say that the interry of Lord Dunan's having out down his Lordship's trees, at his villa in the Isle of Fight, is an exaggeration; Lord Dunand only out down some of the foranches; and Lord Belfars to Lord Dunand only out down some of the transfer of the misser of the manageration of the Society of thich its writer is a member, requires consideration, and reference to the authorities competent to speak to the fact. If we had received it earlier in the week, it should have had insertion—if found to be correct. We are obliged to postpone our remarks on the Second Series of the Naval Sketch Book, nutil next week. We perceive the Literary Gazette and the Athenaum of yesterday, give copious notices of that most promising Hork.
Our readers will find a copy of Sir Robert Petel's admirable Speedon the Con Laws in our second page, where the Parliamentary Debates generally appear.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

THE KING has not held a Levee this week—and the Royal Family have continued at Windsor.

On Monday their MAJESTIES made an excursion to Kew, where they partook of dinner, but returned to Windsor in the arening.

the evening.

The Earl of Errol, Master of the Horse to Her M

The Earl of Errol, Master of the Horse to Her MaJESTY, and son-in-law of the King, is to succeed to the
Green Riband, vacant by the death of Lord Galloway.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Lord Warden of
the Cinque Ports, arrived from Walmer Castle, at the
Antwerp Tavern, Dover, soon after eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, under a salute from the guns at the Heights,
and was received by a guard of honour. His Grace immediately opened the Court of Load Manage, when, an order
passed the Court, doing away with the system of turns in the
Dover and Deal pilot cutters, so that now each cutter may
cruize and pick up as many ships as she can, without being
subject to account for arrears.

His Grace and a select party, after the business of the
Court had closed, took luncheon with Lady Combermere.

On Wednesday, his Grace held a Harbour Session, and
on Friday returned to town.

THERE appears to be something like a move in Portuguese

The POPE has excommunicated DON PEDRO, and in order

THERE appears to be something like a move in Portuguese affairs.

The Pope has excommunicated Don Pedro, and in order to counteract the effects of this awful denunciation of His Holiness, Don Pedro has issued a Decree depriving the King, his brother, of all his titles, honours, privileges, and prehemience, and confiscating to the State all the property of the Infantado.

The Queen Regent of Spain, on the other hand, has resolved upon affording assistance to the Pretender to the extent of ten thousand men, to which fact may be fairly attributed the bombastical absurdity of that worthy person's impudent attempt at the degradation of his brother, the rightful Sovereign of the country, which he, the Cacique, has formally repudiated and renounced.

There are, however, four objections to the immediate completion of these intentions of the Queen Regert, in the shape—first, of the three Ambassadors of the Northern Powers; and, secondly, by way of a fourth, in the impossibility of finding ten thousand men to appropriate to the service. The intimation, however, of the intention of Spain is a most cogent reason, we think, for action on the part of the Royalists. Don Pedro's mercenaries are describing by dozens. His braves Belges can only be kept by being placed in situations whence they cannot escape; and, even our unhappy countrymen, whose poverty induced them to sell their services to the rebels, are now worn out with the treatment they have received, and are beginning to train off whenever a favourable opportunity occurs.

The state of Lisbon is beyond description melancholy, yet Don Peddor and are beginning to train off whenever a favourable opportunity occurs.

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The state of Lisbon is beyond description melancholy, yet Don Peddor and the

streets.

In the meantime, we find that the Queen Regent of SPAIN has issued six Decrees, dated the 24th, by which she suspends the Council of State during her daughter's minority—she suppresses the Council of Castile, and the Council of the Indies, as well as the Superior Court Martial, and the Superior Council of Finance, and the Council of Military Orders—substituting for these different departments, one Council, with similar powers and attributes to the Council of State in France.

All this civil arrangement is no doubt highly advantageous All this civil arrangement is no doubt highly advantageous to the country: but we suspect that, long before these Ordinances can work, Don Carlos will have put it out of her Majesty's power either to direct or enforce their operations. The Carlists are rapidly encreasing, and since it seems to be the policy of Spain to identify the interests of the young Queen with those of the young soi-disant Queen of Portulal, we suspect the consequent union of Don Miguel with Don Carlos will render the position of both those young ladies more than equivocal in a very short time.

The French Ministry have been beaten, and have done what every Ministry in the world—" the present Company excepted "—have hitherto done upon similar occasions. They have resigned; and yet, they were beaten only by eight!

eight!

The question upon which they were defeated, was the indemnity of 25,000,000 of tempences, guaranteed to America, under a Treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. This indemnity, so guaranteed, the Chamber of Deputies has refused to grant; a refusal fraight with most important consequences to France, and therefore, to Europe generally. What faith will—what faith can any nation put in the treaties or promises of that Liberalized country, when a treaty formally executed and solemnly ratified by the Monarch is

upset and rendered null and void by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies. In what light the deluded and insulted Americans Deputies. In what light the deluded and insulted Americans themselves may regard this proceeding, we shall be most anxious to know—the blow it gives to France is a serious one. The first step has been taken to the degradation of the Royal prerogative and the Kingly authority—it has succeeded, and may serve as an example in other countries where the folly, ignorance, vanity, and weakness of a Foreign Minister may afford stronger grounds for the interference of the Representatives of the people than were to be found for the frustration of the just intentions of the King of the French towards his trans-Atlantic allies.

Those who seem to know most, believe that the Duc de

tion of the just intentions of the King of the just intentional of the intention of the king of the Broglie and General Sebastian are, in fact, not more sensitive as to minorities than Lord Grey or Lord Althorn; but that the state of France, under the domination of the Trades' Unions, is such as to indicate a coming explosion, an escape from which, the Ministers are glad enough to secure by throwing up the Government upon the slightest propocation.

IT will be observed, that one evening just before the holidays, Lord MELBOURNE having brought in several petitions from the people to the House of Lords, walked up to the table and threw them down, without either saying one syllable as to their purport or contents, and without directing the clerk to do so for him.—So much for the respect of the Ministers for the PEOPLE!

The following ways come to illustrate the respect that here

clerk to do so for him.—So much for the respect of the Ministers for the PEOPLE!

The following may serve to illustrate the respect they bear the King:—His Majesty, one day in the week before last, had invited several members of his Government to dinner; amongst them, Earl Grey and his family, and the Marquess of Lansdowne and his Marchioness. The melancholy death of Lady Duncannon, to whose daughter Lord Lansdowne's son had been only a day or two married, compelled that nobleman to make his excuses for not waiting upon His Majesty. Earl Grey—connected, it is true, by marriage with Lord Duncannon, sent an excuse for himself and family also. This appeared something like over-delicacy of feeling—but of course, good feeling always meets with sympathy in noble and generous minds, and the apology was well received.

But—mark—this was on the Thursday. On the Saturday, the delicate, tender Earl Grey went to the Mansion-House to dine with the Lord Danvore—gipt-and-forty hours after his excuse to the Sovereign —and on the day following that, being Sunday, the sorrowing Earl gave a grand dinner in Downing-street, and his amiable Countess received a most extensive party in the evening.

extensive party in the evening.

MR. WARRE has ultimately given up the Lordship of the Treasury. After canvassing Hastings, he found that, out of 600 votes, he could not get 150—Mr. PLANTA would have driven him forth had he attempted a contest; cunning, therefore, as he was, he left the town in dudgeon, his departure being somewhat rudely announced to the tune of the "Rogue's March."

is a nice state of things-The seat at the Treasury

This is a nice state of things—The seat at the Treasury Board has, for nearly five menths, remained vacant, because no Ministerial man could fulfil the required condition of getting himself re-elected to Parliament.

Mr. Bannerman's failure was the first evidence of their weakness. Then came Colonel Leith Hay—he, however, was somewhat unceremoniously treated, for after his speeches on Mr. Shell's case, nothing definitive appears to have been said to him on the subject. We think the Colonel will wisely keep his seat—hot and disagreeable as the atmosphere of the House of Commons is, it is better than that of St. Luche. One does not always make Hay best where the sun shines hottest, and as all flesh is grass, Hay had better remain where he is.

he is.

Now, they have started a new hare in the person of a plodding body of the name of Graham, who, it seems, chooses to avail himself of a stray diphthong, and calls himself Græme. Here, we suspect, they will be again foiled. Sir George Murray is in the field, and with extensive promises of support. If, however, Mr. Græme, alias Graham, should be returned, he will be their man.

stoutd be returned, he will be their man.

Is it possible, with such a flow of public opinion against them, that these Ministers can stand? We quite agree with one of their quoudam friends, Dr. Wade, that they ought to be hurled from their seats; who might succeed them is quite a secondary consideration, now, when it is proved beyond contradiction, that no party could be so decidely mischievous to the country as that, which is now entailed upon us by the temerity of some and the timidity of others.

LORD SUSSEX LENNOX has been appointed to an office called the Postmaster-Generalship of the West Indies. This, of course, is the gift of his Lordship's brother, the Duke of RICHMOND. We conclude that Lord SUSSEX will decline the salary, as his Noble brother did, at first, even though he should, as his Grace did, eventually take it, and claim the

In order to afford our readers an opportunity of judging of the value of the reports which are received from Portugal, and of appreciating the object for which they are sent to England, we beg to submit the following résumé, whence the fluctuations of the Stock Exchange may perhaps be accounted for.

The last mail but one brought news that General Bernardo da Sa had taken Tavira, Mertola, and some other places in the Algarves, and that his corps was to enter Beja on the 10th. The following mail said nothing of the capture of Mertola, or of the advance upon Beja, but stated that General Bernardo da Sa was on the coast, waiting for reinforcements to move upon Elvas, and cut of Don Michel's supplies. The present mail informs us that, instead of assuming the offensive, General Bernardo da Sa is still in one of the coast towns, and that he narrowly escaped being made prisoner in Faro, being obliged to conceal himself, whilst a corps of Don Michel's troops dashed into the place, capturing the Paymaster-General, &c. &c.

The recovery of Faro even is not officially announced, and rests only upon the authority of the master of a fishing-boat, who escaped from the place.

So much for the Algarves and Alentejo—operations which were to dislodge Don Michell from Santarem, but which had the effect of raising Partaguese Scrip several per cent. upon the London Stack Exchange.

The Globe of the 3d states that an order had been positively received at Oporto to get 5,000 troops ready for the command of the Duke of Tenecetral and the Lisbon intelligence of the 23d states, that so far from there being any disposable force at

The Globe of the 30 states that an order had been positively received at Oporto to get 5,000 troops ready for the command of the Duke of Terceira; and the Lisbon intelligence of the 23d states, that so far from there being any disposable force at Oporto of corresponding magnitude, the 12th Cagadores (600 strong) were marching into Lisbon from the army before

Cartaxo (threatened daily with an attack), to emburk for Oporto—the fact being, that the actual garrison of Oporto, composed of regular troops, did not exceed eight hundred men. The Chronica of Lisbon, of the 21st, states that Admind NAPIER had landed at Figueras on the 20th—that he had been joined instantly by all the troops in proclaiming Doma MARIA. The Stock Exchange felt the force of this intelligence, and the Regency Stock advanced two per cent. It now appears Figueras was not even attacked—on some shot being fired from the shore, the Portuguese Marines threw themselves down on deck—that the Admiral was obliged to sheer off, and forced by the gale to make for the Minho—the extreme north of Portugal, where, it is now again stated he disembarked his heroes, and capture had considerably agitated the heroes of Oporto, as it might force them to make a sortie to support Admiral NAPIER'S operations against Viana—to which place, should he attempt to go by land, he will find more impediments, from the nature of the country, than ever he had before to contend with. Meanwhile, General BERNARDO DA SA will be hiding, or perhaps taking to his heels, in the extreme south at Faro.

The fact is, that these operations are the mere shifting

country, than ever he had before to contend with. Mean-while, General BERNARDO DA SA will be hiding, or perhaps taking to his heels, in the extreme south at Faro.

The fact is, that these operations are the mere shiftings of troops from one place to another, under favour of steam navigation, which may, more or less, harass Don Miguel, but which can in no way influence the issue of the impending contest at Santarem to his disadvantage. He has collected there all his force, unimpaired, either by pestilential blasts or sickness, and in a perfectly serviceable condition in every respect.

The period is approaching when he will give battle, and put to the proof the boast of his adversaries, that the only difficulty in the way of victory was to find the enemy in the field. In the interim he has nothing to apprehend—the defection of a few officers, and the discovery of the treachery that was plotting, and of which more will be heard shortly, has secured him from the only danger that threatened him.

With these facts before them, we again warm the dabblers in Scrip to mind what they are about.

A BREAK-up in Ireland may be hourly looked for. We have before noticed the effect produced by the conduct of Mr. Littletox, not only in the affair of Baron Smith, but in all his shiftings and shirkings with O'CONNELL—the thing cannot go on. It is impossible that Lord Wellesley should continue to act with his son-in-law, and we have no hesitation in saying that one or the other must retire, whenever the Parliamentary duties of the Chief Secretary shall terminate here, and Mr. Littletox goes into residence at Dublin. Dublin.

Dublin.

The report of the construction of gunpowder manufactories in the South of Ireland, exactly coeval with the disbanding of the Yeomanry, turns out to be perfectly correct; but this perilous as it is to the peace of the country, is only one of fifty facts illustrative of the nature and character of the present Irish Administration.

pernous as it is to the peace of the country, is only one of fifty facts illustrative of the nature and character of the present Irish Administration.

Of all the demands of the Dissenting faction, the most monstrous is that, which claims for them admission into the two Universities, on the ground of their being national seminaries. By a national seminary, we presume, is meant a place of education supported by the State, and paid for by the nation out of the taxes. Of such national seminaries, excepting those for the education of military and naval officers, we only know of one—that one is a great favourite with the Whigs, and is rigidly exclusive—we allude to the College of Mappooth for the education of Papists. If Protestants were to petition for admission into that seminary, and for a share in its government, on the ground of its being a national institution, we should recognize the justice of the claim. But can the two Universities he claimed as national seminaries? Does the State pay for them? Did the State endow them? Are they, as in the case of Maynooth, supported out of the taxes? No. A trifling sum is, to be sure, voted annually for the maintenance of certain public professors, and it is to be remarked that the lectures of these professors are open to all the world—Papist, Dissenter, and Churchman, may attend them alike. But excepting this pittance, the endowments of Oxford and Cambridge owe their existence and their wealth to the beneficence of individuals. We are well aware that in answer to this, it will be said by captious ignorance, or designing malignity, "True, but these were originally Popish endowments; Parliament took them from the Papists and gave them to the Protestants, and the power that gave, may take them away,"—i. e., Parliament, three centuries ago, acted like a tyrant, and therefore it may act like a tyrant again; a King robbed the Church of its property and bestowed it on the worthless House of Russella, and, therefore, a King may resume the grant. In private concerns this principle again corrupt. We know that there are Acts of Parlianua which sanctioned the reformation of the Church, but we have never yet seen the much-talked-of Acts of Parlianent which took away the Ecclesiastical property from one Church and gave it to another. It may be all very well for O'CONNED and Hume to declaim on this topic, but when next they allude to it, let the House raise the now not unfrequent ery of "name," Certain rights and privileges belonged to the Right Honourable House of Commons before it was what the Whigs call reformed; and what would the Whigs think if a Tory lawyer were to undertake to shew that these rights and privileges no long v pertain to the Commons of England, because their present House is a different one from that which these rights had been conceded by our Sovereigns. So, the property which pertained to the Church of Englandand the Universities before they were reformed, pertains to then still. We can, in short, understand how our national institutions can be reformed without being subverted, and so can our adversaries, in every point, except in what relates to the Church. None are so blind as those who will not see. The Church of England is in possession—she claims not by Act of Parliament, but by inheritance, and who can disturb her; if the Papists say that they can, let them bring their action. Nothing can be more certain than that the property does not

belong to the modern Papist, since he receives the Articles of the Council of Trent, a Council not held till after the Reformation, and which would vitiate his claim quite as much as ar receiving the Thirty-nine Articles at the Reformation. What we have said of Church property applies equally to to the property of the Universities. But setting aside this argument, we call attention to the fact, that a very small portion of the endowments of Colleges can be traced to times preceding the Reformation; and they were many of them instituted for the express purpose of defending the Church against Dissenters. The benefactors of the University before the Reformation could not have intended to oppose Protestantism, since Protestantism did not then exist, and they would, probably, all of them, being pious men, have rejoiced in any attempt to bring about, not the subversion, but thereformation of the National Church to which they belonged. This must be a matter on which we can only offer a conjecture; but we do positively know, that the majority of the adowments at Oxford and Cambridge were intended for the express purpose of exposing the errors and the heresies of Dissenting sects. If, then, Parliament, because it has the power, regards not right, but might, and uses that power transuically elements to discontinuations. express purpose of exposing the errors and the heresies of Dissenting sects. If, then, Parliament, because it has the power, regards not right, but might, and uses that power tyrannically, and converts what was intended as a protection against dissent into a nursery of dissent, thus perverting the intentions of the founders of these institutions, what must be the consequence? No one, in this country, will be found to make any public endowments; and thus the public will be eventually injured. No one can leave his money for any specific purpose, for no somer shall be have parted with his property than Governmentmay step in and say, "You are a fool for having left this property thus: we will expend it more wisely, and give it to the support of those very men and measures you most detest." This is what Lord GREY'S son-in-law has already attempted to do with respect to the College of Durham. Bishop Van MILDERT and thirteen other individuals endow a College, at a great pecuniary sacrifice; then steps in Lord Durhams with the Dissenters to object, because these illiberal founders have sacrificed their incomes to promote what they believe to be food's truth, and to oppose what they believe to be the Devil's errors. Does not Lord Durham believe to be the Devil's errors. Does not Lord Durham perceive that the only homest method of opposing his Diocesan on this occasion, is to do as the Bishop has done, and in addition to founding a College, give to it one thousand pounds a year. Let him build a College and endow it with one of his coal-pits, and we shall not complain of any system of education he may determine to adopt.

We strongly recommend the members of the Church to ort

mine to adopt.

We strongly recommend the members of the Church to get up a petition complaining of the illiberality of the Dissenting seminaries at Croydon and Hoxton, for not teaching the students the doctrines of the Church of England, and especially for not permitting them to attend Church service. Or, let a petition be got up to complain of the founders of the (so callet) London University, for having acted on the principle of Atheists, and excluded all religious instruction—let Parliament be petitioned to take the management of this seminary out of those infided hands, and to place it under the Government of those who profess to believe in a God. The petition would not be more monstrous than the attempt of Lord Gray's son-in-law to convert the new College of Durham from a school of religion into a school of infidelity. We say a school of infidelity, for the advocates of the London University shew that they believe that there can be no medium—there must be some system of religion taught, or none. If some system be adopted, in modern parliance, it is illiberal—if none, the institution is a school of infidelity. And what is it the Dissenters want?—Queen ELIZABETH said, "She knew what would content Papists, but could never discover what would content Purians;" and so is it even now. Why do the Dissenters have godine ELIZABETH said, "She knew what would content Purians;" and so is it even now. Why do the Dissenters shut against us, we (viz. the Dissenters) have produced Divines superior in learning—piety—usefulness—number—and talent! to those which the allurement of high Church preference, and the comfort of literary case, have nurtured within those classic valls!" So says Mr. JOHN DREW, so says the We strongly recommend the members of the Church to get rules superior in learning—piety—usefulness—number—and laent! to those which the allurement of high Church preferment, and the comfort of literary case, have murtured within those classic walls!" So says Mr. JOHN DREW, so says the Christian Adocate, so says Lord Durnham. And though we have never discovered all this wisdom, talent, and intelligence, so much vaunted, and by courtesy assumed in every speech made relating to Dissenters, we are bound to believe the assertions. And what then? "Where ignorance is bliss, its folly to be wise." Let us be left to our folly, and let the students of Maynooth, and Croydon, and Hoxton, rejoice in their superior wisdom. Why should the friends of the Dissenters seek to rob them of their glorious pre-eminence? why send them to the Universities, where it will be impossible for them to be benefited, seeing that they are so far superior to those who have received an acadenic education?

We must add one word with respect to the Petition presented by sixty-two out of the four housand members of the University of Cambridge, in favour of the admission of Dissenters to University honours. Much stress is haid on the character of those who signed it—and we readily admit, that mem more brilliant in genius and acquirement than Professor

pared to yield all they can. Now what humbug is here. The most bitter sarcasms against Christianity, the most virulent invectives against the Church, emanated from the Edinburgh Review, at the time when that Review was made by Lord BROUGHAM the vehicle of his self-culogy; and some of the articles are to be traced to his prolific pen. And let us ask, who have been, for the last quarter of a century, in the north of England, the most systematic revilers of the Clergy, the most intolerant opponents of all the institutions of the Church ? The men of the North Countree fill with one voice answer, those zealous Churchmen, Lord

Clergy, the most intolerant opponents of all the instituctions of the Church? The men of the North Countree will, with one voice answer, those zealous Churchmen, Lord GREY and Lord DURHAM. Would they, then, profess such attachment to the Church at the present time, if they had not some ulterior object in view. Churchmen, they ask you to trust them. Do so at your peril.

The wisdom of the University of Oxford is sufficiently evinced by its selection of the Duke of WELLINGTON for its Chancellor. Already has Golgotha echoed to the admiration of the heads of houses, astonished at the clear, perspicuous, business-like letters which they have received from his Grace. In the debate on the Cambridge petition, the straightforward, manly good sense of the Duke put the whole matter on its proper basis. If one class of Dissenters are to be admirtted, it will be illiberal to deny the like privilege to every other class. If Christian Dissenters are eligible, why should that powerful, influential, monied class, the Jews, be excluded? What, can be said against Jews, Turks, infidels, and hereties? If the march of liberality be not impeded, "the interpretation of the Koran may even yet be taught in the schools of Oxford, and her pulpits demonstrate to a circumcised people, the sanctity and truth of the Revelations of Mahometr."

THE fruits of our wonderful intimacy with France are daily pening and bursting on our view-ridiculed by the whole ripening and bursting on our view—ridiculed by the whole French nation—the laughing-stock of their ambassadors—the bye-word of their newspapers—we are now subjected to the blood-thirsty attacks of their cruizers, and British subjects are murdered while exercising their honest calling of fisher-wen in Patish here. men in British boats

men in British boats.

The outrage which has been perpetrated—the murder which has been committed—is not the first which has occurred, and yet no expiation has taken place, no punishment has been inflicted upon the murderers, nor has any apology been offered, or explanation given, for the gross insult is experient.

apology been offered, or explanation given, for the gross insult to our nation.

We think it was last year that Sir Henry Smith had some communication with Government on the subject of an English fisherman, belonging, we believe, to Walton-on-the-Nasc—certainly to that part of the coast—who was killed by the French: nothing was done in the affair that we ever heard of. This year Sir John Tyrell put some questions to Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons respecting the Englishman who has recently been butchered by our amiable friends; but to the latter, as in the former case, no redress—nay, no satisfactory answer, was obtained.

The Times says, the present is the second instance that has occurred within a short space of time: we rather think it

occurred within a short space of time: we rather think it will be found to be much more than the second case. The truth is, that the fact of French fishermen killing English fishermen with impunity (and, as it appears, with perfect indifference on the part of our Government,) is of frequent

indifference on the part of our Government,) is of frequent occurrence.

One case is fresh in our memories. About the middle of May, 1831, three men belonging to Aldeburgh, in Suffolk, were killed upon one occasion—REED, single, aged 18; DUDLEY GOWAN, aged 25, single; MARHAM, about 30, married, with three children, who, together with his unfortunate widow, are in great distress. These unhappy men were murdered under circumstances of elaborated barbarity—"battered to pieces."

It is singular enough that this system of murdering our fishermen should have obtained only since the accession to power of the Whig Government, and the happy establishment of our friendly intercourse with our liberal neighbours. What renders this barbarity most revolting is the unlimited indulgence and facility afforded to the French fishermen upon our coast—at Dover, for instance, the boats fish close in shore, and having made their eatch, are permitted, we believe, to sell their cargoes in common with the poulterers and fruiterers, who overstock the market, and undersell the English traders with their fowls and fruit, eggs and turkies.

who overstock the market, and undersell the English traders with their fowls and fruit, eggs and turkies.

We do trust that Colonel EVANS, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Edward Codristeron, or Colonel Davies, or some gentleman who, with the feelings of the philanthropist, may blend a regard for the brave men who risk their lives in the service of the country, will elicit some sort of explanation from the Forcign Secretary, or from Sir James Grahma, perhaps, in his capacity of First Lord of the Admiralty—from him an honest, straightforward reply may be expected—he has proved to the country his opinion of the shuffling of his colleagues, and we are quite sure would take up a question in which the humanity and the character of England are so deeply concerned, with zeal, humanity, and integrity.

work of plunder and devastation which experience has shewn to be the inevitable result of popular commotion.

Our readers should run their eye over the following details, and take warning by what they see. What the feelings of our Ministers—if they have any—can be, when they look upon the work of their hands, we do not pretend to surmise—

of our Ministers—it they have any—can be, when they look upon the work of their hands, we do not pretend to surmise—we give the facts:—

Thursday evening a very numerous Meeting of the Friends of the Working Classes (there being between 6,000 and 7,000 persons present) was held at the Institution of the Industrious Classes, Chartotte-street, Fitzroy-supure, for the purpose of adopting further measures in reference to the six Agricultural Unionists at Dorchest resentenced to seven years' transportation. The Rev. Dr. WADE in the chair. The Meeting was addressed by Mr. CARLENTER, Mr. LEEN, ONLY WADE in the chair. The Meeting was addressed by Mr. CARLENTER, Mr. LEEN, WADE in the chair. The Meeting was addressed by Mr. CARLENTER, Mr. LEEN, WADE in the coup on the his MAJESTY with a Memorial, and a verifare was proclaimed against any portion of the press which should not agree in the views of the members of the Cambridge Trades' Union was held at Bridges' auction-room, at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening. The following resolutions were moved and carried:—

1. "That this meeting do consider the conduct of the employers alluded to, in discharging the men, to be founded on principles of injustice and oppression."

2. "That this meeting cannot but be convinced that this act of oppression is directed, as much again-t the whole united body of operatives, as against the individuals at this time the objects of malevolence."

3. "That this meeting feel bound by every tie of humanity and

injustice and oppression."

2. "That this meeting cannot but be convinced that this act of oppression is directed, as much again: the whole united body of operatives, as against the individuals at this time the objects of malevolence."

3. "That this meeting feel bound by every tie of humanity and justice, to resist by lawful means every attempt to interfere with their rights of private judgment, as relates to 'social intercourses,' and to resist every act of arbitrary tyranny."

The Chairman explained "social intercourses" to mean their Lodges. He then notified that Mr. Townir had declined to present a petition in favour of the men convicted of administering unlawful oaths in Dorsetshire, and asked why might not the poor man associate to protect himself as well and in the same manner as the rich Freemason. He said Unions would "do nothing unlawful—at least they would only resist by lawful means."

It was then agreed that a sufficient capital should be raised to employ the shoermakers who had struck, by loans from the different Unions, and that each lodge should meet on the succeeding evening to forward this object.

One of the men who had lately come from London, in enforcing the above, said that they need only unite to show the capitalist that gold was not capital. The working classes were the only possessors of real canalist—their labour. If they were forced to become distributors as well as producers of capital, it would soon be seen that they could do without the existing circulating medium. A stone might be made to answer the purpose of gold. They had only to take the power into their own hands, and it would be discovered that instead of being the lower classes, they were in reality the higher.

On the Chairman suggesting that the officers of the lodges should consider the means of employing the strikers, the above individual said he was for universal suffrage in the flatin—he liked to have a little bit to do in the matter. The same individual sturd he had heard Doctor Warn: say, that as soon as the Union

to hear from you,

"Win Willey, Cor, Sec, G, N, C; 1, 0.

"Mr E Diron Haunch of Mutton

"Hetter Street, Northampton"

"Mr E Diron Haunch of Mutton

"Staughterhouse Lane Combridge"

The Halijae Express says, that in consequence of the disturbed state of the township of Batley, caused by the turn-out workmen belonging to the Trades' Union, the Magistrates assembled at Dewsbury, last week, swore in a number of special constables, and this proceeding having been notified to Government, the following is an extract from the answer received:— "Halichall, March 19.

"I am directed by Viscount Melbourne to acknowledge your letter of the 17th inst, enclosing the memorial of the mill-owners and manufacturers of the township of Batley, and to express, both to you and to the gentlemen who have signed the memorial, his entire approbation of the course which they have at longth determined to pursue. Viscount Melbourne sees nothing to lament, except that this decision had not been adopted long are, and that a system of concession has been so long persevered in, with the usual and natural result of producing demands still more unjust and oppressive. His Majesty's Government will be anxions to give any assistance in their power, for the purpose of securing the property of the masters, and the free exercise of the industry of the workman.

(Signed)

"Howick."

"Lora we have Lord Melbourne trying, as Lord Greey

Here we have Lord Melhourne frying, as Lord Grey says, to "shut the door." We can tell Lord Melhourne it is too late, and the letter of his chief clerk—Under Secretary, we believe, Lord Howick is—was received by the Union at Batley with yells of contempt. We wish Lord Melhourne had not felt it beneath his dignity to sign the letter himself; he can have no idea—at least, we dare say he has, but does not like to own it—what a different effect a communication from himself produces from one coming from Lord Howick; more particularly in the North, where the Greys are known.

Lord Howick; more particularly in the Norm, where one Greys are known.

At Birmingham, on Monday, a meeting of upwards of 30,000 of the members of the Trades' Unions assembled, in order to express their horror and indignation at the sentence passed upon the Dorchester Unionists. Several insolent and intemperate resolutions were passed. At this assembly there were delegates from Scotland and Ireland, and the meeting brokeup with Three Cheers for the Dorchester convicts, and three cheers for Mr. Beardsworth, the livery-stable-keeper,

broke up with THREE CHEERS for the Dorche-ster convicts, and three cheers for Mr. Beardsworth, the livery-stable-keeper, for the offer of his yard for the meeting. The men marched to the meeting in regular array, with bands of military music.

The Birmingham Guzette of Thursday says:—

4 The mischievous consequences of Trades' Unions are beginning seriously to manifest themselves in this town; and we fear the numerous importation of delegates from a distance will be productive of no good result. A turn-out took place among the brickinyers' labourers of this town hast week, which we believe has been accommodated; but should it be followed, as in some quarters has been apprehended, by a strike minor other trades connected with the extensive buildings at pressent going forward, we think we can with confidence say that the public bodies cannected with those buildings will, by a general suspension of the works, enable the contractions will, by a general suspension of the works, enable the contractions offeredually to resist any unjust demands on the part of the workmen. There have been in Birmingham for some days about serroyly delegates from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Belfast, &c. The travelling and other expenses of these persons (smeaning to no triffe) are defrayed by the Unions; this fact, combined with the

circumstance that the Birmingham Builders' Union has remitted 60l. to the men sentenced at Dorchester, will allord some proof that the funds at the command of the Unions are pretty ample."

The Worcester paper says:—

"We learn from various towns that buildings have been suspended in consequence of the Trades' Unions causing the workmen to turn out for an advance of wages, and preventing others taking their places. In some instances where an advance has been obtained, persons have declined to have their buildings proceeded with, finding that, in consequence of the advance, the cost will be much enhanced."

The Exeter paper says:—

"In consequence of the "turn out" among the journeymen tanners in Loudon, many of whom have joined the Union, the masters have had recourse to this neighbourhood for the purpose of supplying their place, and we understand they have got as many hands as will enable them to carry on their business without much inconvenience, or allowing themselves to be dictated to by these misguided men."

Saturday morming a deputation, consisting of several members of the Trades' Union, waited upon Lord Melaouance, with a petition to the Kino, "praying that he will be pleased to remit the sentence prassed upon the six members of the Agricultural Union, at Dorchester." His Lordship assured the deputation, that until his Majesty's pleasure was known in relation to the prayer of the petition, the Government would delay putting in force the punishment on the men.

The abominable system adopted by the Unions has extended to.

tion, the Government would delay putting in force the punushment on the new.

The abominable system adopted by the Unions has extended to Brighton. There societies of this kind have been formed here, in which a treat many misguided men have enrolled their names, and we shall be mistaken if they do not eventually rue the day they were induced to join the "Unions." In fact, it has already operated to the disadvantage of several members, who have been thrown out of employ by their obstinacy in perissting in a course which must eventually lead to their ruin; for on Saturday last Mr. Halbert, finding that 19 of his workmen belonged to an Union, discharged them forthwith. Several of our tradesmen, who employ great numbers of men, lave warned their men against joining the Association, threatening them with an immediate suspension of employment if they do. It is only by such a determined course that masters can hope to be relieved from imposition.

The following is from the Nottingham Journal of Friday last:—

The following is from the Nottingham Journal of Friday last:—

"A public meeting was held on the Forest, near this town, on Monday last, called by the members of the Trades' Union. The assembling took place in the Market-place, from which a body of nearly six hundred marched four or five deep to the Forest preceded by a band of music.—Mr. Watrarall, took the chair between two and three o'clock, when resolutions were passed, proposed by Mr. Dawber, Mr. Wh. King, Mr. Burnage, Mr. Holdes, and others, expressing their dissatisfaction at the sentence A petition to his Majerny, and one to the House of Commons was also agreed to, in which the petitioners demanded the revocation of the sentence. Several of the speakers declared that secret oaths had been broken, and that Duke of Sussex, and my Lord (then' Thomas') Denman, at the Duke of York public-house in this town, had taken secret oaths, and that if these six men were to be transported, they also ought to shave their fate, at least so it appeared by Baron Williams' Baw. The liberty money-loving Whise, said one of the speakers) lawe exercised greater tyranny than was ever exercised by any Tory, since the name was known; Earl Gary and the 'profound Lord Broucana' came in for a share of abuse, as did also Sir Ronald Ferguson and Lord Duckanson. They were churged with having forgotten the people of Nottingham, although they had publicly at their last election declared 'when we forget the people of Nottingham, and nother recommended a universal 'strike' if their demands were refused. Just as the meeting was about to break up, a Fenule Union made its appearance at the top of the Forest Hill; the band went to meet them as they walked in procession. After doming the meeting, and declaring they were all willing to be transported with the men, the Unionists proceeded in procession. After doming the meeting, and declaring they were all willing to be transported with the men, the Unionists proceeded in procession. After joining the meeting, and declaring they were all willing

"A quarrel has now commenced in good carnest between the Ministers and their quondam supporters, the Trades' Unions. The Unions will never forgive them for transporting the men convicted at Dorchester of administering illegal oaths; and those Members who support Ministers after this—(and more than one is indebted to these sillegal bodies for the sents they now fill),—must expect no mercy from the members of Trades' Unions. As to passing a new law or amending the existing law relative to oath-taking, it will be altogether useless. The Unions have already abandoned the oath; but this does not in the least affect their dangerous efficiency:—the danger is in combination, and unless combination can be put a stop to, nothing is done.
"Lord Brougham, out of the Cabinet, could see no harm in me-

chanics being taught to assemble together for instruction in the art and mystery of politics: in the Cabinet, he soon discovered that these friends were too strong for him. It is useless, in these days, to talk of the inconsistency of public men; but still we cannot help feeling something like pity for any Administration that is compelled, day something like pity for any Administration that is compened, using by day and session by session, to turn their backs on all their former promises, protestations, and views. Unions, once so flattered and petted, are now denounced; still the Ministers have not ventured to interfere with them in large towns and cities, or in their own immediate vicinity in the metropolis, where they must know that illegal onths have been administered for months; no, they pounce upon them in an obscure village, where little resistance was to be apprehended, and an old Act is made to bear, for the first time, on the members of this obscure Union. It has had the effect, however of rousing the Unions throughout the kingdom; every Trades Union is become again a Political Union, and Ministers now must put them down, and protect the members from themselves. We find that such was their intention some time since; but they were dissunded from it by Mr. Hune—at least, such is the statement made at the building (erected at the cost of thousands of pounds by the poor working classes of London) last week, where we also find Mr. Savaer making some statements that we imagine will not be passed over in silence. Mr. Owen said that the time was come when the working classes must be admitted as part of the third estate, or they would form a fourth estate of themselves.

"The Trades' Unions may be dangerous, or not—that is a matter

of opinion—but it will not be asserted that no danger is to be apprehended, when the most active operations are hourly and daily made to render the whole bulk of the working classes disaffected. If it be desirable that a people should be contented, and loyal, and attached to the Government, it cannot but be lamented when for the most part they are rendered otherwise through the joint offerts of the Trades' Unions, and of a cheap and abominable press,—when advice like the following is circulated among the whole of the working population:— By ill-timed resistance to the law you would only add to its rigour: by obeying the law you will destroy it hereafter. Obey it, but hate it at the same time. Obey it for your own sakes; hate it for the sake of the love you bear to justice. * The upper and middle classes are our decided enemies; they are the real tyrants

· · Give us universal suffrage, and we will wield the law at will; and with an absolute power over the law, there is no system of society, from Owenism to Invingism, that we might not otect, if not establish.

These are the doctrines taught by the cheap press, and dissemi nated by the Unions among the working classes. Common sense points out the remedy: both ought to be suppressed. Unless this be points out the remedy; both ought to be suppressed. Unless this done, a crisis will one of these days arrive; and disaffected millions, joining in the fray, will produce what a party in the state has so long and ardently panted for—a revolution. If this spirit of insubordination and mischief be not put down, we are not in safety a single moment; for we know not what impression the revolutionary doctrines may have produced among those who, in cases of extreme difficulty, form the dernier resort."

Letters from Hamburg mention a fracas in the Royal Family of Denmark, a member of which is said to have not only lifted his hand against his own Princess, but to have assailed the King and QUEEN. The loss of epaulets, and banishment to Iceland, it is added, the consequence.

Sir Henny Brooke, Bart., was attacked by apoplexy on last Tuesday morning, and almost immediately expired, in the 64th year of his age. His title and extensive estates descend to his eldest of his age. His title and extensive estates descend to his eldest son, now Sir Abthur Brooke, Bart.—Fermanagh Reporter.

By the death of the late Sir R. CLAYTON, who was lessee of exte sive property in the manor of Kennington, a number of sub-leases have expired. The whole of the premises have fallen into the hands of the Crown. The premiums required for renewals will convey a large sum to the Treasury.

Letters and papers from New York state that, in commercia matters, affairs remained in a very unsatisfactory state. Several additional failures had occurred in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and money remained extremeley scarce. A general opinion prevalled that the popular feeling would eventually overwhelm the positive conduct of the President and his supporters.

The Courrier Français says, that the several correspondents of the English journals at Paris, who have hitherto had instructions to treat with respect the French Government and the Representatives of the 7th of August, have just been called upon to follow a contrary system, and no longer to spare anything.

Letters from Naples mention the union of Prince Leorold, Vice-roy of Sicily, and second brother to the King of NAPLES, with the Princess MARY, daughter of the Ki ng of the French, as being set-tled, the ceremony to take place in the spring. An alliance between the Duke of Orleans and a Neapolitan Princess is also spoken of.

Both Lord ALTHORP'S Game Bill and the Beer Shop Bill were presented by the Grand Jury at the late Bury assizes, as nuisances.

The Nottingham Journal states, that German hose are now offered for sale in that town at three shillings per dozen less than its already half-starved artisans can sell them.

Lord FRANCIS RUSSELL, son of the Duke of Bedford, is gone on three years' foreign service, as second Lieutenant of the *Belvidera* frigate (Captain Strong), on the North American station. A son of the late Earl of Cassilis, grandson of the Marquess of Ailsa, has taken his first trip to see as a Midshipman in the Betvitleva, in which Lord Sussex Lennox went passenger to Port Royal, to assume his official functions as Postmaster-General of the West India Islands, an appointment given to his Lordship by his brother, the Duke of RICHMOND.

That most excellingly eccentric "Ex-Sheriff" Mr. Parkins, on the 11th ult. in the Circuit Court, New York, was fixed in damages two thousand five hundred dollars, at the suit of one Robert Usher, for more slander.

A grand Musical Festival is announced to take place at Oxford, at the installation of his Grace the Chancellon of the University. The festival will comprise four concerts, and will occupy four days: the first performance will be Dr. Crotch's new Oratorio The Captivity of Judah.—The most eminent vocal and instrumental performers will be engaged. Leader, Mr. F. Свамев; Conductor, Dr. Свотся, Professor of Music in the University.

The Tribune of Saturday has the following:-" The Union de Juillet held a general-meeting yesterday, under the Presidency of General LAFAYETTE, when they entered a protest against the Associations Bill, and pledged themselves not to submit to it. Without making public things which concern the Society alone, we say that more than one Deputy was present at the meeting, and that M. LAFITTE was not the least energetic in recommending resistance."

The Wurtemberg Gazette declares itself authorised to contradict the report that Earl STANHOPE has offered a reward for the discovery of the assassin of Caspar Hausen, and adds—"On the contrary, his Lordship has had many reasons for these 18 months past to entertain doubts of the truth of CASPAR HAUSER'S history, and it also appears to him that in the account given of the alleged assassination of the unfortunate young man there are many suspicious circumstances."

A trotting match took place last week, at Runcorn, for the enviable stake of a coffin!

An American correspondent of the Liverpool Albion says: An American correspondent of the invertion ration says.— i give you a specimen of the President's language and temper. The President dent of the Girard Bank of Philadelphia called on the President, and stated that, if something was not done, the banks in New York and Philadelphia would have to stop specie payment.—The reply was " Let them stop, and be d-d!"

FRANCIS Douce, Esq., the eminent antiquary, died at his house in Gower-street, Bedford-square, on Sunday morning.

The Corsaire says that it is a remarkable fact that for two years past Louis Philippe has not walked in the streets of Paris, and for fourteen months has not appeared at the Theatres.

His Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND has, in the most generous and munificent manner, returned to his Grace's colliery lessees 50 per cent. on the tentale rent of last year. And his Grace also, with his accustomed liberality, allowed the tenantry 20 per cent. at the last audit.

At the sitting of the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Lord DENMAN, At the string of the House of Lords, on Thesday, Lord DEMMAN, who had been expected I for several days past, attended for the purpose of taking the oaths and his seat; but in consequence of the several disappointments that had occurred, there were no Peers present to introduce his Lordship. The messengers of the House were despatched in all directions, and at half-past twelve o'clock Lord Mel-BOURNE and the Marquess of CHOLMONDELEY attended. The latter Nobleman took the seat of Lord PRUDHOE, who was hearing appeals and the new Peer was introduced by Lords Melbourne and Prudhoe' After the usual ceremonies were observed Lord Denman took his seat by the side of the Lord Chancellor on the Woolsack, and assisted in hearing Scotch appeals.

We learn from Naples that upon the 27th of Pebruary Lord

SHEEBURNE, "a young English Peer;" threw himself into the ore of Mount Vesuvius, in despuir at the disappointment of of Mount Vesurius, in despurat the disappointment of ma affection for afflady who refused his hand.—(French Paper.) There is no Peer known, eo nomine, as Lord Shenburne; it is one of the Irightitles of the Earl of Kerny; eldest son of the Marquess of Languerows, who lately married the daughter of Lord Duncannon, and s affection is still in England.

The Editor of the Tribune Paris newspaper was condemned, on Monday last, to a fine of 24,000 francs (9001.) and five years' imprisonment, for a seditious libel!—Where will Liberality stop.

The compenters and bricklayers belonging to the Trades' Unions, have, in consequence of Messrs. Combs and Delaffelds' refusal to employ any person connected with Trades' Unions, resolved to drain. more of their beer :- It is in progress.

Mr. Barny, M.P. for the county of Cork, has expressed his inten-tion of accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, on the 15th of this month unless his constituents in the mean time consent to leave him to his own discretion and judgment in the exercise of his duties as their representative in Parliament.

In consequence of the removal to the House of Peers of the Earl of ORMELIE, the friends of Sir George Murray have announced that ORMELIE, the friends of Sir George Rocket have announced unit; Right Hon. Baronet as a candidate for the vacant representation of the shire of Perth. We believe Sir George's return is certain, as the Marquess of Breadsalbane does not intend to exert his interest against him—why, we leave to be discovered by those who know why Mr. Warre dare not vacate Hastings for a Lordship of the why Mr. Warre dare not vacate Hastings for a Lordship of the Treasury. Whoever opposes Sir George Murray will be defeated.

Treasury. Whoever opposes Str George Murray will be defeated.

The Marquess of Breadalbane expired on Saturday, at Taymouth Castle, after a short illness. His Lordship was son of Colin Campbell, Esq., of Carwhin; was born in 1762, succeeded his cousin as Earl of Breadalbane in 1782, and was created Marquess in 1831. His Lordship was Marquess of Breadalbane, Earl of Ormelie, and Baron Breadalbane in the peerage of the United Kingdom; also Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Peruhand, Lord Glenorchy, Benederalock, Ormelie, and Wick in the Scotch peerage, and a Baronet. of Nova Scotia. He was a Lieut.-General in the army, and services of Nova Scotia. He was a Lieut.-General in the army, and services of Nova Scotia. of Nova Scotia. He was a Lieut.-General in the army, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He married in 1793 Mary Turnng. eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Davin Gavin, Esq., by Lady E. Mattann, of Lauderdale, by whom, besides the present Marquess, he has left two daughters, Lady Elizabeth, inarried to Str. J. Phingar, Bart, and Lady Mary, the Marchinness of Charges. The present Marquess married in November, 1821, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Gronge B. Hamilton, of Haddington, Esq.

At the late Derby Assizes the Petit Jurors were deliberating of their verdict in a case of stealing from the person, at Chesterfield, wherein Thomas Ash, his wife, and Charles Wootton, were charged; and when asked by the Clerk of the Arraigus whether the prisoners were guilty or not guilty, the foreman replied, "We find the woman not guilty, and the men guilty; but we recommend them to mercy because there is not evidence enough to convict them!" The consequence was that a verdict of acquittal was entered for the whole of the prisoners.

The alteration in the Poor Laws, and the mode of administering The attention in the Poor Laws, and the mode of administering, relief, was the subject of conversation at a great many vesty meetings held on Monday and Thesday for the election of parochial officers. A very general feeling against the appointment of salaried, officers by the Government seems to prevail, and several vestries have already declared their objection to any system of Foor Laws, which shall not continue the appointment of all parochial officers, and the expenditure of the rates raised for the relief of the poor, in the hands of the rate-payers. In a few parishes the appointment of Assistant-Coverseers, who receive subries, was either suscepted. Assistant-Overseers, who receive salaries, was either saspended, or ontinued only until the intentions of his Majesty's Government are known.

The Aberdeen Journal has the following, under the head of "misery discovered!"—""Jours," said the housekeeper in a gentleman's family in Aberdeenshire, about twenty years ago, to her follow-servant the gardener, "What is't that alls ye? I've kent po there's surely something the matter wi'you."—" Muckle's the matter," replied he of the spade, "we are a' gam wrang thegither; all the very State itsel is gown to the d-l,"—" Hout awa, what needs ye mind the State," said the lady; "havena ye the same gade place, ye min the same," said the lady; "havenaye the same gude pues, the same wages, the same kind master and mistress that ever ye had, and what for suld ye vex yoursel' wi'nonsense? yere as well now as ever ye was, no ye would only think it." That's a' that ye ken," replied Jons, "but an ye would read the Aberdeen Chronicle ye wad fin' out how meeserable ye are."

The Borsen Halle of Hamburg gives the following, under date of Kiel, March 6th:—"It is said here that a treaty is on foot between Denmark and England, in virtue of which Danish corn is to by admitted into England duty free, and the manufactures of England. are to enjoy the same privilege in Denmark. If this be realised, the advantages will be innuense. Denmark, being principally an agricultural country. cultural country, will have a safe and lacrative market for its produce, which will spread over England like a drop in the ocean, while the landowners of England will have no cause of alarm at this arrange ment, as it will be strictly limited to Danish corn, and England will gain an important outlet for her manufactures, which the Prussian system of Customs, a species of restoration of the Continental system of Naroleon, tends to prohibit."

A Gentleman in Virginia has had a standing bet for twelve fifteen years that it would rain the first Saturday of every August which he has won every year except one. Another Gentleman be that it would rain the 25th of July, and won it. He says that it has some fellowing the day of the July, and won it. never failed to do so for the last sixteen years.

Monday evening, a little before midnight, two alarming fires we nearly at the same moment discovered in the parish of Brailes, although more than a mile distant from each other, the diabolical work of one or more incendiaries. At the farm of Edward Sheldon, Esq. of Brailes House there were at the form of Edward Sheldon, Brailes House, there were at once blazing eleven stacks—viz., for of wheat, three of barley, three of beans, and one of hay; besides the form thouse have of wheat, three of barley, three of beans, and one of hay; lesides the farm-house, barn, stables, and other outbuildings, the whole of which were totally destroyed. This property was fully insured in the County Fire Office. In Lower Brailes, at Mr. Baker's (one of the Churchwardens), there were two stacks fired, one of wheat, the other of seed clover, which also were destroyed. This last property we insured in the Phenix. All the rest of these extensive premises including the dwelling-house and rick-yard, were preserved by the most active exertions of the whole neighbourhood, who were called together by the tolling of the bell at Brailes Church. together by the tolling of the bell at Brailes Church.

The Carlisle Patriot states that about two years ago a few members of the Wellington Club in that city, as if to corroborate the observation of De For, that "the vice of England is ingratitude," removed from the room of their meeting a proof print of the Gallen Duke from Lawrence's celebrated picture, representing him as bearing the Sword of State at St. Paul's Cathedral on the day of Thanksgiving; and, not satisfied with a simple removal, actually mistinated for it one of Lord Brougham and Vaux. Itissentisfactory, however, to learn that on Tuesday evening last some of the original and most influential members repaired to the room, and with much ceremony replaced the portait of the Duke, and left the Chancellor of liberty to join his favourite schoolmaster—abroad—or supplier clse, so that he absent himself from the Wellington Club.

his almost superfluous to inform our readers that the Judges have miled, so as to deprive the plaintiffs of costs, in all the trumpery selons for libel tried at Durhum and Newcastle at the last Assizes; the consequence of which is, that Mr. John Coult. Cara will receive from us one farthing costs in addition to one furthing damages. The same fortunate gentleman will get, as the fruits of his adventure at Durhum, one shilling costs as well as a shilling damages. If he will take the trouble of referring toaour columns he will find that we informed him when he first commenced his action against us "that he would not recover his lost fifty pounds, whatever Mr. John Pexall Kinson, the attorney, neight do." Mr. Cara has chosen to have our opinion confirmed at some cost by his own experience, and with regard to himself he must be now satisfied that we were right; he may also ascertain, by adding up the six and eight-pences, how for our surmine as to the attorney was wrong. We make no further comment on these proceedings, treating them as faings gone by; but in justice to the Lords of the Treasury we cannot help adding, that such has been their sense of the impropriety of the conduct of these parties, that their Lordships have ordered the costs incurred by us in prosecuting them at the Sessions to be paid out of the penalism which were inflicted on them by the sentence of the Court.—Neccate Journal. his almost superfluous to inform our readers that the Judges have

Mescatte Journal.

With respect to Mr. Baines's son, M. T. Baines, Esq., we were quieright in our last week's statement. In the Cambridge Calendar 1820 we find his name in the Trinity list of 'Scholars' B.A.' casequently he not only took honours, but derived emolument from an institution which Mr. Baines complains of as scaled up ngaines.

"amember of his own family." Mr. M. T. Baines at for a Fellow-fill in acquiring one, not on account of religious disqua-

an institution which Mr. Haines complains of as sealed up against "amember of his own family." Mr. M. T. Baines after a Fellowship, but failed in acquiring one, not on account of religious disquaditions, for he had previously subscribed the Articles, but on account of acfeciency in literary attainment. If, therefore, Mr. M. T. Baines did not obtain at! that he wished, and all that he very preperly tried for, that, we submit, under the circumstances, is no reason thy Trainty College should be knocked down, or why the University should be laid prostrate at the mercy of its enemies.—Leeds Intel.

The Cambridge Declaration.—The Declaration just put forth by a numerours body of the resident members of the [Senate of this Dimersity will be received with the highest satisfaction by all who are convinced that the best interests of the Established Church depend upon a continuance of its connection with our Universities. A Declaration so numerously signed, especially at a time when so many of the resident members are absent for the Easter vacation, is a complete answer to the assertions which have been made that the petition recently presented expressed the prevailing sentiments of the University respecting the admission of Dissenters to academical degrees. And the names which are affixed to the Declaration are as perfect a confunction of the statement that the signatures of the petitions abstraced all those who are distinguished for learning and science. We have an interest the according to the statement and the content of the declaration and science. petition embraced all those who are distinguished for learning and science. We have no intention, however, of undertaking so invidious lask as a comparison of the names attached respectively to the Declaration and to the petition. Both these documents are now before the world; and, after the publication of the Declaration, there can be no doubt that, as soon as the ensuing Term commences, an opportunity will be given to the University at large to express its opinions upon this vitally important question.—Cambridge Chronicle.

Pulmons upon this vitally importent question.—Camorage Caronace.

Hunnus Uniasse.—The following letter has been addressed to be the Cambridge Chromicle:—

"Mr. Editor.—Would you he so good as to inform your readers addressed to there has lately been invented a new method of making members of the Seinte? I ask this, because two gentlemens have sized the late petition in fevour of Non-Conformists, who, tecording tony old-fashioned notions, cannot yet be entitled to sign that character.—I am, Sir,

"A Reat Member of the Senate."

[The gentlemen all all the rear way graphers Mr. (C. Haussey).

The gentlemen alluded to nre, we suppose, Mr. C. Humfrey, Downing College, and Mr. F. M. RANDALI, St. Peter's College. They are certainly not Members of the Senate.—Ed.]

We are indebted for the following Indian news to the East Indian

We tre indebted for the following Indian news to the Magazine for the present month:—
DEATH OF THE KING OF PERSIA.—It is confidently reported at Meerit, that FUFTY ALLY SHAH, King of PERSIA is dead. When the news reached Y ALLY SHAH, King of PERSIA is dead. When the news reached a Hernut, he started without delay for Iran. The King of Herauty, likewise guining the information, followed in his tear, harving the troops and capturing many cannon and military stars harving the troops and capturing in the death of the control of t

bors—" assuing the troops and capturing many cannon and annuary.

Death of Chinna Bar.—We regret to announce the death of Shinna Bar, the dunghter of Baiza Bar, at Agra. She was delivered of a son on Monday, the 14th of October, and all her family structed as the strength of the Shinna Baiza Bar, opened her coffers, and distinct of the structure of the structur

Joseph four horn Chimas Bar hecame insensible, and expired allowing mass immediate, and expired allowing insensible, and the control of the calamities of her mother, and the control of the calamities of her mother, Cauca, —The Cholera is raging at Lucknow, where 1,000 perwind the disphosed, die daily of it, and the Queen has been attacked with the disphosed, die daily of it, and the Queen has been attacked with the control of the control of

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

ECULESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

The Lard B.PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS
T. CHARLES. J. PURLOW, Has been pleased to institute the
tra, on the resentation of Maxwell Windle, Esq.
The Rev. Persentation of Maxwell Windle, Esq.
The Rev. John Parcy Bruss, B.A., to been presented to the
trees of Pene and Co. Harves, B.A., has been presented to the
trees of Pene and Co. Harves, B.A., has been appointed
the Rev. John Parcy, Vicar of Newburn, has been appointed
semon Lecturer at St. Nicholas's Church, Newcastle, and Chap-

lain to the Corporation, vacant by the death of the late Rev. H. D.

lain to the Corporation, see an of the discrete the Rev. H. Fielding, The Chancellor of the discrete has appointed the Rev. H. Fielding, M.A., a surrogate for granting marriage licences, and for proving wills and administrations within the discrete of Chester.

The Rev. James Foun, Curate of St. Giles's, Northampton, has been appointed Chaplain to the Devon and Exeter Infirmary.

ORITUARY.

been appointed Chaplain to the Devon and Exeler Infirmary.

OBITUARY.

At the Rectory, Crowland, on Monday, the Rev. James Blundell. By his death
the livings of Crowland Abley and Whaplode Drove become vacant; the former
is in the gift of the Marquess of Exeter, the latter in Feoffees.

At Moreton Rectory, Herefonshire, the Rev. Francis Woodcock.
At Bristol, the Rev. Thomas Pruen, agred 62 years.

The Rev. William Richarkon, late Minister of Butterton and Onecote, aged

The Rev. William Richardson, late Minister of Butterton and Onecote, aged 27 years.

At Bail, John Starky, D.D., Rector of Charlinch, in the county of Somerset, and of Spye Park, in the county of Wilts, aged 64.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, April 4.—The subject of the Norrisian prize essay, adjudged to Mr. Eyres, of Caius college, is The conduct and Preaching of the Aposites an Evidence of the Truth of Christianity: the subject given in our last is that for the ensuing year.

ORDINATION

we subject given in our last is that for the ensuing year.

ORDINATION.

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Limerick, last week, at the Cathedral, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—Deacons: Mr. N. Wilkinson, Mr. W. N. Hoare, Mr. G. H. Mostyn, Mr. W. R. Guinness, Mr. J. S. Monsell, Mr. R. Bastable, and Mr. J. Allen.—Priests: Rev. C. K. Bushe, Rev. J. I. Bernard, Rev. D. Reade, Rev. R. Baker, Rev. J. Waters, Rev. J. Treanor, Rev. S. Barton, Rev. G. Studdert, Rev. F. Le Poer Trench, Rev. G. Maxwell, Rev. E. Stillitoe, Rev. J. O'Rorke, and Rev. J. Thornhill.

more equient inhabitants to give to these schools their best support, in order to place them for the future on a better and surer founda-

in order to place them for the future on a better and surer foundation.

Margate, April 2.—The annual Vestry Meeting, for the election of otheers, was held on Monday last, and this gratifying to state, was conducted with perfect good feeling, the parishioners expressing themselves not only satisfied with the conduct of those lately in office, but with those newly appointed. The following is the list—The Rev. and esteemed Vieur was in the Chair. Churchwarden—S. S. Chancellor and Mr. Bettison. Sidesmen—Mr. G. Creed and Mr. G. Bettison. Visitor—Mr. Staner, Guardiaus—Mr. Cooper and Mr. G. Bettison. Vestry Clerk, Mr. James Wright. Overseers—Meesrs. W. Adams, T. Crithew, J. Haves, and M. Town.

New Church at Lytham—Hall, in the presence of a large number of spectators, and with the usual coremonies. The new edifice, which will be a beautiful golitic structure, is designed to accommodate 700; and 270 sittings in the galleries have been set apart for the free use of the poor. At first, it was merely intended to enlarge the Church, Mr. Cliffor having munificently offered to make the alteration athis own expense, but several of the neighbouring residents having liberally come forward—one benevolent lady alone subscribing 300.—it was resolved that the Church should be rebuiltalogether. Mr. Cliffor subscribed 5001., and fourteen farmers, in addition to their subscriptions, handsomely came forward and gave the free use of their carts for a certain number of days; and what is more pleasing still, threen labourers, whose subsistence depende upon their labour, have sacrificed the whole of their living for a certain number of days; and what is more pleasing still, threen labourers, whose subsistence depende upon their labour, have sacrificed the whole of their living for a certain number of days; and what is more pleasing still, threen labourers, whose subsistence depende upon their labour, have sacrificed the whole of their living for a certain number of days; and what is more pleasing still, threen labourers, whose subsistenc

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Mackintosh.

We are at length gratified by the approximately and the Crown of the Cr

which is prefixed, a Notice of the Settlement of the Crown, by the Editor. To Mackintosh.

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"Ha

STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING

re has been some considerable heaviness in the Consol Market this week, and the quotation for the next Account, which takes place on the 10th inst., has been as low as 90 %, but closed at 91, sellers.

There has been great speculation in Portuguese Bonds, which have

There has been great speculation in Portuguese Bonds, which have the special properties of the quotation. Russian Bonds closed at 103½ 104, Belgian at 99½ ¼, and Dutch 2½ per Cents. 49% 50. Mexican Bonds are 39½, and the price of Brazilian 71½ ¼. Real del Monte Shares, during the week, were done as low as 31½, but closed at 33½ to 34½. In no other Security is there anything doing. 3 per Cent. Consols, 80% 91
3 per Cent. Gentle, 60% 91
Bank Stock, 217 218
3 per Cent. Reduced, Shut 101to for Account, 259
Holis for County, 259½
Holis for Account, 259
Holis for Account, 250
Holis for Account, 250
Holis for Account, 250
Holis for Account, 2

Consols for Account, 90%, 91

The Paris papers of Thursday, are chiefly occupied with the rejection of the Bill for authorizing the payment of the American Indemnity, by the Chamber of Deputies, and the Ministerial resignations that had in consequence taken place. Amongst those mentioned as successors to the Duke de Broglie are the Count de St. Aulaire, Count Mole, the Duke Decuzes, Marshal Gerard, and the Count de Montalivet. According to another report, Admiral de Rigny will fill the office of Foreign Minister, ad interim, and Admiral Duperre succeed him, ad interim, as Minister of the Marine.

The Angeburgh Gazette of the 29th of March contains some correspondence from Constantinople, the most important portion of which is the fact that France and England, after having protested against the Treaty of the 8th of July, have expressed their satisfaction at the answer of the Porte asserting its right to do exactly as it thought proper in its negociations with other Powers. The French and English Ambassadors are content, like the confiding Lord Palmerston, to take the assurances of the Sultan in preference to solemn covenants.

Advices from Bombay, dated the 14th of December, announce the

o take the assurances of the Sultan in preference to solemn covenants.

Advices from Bombay, dated the 14th of December, announce the allure of the house of Mesars. Ferguson and Co., of Calcutta, but rithout mentioning when they stopped payment.—The disturbance in Gwalior still continued, and had taken a very alarming turn. 0,000 discontented troops were said to be under arms with 400 pieces of ordnance, opposed against whom were nine regiments under the command of Colonel Baptist, who had succeeded in establishing ranquility; but as the force of the insurgents was so superior, it was eared that it would not be long maintained.

The Standard of last night says:—"We are informed by our Parissian Correspondent (whose means of information are unquesionable), that Mr. Ellice stated to a member of the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday last, that himself and Lord Durham had abandoned all idea of discussing the proposed French Customs Law his session in the French Chambers, since nothing could be expected from a house of lawyers. Thus Lord Durham, Dr. Bownerstands and British ship-owners are to remain for another year nader the prohibitive and vexatious system both of customs and hipping."

The filice here is a superior of the contract of the The filice, here in the proposed from the court of the The filice, here in the first object; and the British merchants and British ship-owners are to remain for another year nader the prohibitive and vexatious system both of customs and hipping."

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The filobe of yesterday informs us that the accounts of the unter's Revenue will prove satisfactory—that the excess on the xcise will not be less than 200,000l. for the year—and that it is likely se excess in the Customs will be nearly, if not quite, the sume

charge in the Customs will be nearly, if not quite, the same excess in the Customs will be nearly, if not quite, the same mount.

House of Loads.—The Lord Chancellor went down to the House I Lords at the usual hour yesterday morning to hear appeals; but is Lordship could not proceed with business for a long time; in consequence of there being no other Peer in attendance. The messenguence of their being no other Peer in attendance. The messenguence of their being no other Peer in attendance. The messenguence of the House were again put in requisition, and the Lord rhancellor ordered one of them even to take his carriage and proceed in sensch of some Noble Lords. At length the Bishops of Petry and Herreford, and he Moule of the messenguence of the House of Hamilton villed of the messenguence of the Hamilton villed of the hishops of Petry and Herreford, and he begins of the hishops of the proceeding the hishops of the hishops

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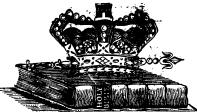
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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKUPTS.

J. BRIGGS, Lawrence-lane, City, doaler in French goods and jewellery. Att. Sydney, New London-treets, Funchurch-street—W. BOYS, Eastbourne, Strasser, wine-inerchant. Atts. Peatre and Co., St. Swithia's-lane—G. W. ROffitS and F. W. JACOI, Mark-lane, corn-factors. Atts. Druce and Sons, Billister-square—D. MORTHER ST. Druce and Sons, Fillister-square—D. MORTHER ST. Druce and Sons, Fillister-square—D. MORTHER ST. Corn-factors. Atts. Druce and Sons, Bouldwards—Inc. The Street, Criple peate—d. A. RICHARDSON, Cannon-tow, Westarlister, Juli-broker. Att. Fowcell, Birchis-lane—H. MOPFITP, Horsleydown-lane, and Shaft Thames, The Criple peater—d. A. RICHARDSON, Cannon-tow, Westarlister, Juli-broker. Att. Fowcell, Birchis-lane—H. MOPFITP, Horsleydown-lane, and Shaft Thames, SHARPE, Lincoln, merchant. Atts. Scut, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Noore, Lincoln—T. PADLEY, Gainsborough, Lincoln-shrie, distanced in the Control of Control, Condon; Cartwight, Bawtry—W. BATTIE, Sheffield, Vorskine, silverplater. Att. Preston, Tokenhouse-yard, London; Brookfield and Gould, Sheffield—D. PINCAS, Devonport, silversmith. Atts. Smith, Chancery-lane, London; Gilpard, Devonport.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Lord Chamberhaint-office. April R.—Notice is hereby given, that His Majestyle next lavee will be held on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at two volcek, and the self-fine of the Lord Chamberhain and the Lord Chamberhain B.—Notice is hereby given that the Queen will be the large Room at St. James's Palace, on Thursday next, the 17th inst. The cards of those ladies who are to be presented to Her Majesty Must be sent in to the office of the Lord Chamberhain to the Queen before two volcok on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Whitehall, April 9.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Send of the United Kinzdom of Great Britian and Ireland, constituting and appointing Charles Earl Grey, K.G., the Right Honour Label John Charles Spencer (commonly called Viscount Althopp); Robert Vernon Smith, Key.; Francis Thornhill Baring, Esq.; the Honourable George Ponsonby; and Robert Graham, Esq.; to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Tresaurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. and R. HOLDSWORTH, Westgate-end, Wakefield, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers. CHARRIS, Broad-street, City, com-factor.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

G. PRICE, Sneinton, Nottinghamblire, twist net manufacturer.

W. HARDCASTLE, Beaufort-place, Cheleen, ironunonger. Att. Stafford, Buckingham-street, Strund.—T. ASKEY, Leadenhalls-treet, City, jeweller. Att. Price, Poultry—T. C. DAVIES, Wrexham, Denbighshire, grocer. Atts. Foulkes, Wrexham; Jones and Parker, Pump-cont, Temple, London—T. BARKETT, Barford, Warwick-hire, butcher. Atts. Holine and Co., New Inn. London; Dewy Warwick-w. PHILPOT, Penmain, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant. Atts. Platt and Hall, New Boswell court, Lincoln's Inn. London; Prothero and Phillips Memport—T. HAIDING, Worcester, glow-manufacturer. Atts. Belfond, Calthorpe-street, London; Bedford and Fidicock, Worcester—D. HADDEN, Liverpol, iron manufacturer. Atts. Lownsham and Co., Lincoln's Inn. fields, London; Pritt and Co., Liverpool.

RIOTS AT BRUSSELS.

Pritt and Co., Liverpool.

RIOTS AT BRUSSELS.

In appears that during Saturday and Sunday last, the Belgian capital was the theatre of very alarming disturbances. The populace, taking offence at some recent proceedings of the Dutch party, turned out in formidable numbers, and, unchecked by any repressive measures on the part of the Government, proceeded to plunder and destroy the houses and property of several individuals, whom, in their blind fury, they denounced as enemies to the country, and for a considerable time succeeded in superseding the influence of order and law by the wildest confusion and misrule.

A letter from Brussels, dated Sunday night, says, that the growing indifference of the respectable classes of society towards Leopold had excited the attention of the police, who have artfully influenced the rabble against the Orangeists. The latter entered into a subscription to purchase the effects of the Prince of Orange, which, with the property of the King of the Netherlands, have been inflamously seized upon and appropriated for the purposes of Government. The affectionate and faithful signs of attachment displayed by some persons who have not totally forgother the benefits derived from their former rulers could not be brooked by the revolutionary factions, and they began to show their disapprobation of the conduct of the subscribers in the true Bristolian style, by breaking into the houses, pillaging and destroving them. Troops were then called out, but not for the purpose of quelling the riot, but actually to assist the mob. They surrounded the houses that had been attacked; but when the mob returned to them, the troops, instead of resisting them, opened for them to pass through; and in every part of the city where the troops met the mob, the former uniformly gave way. Leopold rode through the streets with a numerous staff, encouraging the mob. The Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors had quitted Brussels; and the letter adds, that every respectable family will get away as soon as they became the fo

These houses have been entirely despotited; not only all the carringes and valuable collections of pictures broken up, butsome of the villains carried their barbarity so far as to break the legs of some of the horses found in the different stables.

The publication of Mr. Haward's Translation of Goethe's Faust seems to be creating an interest almost unprecedented in that singular production. For more than forty years (reckoning from the first appearance of the original, in 1796,) it attracted comparatively little notice in this country, and was certainly very imperfectly understood; but within little more than a year from the appearance of the prosetranslation in question, which is admitted to have set almost all the difficulties of construction and allusion at rest, two new metrical versions have been published; two others, besides an English reprint of the original, have been announced, and there are said to be two or three more in preparation. The popularity of the work, thus rendered accessible, may be accounted for by the fact, that, in addition to the satire and philosophy, the plot possesses all the interest of a romance. We also understand, that a translation of Mr. Hayward's notes has been announced in Germany.

Westall And Martin's Illustrations of the Bible.—Another example of the extraordinary quantity of treasure that may be purchased at an insignificant price! Among the countless "illustrations" of the day, these claim, for more than one reason, to mak first—first in interest and fruitulness of subject—first, certainly, in cheapness—and equal to any in excellence. The design of the work is admirable—the execution of it masterly and complete. For a Slilling only, here are eight illustrations of the beauties and sublimites of the Old Testament, such as would grace the handsomest and costlest volume. None that can nossibly spare a shilling will suffer their Bibles to remain unembellished; while those who can afford a little more, may obtain large copies of the fact to bid and the polinge and bearing

BRITISH GALLERY. (Continued.)

A CORRESPONDENT.

We are enabled to-day to submit a criticism on the pictures in the North Room of this Establishment. Next week we may, perhaps, undertake a summary review of some of the fly-away vagaries of Suffolk-street, but most especially of Mr. HAYDON'S Reform Picture, in St. James's-street—which has been named by Mr. FOWELL BUXTON, or some such philanthropic wag, one of the SIGNS of the Times.

Every one (says our correspondent) must perceive on entering the North Room, that it contains the best works of the collection, and vice versa of the South. Nor would we insinuate that this is otherwise than it should be, seeing that the light is so far preferable in this to either of the other rooms. It might be edifying, however (and novelty in an exhibition is always worth something), to try the effect of a transit from the Southern to the Northern Pole, and see how some of the Esquimaux would bear the light. Who knows but it might serve as a triumph to the works of excellence and genius, whose light would shine in darkness, and put to shame and flight many of those pretenders who exist only in their obscurity.

Mr. Wyatt's pictures here claim a decided pre-eminence; we do Mr. Wyart's pictures here claim a decided pre-eminence; we do not mean, in so saying, that there are not in this room works of equal merit in their way, but that they indicate, the *Chapeau Noir* in particular, No. 168, a great advance in one already of high promise in one most popular branch of art, possessing brilliancy of execution and effect, notwithstanding the decided plagiarism of the subject. Many works in this room well support the reputation of the respective painters; but this picture of Mr. Wyarr's will, if we the respective painters; but this picture of Mr. WYAT'S Will, it we err not, greatly extend his reputation and exalt his name. The half-length portrait, No. 1, by the same Artist, of a lady fond-ling a little dog in her arms, and strangely called *The Rangers*, is a far less effective picture, though evincing the same powerful management; but he appears to have been far more careless of the purity of his tints in this than in the *Chapean Noir*. A very clever little picture from the same hand, called the Lovelock. No. escaped us in our notice of the Middle Room.

Mr. Erry has two admirable pictures, Hylas and Nymphs, No. 52, and No. 88, The Persian; the style and merit of which might, and, and No. 88, Ine Iersuan; the style and ment of winds might, and, but for the reason already given, most justly should, claim higher rank and estimation than the works of Mr. Wyatt. In the Hylas, always a favourite subject with painters of this class (and we well remember an exquisite drawing of it by the late W. HAMILTON, R.A., which was in the collection of King George the Fourth), Mr. Etty has entered with a kindred feeling into the expression of the poet; and, both in grouping and drawing, reflects high honour on his acknowledged talents. The colouring is chaste, so much so, indeed, as to deprive it of any higher title than a finished sketch; though it so satisfactorily conveys the intention both of painter and poet to the mind of the spectator, that we scarcely wish for more. While his other picture of *The Persian*, captivates by the richness and splendour of the colour and the painting, still more than by its

splendour of the colour and the painting, still more than by its character and expression; though in these essentials it is by no means deficient. We suspect, however, it was not always a Persian. Mr. Howatan has here two pictures in his own peculiar style, which no lover of art can fail to admire for their purity and delicacy of conception, and the very pleasing style in which the pictures of this tasteful artist are always coloured; but we regret the absence of that spirit without which no work of art can captivate or even satisfy the skilfal eye. We know of no one better qualified to arrive at that perfection in his art to which we know him to aspire; and think a close and assidnous study of nature and living models and think a close and assiduous study of nature and living models might enable him to avoid that unconquerable tendency towards the classic coldness of the antique, which appears to us to mar the otherwise beautiful qualities of his pencil.

No. 133. A Chaldean Shepherd, contemplating the heavenly bodies,

No. 133. At antean Snephera, contemplating the neavenly bodies, e.c., is a composition full of grace and simplicity, and the colouring pure and appropriate. We can remember few things more truly beautiful in form and sentiment than the groupes of those "heavenly bodies?" "careering in their spheres," and the distinctness of their character from everything of this earth, earthy, is no less admirably marked. The figure of the Shepherd, though probably quite true in character and costume, is not equally happy—a slight alteration in the limbs might, we think, be made with advantage; but as it is, we are quite sure that the more this charming picture is studied, and the higher the quality of mind in the observer, the more fully will its merits be felt and acknowledged.

The Sabrina, No. 38-Peasants, No. 69-have little but their

nainting to recommend them.

No. 27, Moonlight, by Arnald, strongly attracted our admiration in the last year's exhibition at Somerset House, and it shines here with still greater force and effect. It expresses with great truth and beauty, the soft stillness and humid brilliancy of that lone, contemplative hour

When Nature sleeps and sprites have power!"

CALCOTT'S Dutch Ferry is a sweet bit, but lacks the originality

which marks the works before noticed from his skilful hand.

The works of Edwin Landsern, in this collection, will not, we think, add to his already established fame; and great indeed must he be to surpass even himself. His mastery over the peculiar class of subject of which he is undoubted king, is scarcely to be described, of subject of which he is undoubted king, is scarcely to be described, though we may presume to say, because we sincerely feel, that by a little less attention to surfuce in his pictures, and more to atmosphere and proportion, he might materially elevate his style. His little picture of A Neughty (bild, No. 4, will command a large class of admirers, on account of the subject, as well as its own merits; but his more striking work is Suspense, No. 144—a dog, of the mastiff breed, watching for the approach of some one, or something, with intense expression, and all that exquisite perfection of local painting, which expression, and all that exquisite perfection of local painting, which Mr. Lannserra never fails to give us—shall we say—even to excess.—
The Eagle's Nest, No. 276, in the middle room, partakes of the beauties and the drawbacks on those beauties, already named—a want of atmosphere and proportion in the parts, which confines instead of expanding the mind, and leaves us little to remember but the mere touchery, with which the eye has been so exquisitely tickled.
Mr. CONSTABLE is one also of whose works we must speak freely, in proportion to our admiration of some of their strange original qualities. They possess boldness, truth, and character, but—and a heavy but it is—they are too often deficient in taste, and distressingly.

qualities. They possess boldness, truth, and character, but—and a heavy but it is—they are too often deficient in taste, and distressingly in want of repose—they rouse the mind, but seldom please the eye. So sure we are, however, of the soundness of Mr. Constable's reading of nature, and of his ardent search after improvement, that we have no fears of his ultimately correcting the imperfections we have noticed. We have often wondered to see eminent artists, after hearing—aye, and after delivering—a lecture on the peculiar and high merits of their great predecessors in art, continue to paint without any discoverable endeavour at catching any one of their excellencies.

GAINBBOROUGH, and Sir G. BEAUMONT, and WILSON, painted freely, not to say carelessly—but it was a skilful carelessness an india

sable quality in a landscape painter, for it is that in which all beauteous and ever-varying nature abounds—but it should not destroy breadth, or sobriety of tone or colour.

We can speak in terms of high admiration of the set of English

landscapes engraved in mezzotinto from Mr. Constance in which the fine quality of the tint effectually subdues that distraction of small lights by which the effect of his pictures is so generally impaired; a lighter hand and a calmer surface would surely add greatly to the charms of his powerful pencil, which, as far as its immediate effect upon his canvass, is too powerful by half. At all events, we ish he would try.

Of Mr. Uwins's two heads in the North Room, Nos. 83 and

182, we speak with sincere admiration—the former in particular—which we think would, however, have smelt "quite as sweet, were he not Edwin called."

The pictures of Mr. Collins never fail to delight us by the beauty the intention, no less than by the beauty of the colour and admirable workmanship.

or the intention, no less than by the obeauty of the colour and administrable workmanship.

The picture, No. 138, Returning from the Haunts of the Sca-Foul, attempts a somewhat more extensive reach of subject than is used from the placid pencil of this charming painter, and he has proved himsel ffully equal to the flight. We hope he will go on enlarging his intercourse with nature—we do not mean by square feet of canvass, but by a larger extent of subject and intention, and wish we could offer him the best encouragement to do so by becoming the purchasers of the fine work before us. We think the general effect might be improved; but every part of the picture, whether sky, or figures, or local objects, is painted with the greatest care and truth, and the such and texture adapted to each with a fine discrimination. We saw lately an early picture of Collins's at Christie's rooms, which for lightness and airiness of form and feature, led us to coaclude that, however his later course of study may have improved his colouring and perfected his touch, somewhat of the looseness and variety seen in his earlier works, and ever found in nature if sought for, and we know him still an ardent worshipper at her shrine.

There are landscapes by Linnella and by Havell, No. 49 and No. 85, of great and varied merits. We have always there as great and warded merits. We have always there as great and warded merits.

names in our landscape department; though nothing can be more different than their respective readings of Nature's book. In Linds NELL, a truly original landscape painter, we see too often, as in Cor-STABLE, a too rigid, not to say obstinate, adherence to peculiarities in nature; not because they are beauties, but, it must be supposed, for the sake of their peculiarities and their truth, which no one can desp. But if this be too real, what then becomes of the artist's great duy of selection from the best of nature's stores. May not this be one of the reasons why the pictures of these eminent painters remainso frequently unsold, while pleasing pictures from inferior hands find ready purchasers—we are too good-natured to suggest any other.

Mr. Lee has several pictures in this exhibition, where he has long been a prominent contributor; and although we see in his present works all those merits by which they have been previously known, yet we do not perceive that advance and improvement, either in style or arrangement, that we should have expected from his talent his talent style or arrangement, that we should have expected from his talent and his industry. Excepting his Sea Coast, Sun-rise, No. 75, which, extremely pleasing in colour and effect, excites reflection in the mind, his works of this season are merely uninformed transcripts, faithful though they be, of ordinary nature.

Mr. Krioht's picture of Sunset, and Mr. Holland's Greenwich Hospital, some unpretending landscapes by Childre and Vickers, in this room, are highly deserving of notice, evincing much talent in the respective artists.

We should be sorry to pass by without remark an attractive and well-painted head, called Amy Robsart, by Mr. Woon, or the picture of The High Altar of St. Alban's Abbey, by Mr. Hart, which has much beauty of composition and arrangement, and a greater attention to detail than has been usual in the pictures of this able artist, though with less power of colour and effect.

e shall endeavour to conclude this criticism next week; but we feel it quite right, if we are pressed for room, to give precedence to Mr. Havbon's splendid work.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR R. G. KEATS, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL, &c.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR R. G. KEATS, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL, &c.

Sir Rich. G. Keats (who died at Greenwich Hospital on Saturds) last), was born at Chalton, in Hampshire, in 1787. Having entered the navy at an early period of life, he became Lieutenant, and was on board the Ramillies, in the action between Admiral Keppel and Count D'Orvilliers, in 1778. He was afterwards appointed to the PrincelGivence where he became the shipmate and personal friend of his present Majesty at the commencement of his naval currer, and of whom Lieut. Keats had the charge and instruction, and was with the Prince in the engagement between Rodney and Langara in 1789. He was made Commanuder about the year 1782, appointed to the Bretta stoop and served with great credit on the American station during the remainder of that disastrous war. In 1789 he obtained his Post Captainey, and at the commencement of the French Revolutionary war, in 1793, he had the temporary command of the Landon, 98, in the Chantel fleet, but being desirous of more active service, was soo afterwards appointed to the Galatea frigate of 32 guns, attached the Hydrog squadrons under those gallant officers the late Sir J.B. Warren and Sir E. Pellew, and shared in most of the actions in which these squadrons were engaged. He was afterwards appointed to the Superb, 74, and was with Sir James Saumarez, in July, 1801, who with five sail of the line and two frigates, fell in with and attacked Spanish fleet consisting of ten ships of the line (two of them three deckers) and three frigates. Captain Keats came up with the enemy at 11 o'clock at night, when the Superb commenced a most destructive fire on the two three-deckers, which, in their confusion, attacked each other, took fire, and were both blown up; but Capt. K. secteded in capturing a 74-gun ship.

In 1804 he was sent with a Consul to Algiers, and put an end to the differences which had long existed between that Government and Great Britain. He was appointed Colonel of Marines in November some time after

fint person to welcome his Majesty was Sir Richard Keats, whom the fing took cordially by the hand, saying, "How are you, Keats" Er Richard married, in June, 1820, Mary, daughter of Francis Hurl, Esq., of Alderwealey, Derbyshire, by whom he left no issue. Hurl haws an Admiral of the White, and died in the 84th year of his age.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR EDW. THORNBROUGH, G.C.B.

Hut. Esq., of Alderwessey, Derbysnire, by whom he left no issue. He was an Admiral of the White, and died in the 84th year of his age. The distinguished officer, who died at his seat in Devonshire, on 48th inst., entered the naval service prior to the American war, as was First-Lieutenant of the Facton sloop, at Boston, upon the softh inst., entered the naval service prior to the American war, as was First-Lieutenant of the Facton sloop, at Boston, upon the somencement of hostilities. This vessel subsequently formed one dis ships which covered the sanguinary attack at Bunker's Hill. In attempting to capture a schooner with the boats of the Facton, shofficer was wounded, and taken prisoner by the Americans. He swards served in the Flora frigate, and was made Commander for it gallant conduct in the action with, and capture of, the Nymphe, 1780. In 1781 he obtained Post rank, and the following year was spointed to command the Blonde frigate, on the American station. He was next appointed to the Hebe, the finest frigate in the service, which ship he commanded for six years, and had the honour of condening his present Majesty on the tour of the coast, with the broad pendant of the Hon. J. L. Gower. When the Commodore struck his separation of the Frince continued to serve as Lieutenant in the Hebe, mill promoted to command the Pegasus. Our officer subsequently commanded the Scipio, 64, for a short period; and at the commencement of the Frince hordinary war, he was appointed to the Labona, 33, and captured several of the enemy's privaters. He behaved most gallantly in this ship in Nov. 1783, using his utmost enemet of the Frince hordinary war, he was appointed to the Labona, 67, and captured several of the enemy's privaters. He behaved most gallantly in this ship in Nov. 1783, using his utmost enemet of the Scipio, 64, for a short period; and at the commencement of the Internet squardon of the ships' companies composing Lord Howe's fleet. In the autumn of 1794 he was appointed to the Roboust, 6774 guns, which ship for

ter of Str E. Jeynes, of Gloucestershire. She dud at Bishops-Taunon, near Teignmouth, in Dec. 1813.—Naval and Military Gazette.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Captain John Woolmore, Deputy Master of the Trinity-house, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The King has been pleased to appoint Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Masternan Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., to be Master of his Majesty's Haspital at Greenwich, in the county of Kent, and also one of the Commissioners or Governors thereof, in the room of Admiral Sir Rahard Goodwin Kents, deceased.

A new stemmer, called the Fame, and a new vessel intended for the Camastander, called the Mexander Baring were launched on Thursday, from the dock yards of Messrs. Wallace, and Messrs. Wasan, and Green, of Binckwall.

The Camastoners of Covernor Gallowny were deposited, on the State, and the General Cemetery, Harrow Road.

Wasan, and Green, of Binckwall.

The Commissioners of Costoms have confirmed that the proceedings will be noticed in Parliament.—Navad and Military Gazette.

The Commissioners of Customs have confirmed the finding and Salan, item Deuston, and Lieut. Hungerford, on Mr. Scott, mate of the Kir revenue cruiser, in charge of the Liverpool tender—that be be damissed from his Majesty's service, was understood that Sir Sunael Roberts would take the command of the Matabar, 84; Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey, (of the Acteon), the Endymion; Com. the Hon. G. Grey, promoted to the rank of Captain, and appointed to the Adams and Flag Lieut. Richard Morgan, to be Commander, and Command the Scout.

WAR-OFFICE. April 8, 1834.

Regt, Light Drags.—Capt. R. Pringle, from half-pay 9th Light Drags, to pptun, viet. J. Comegie, who exchanges receiving the difference, or Gunsalige Regt. Foot Gis.—Lieut, the Hon. M. P. Bertie, from the Royal, the Eddin and Lieutenant, viee Bathurst, who exchanges Regt. Foot—Lieut, W. H. H. Bathurst, from the 1st or Grenadier Regt., to exclusive the receivant, view Bertie, who exchanges.

and the W. H. H. Bathurst, from the 1st or creaming the control of the control of

. H. S. Jones, from half-pay 22d Foot, to be Licutemant, vice to the 14th Foot.
Goodenough, Gent, to be Ensign by pur vice Norris, prom.
H. Burere to be Captain by pur, vice Seymour, retires; Eas. to be Licutemant by pur, vice Bruere; Lord W. F. A. M. Hill Licutemant.

ice Levinge, cuttenants, without pur.—Ens. S. W. Graves, vice Buchan cice Heard, dec.; Ens. H. T. Hutchins, from 13th Foot be kinsigns.—Ens. J. Palmer, from ball-pay 31st Foot, Gent, vice Evatt. To be Adjutant—Licut. A. L. Gwynne

c. C. Flint to be Captain by pur. vice Craufurd, who retires be Lieutenant by pur. vice Flint; T. S. Beale, Gent. to be to be Lieutenant by pur. The Johnston, who retires be Lieutenant by pur. vice Johnston, who retires be Lieutenant by pur. vice Kelly; D. Campbell, Gent. to be

byd. Col. H. White to be Lieutenant-Colonel without put aircut.-Col. H. White to be Lieutenant-Colonel without put Brevet Major W. Hulme to be Major, vice White; Lieut. Iain, vice Hulme; Ens. E. Hathaway to be Lieutenant, vice n, Gent. to be Kanjen, vice Hathaway. be Deputy Assistant Commissaries-Generals.—J. W. Smith Gent.

of Light Dragoons

ages: Disground of the American August who retires.

G. Harriott, gent. to be Cornet, by pur. vice Peacock, ret. ceriment of Foot Guards—Licut.-Colonel B. Des Voeux, ched, to be Captain and Licutenant. Colonel, vice G. Hig-

G. A. Wilson, from the 39th Foot, to be Licutenant, vice

es.
Robinson, gent, to be Second Licut, by pur, vice Rooke, ret.
tt. W. J. Crompton to be Captain, by pur, vice Warren, who
Parker to be Licuttenant, by pur, vice Compton; R. A. C.
Ensign, by pur, vice Parker,
tt. C. Cameron, from half-pay,
of the Trum to bit former half-pay,
can be continued to be the continue to the continue to be continued to the continue to be continued to the continue to the continued to the continue to the continued to th

Coghlan, deceased.
Regiment—M. W. Becker, Gent., to be Ensign, without pur-lan, deceased.

and deceased.

Advantage during the period of their being e-mentioned Guers of the root, the rest limit Company, cumporary rock of Ensigns during the period of their being mund of Colonel Passey, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham in the art of Sapping and Mining: "Gentlemen Cadets J&, C. F. North, W. S. Stuart, G. C. Collyer, C. Unwin, an

re-unsymphame, whose promotion has not usern place, and this birds progoons.

In in the Gazette of the 21st ult.—24th Foot—For Ensign Greig to be and, by purchase, vice Cunyaphame, who retires.

and, by purchase, vice Cunyaphame, who retires.

And the purchase, vice Cunyaphame, who retires.

In addition—Capital J. B. Nonik, upon half-pay 97th Foot, has been perforted from the service, by the sale of an Unattached company, having a settler in Upper Ganada.

On the 21st of March was published, in royal 8vo. nearly bound in cloth, price 2s. 6d. Part I. Cantor E.—II. of

THE WONDERS of CHAOS and the CREATION exemplified; a Poem, in Eight Cantos. Each Canto has separate Notes, in which among other important points, the Doctrine of the Trinity and Immeterialism of the Prince of the Prince of the Trinity and Immeterialism of the Prince of the Trinity and Immeterialism of the Prince of the Princ

Observed.

FINDER'S LAST GREAT LIAST TO THE BEEK.

On the last of April was published, containing four fine-trace Engavings, price 28. 6d. Part II. of The Control of t

The Work to he compression of the late of May, 1831, and to be continued on the 1st day of each month till completed.

It completed to the continued of the little of the late of the little of the li

SCOTT ON THE TEETH. Third Edition.

Just published, by Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Hall-court, price 5s. 6d.

THE ART of PREVENTING the LOSS of the TEETH familiarly explained. Also, an improved system of supplying their dedications, with a description of the Siliceous Pearl Teeth (which neither change colour nor wear out), and the Teeth-Renovator, insensed for restoring their dedications, and the teeth sense of the siliceous Pearl Teeth (which neither change colour nor wear out), and the Teeth-Renovator, insensed for restoring discoloured.

"Mr. Scott has laid down a set of rules for the management of the teeth whilst perfect, and for supplying the defects which may unavoidably occur, that will enable an individual who imay, from circumstances, be deprived of professional assistance, to become his own dentist. It also contains remodes for tooth-ache, accompanied by testimonials from Sir H. Hallord, Bart., Sir A. Cooper, Bart., and several other professional gentlemen of the first reputation for skill and selence."—Weekly Times.

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the above advantages, its peculiar agreeable application has obtained it the favour of the Nobility and Gentry, whose nequivocal approval emboldens the Proprietors to engage for its permanent reception at every Ledy'stiolette, if once used—Made and sold at le. a square, by RIGGE, BIRCKBANK, and RIGGE, 38, New Bond-street.

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DIRESSED to those who value the Use, Ornament, and the assistants to our ease, and foice hieles at a state our control of the facility to these ready effective provided by removed. Alesses, Jones solicit the personal attention of n a new of the facility to these ready effective inventions, and particularly rec. m nead of the facility to these ready effective inventions, and particularly rec. m nead preserved from the progress of decay, and rendered useful by Jones's unequalked Anodyne Cennel. Every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery. At home from Ten to Five, 61, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street.

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ment being ordered in London.

OTT and RTIEUMATISM.—The extraordinary success which aring a period of twenty years has attended the use of Dr. WILSON'S Laring a period of twenty years has attended the use of Dr. WILSON'S THE TIME THE CONTROL OF T

CARLISLE, on LOCKYER'S
MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA.

Sits.—I have made several trials with your Purified Magnesia, and common justice demands a statement of the results.

During my long continued professional experience, I have had many occasions for seeking some harmless corrector of acidity, incident to the stomach and bowels. I have generally found the Magnesia in ordinary use to be hurful to the digsetting power of the stomach when repeatedly given; and, in some instances, both in children and grown persons, it concretes into balls in the intestinos, which is a dangerous occurrence.

conneren and grown persons, it concertes into bulls in the intestines, which is a dangerous occurrence.

If, as you assert, the Purified Magnesia now offered to the Public is freed from Lime, and the poisonous carth called Barytes, it must be inoffeneive to the stomach, and not flable to concertion.

I have, under these impressions, directed LOCKYER's Magnesia to be taken, in several indrances, with remerkable benefit. I think it is a more potent cathartic, and less hurful to digestion, than any other Magnesia; and when it meets with alimentary scied, it must become a purgative liquid solution, and therefore incapable of concretion.

I have sometimes directed twenty grains of your Purified Magnesia to be mixed in an ounce of infusion of Rhubarb, and half an ounce of Decertion of the Vellow Perivian Rark, to be taken as a corrector of Heurburn, and at the same time as a gentle Aperich.

I am, Sir, your obliged sevent

I am, Sir, your obliged servant, Chymies. ANTHONY CARLISLE. Chymiets. To Messa. Aldwinckle and Bounfield, The above preparation of Lockyer's Pure Magnesia is sold at a moderate price, being not deaver than — e common—and it is so smooth and tasteless that it may be given to Infants in their food, without their discovering it.—Sold by the Suspine Sire of Infants in their food, without their discovering it.—Sold by the Suspine Sire of CKVER'S AMGNESIA WAREROI'SIG, 237, Tottenham-count-road; and to KVER'S AMGNESIA WAREROI'SIG, 237, Tottenham-count-road; and the Agent Amger, 180, Oxford-street, and Butter, Chespiele, St. Panils — in Bottles at 1s, 8d, 28, 9d, 4s, 6d, and in glass stopper Bottles at 10s, each.

——ALR RESTORED.—Boston, Lincolnshire, July 2, 1823.——In Gentlemen—Ahout two years since I found my bair gradually falling off, so much so, that I was convinced that in a very short time I should have been completely hald; maning the circumstance to your Agents, Messar, Parker and Son, of this place, I was induced to try your Balk of COLUMBIA; after using only two six shilling bottles I found my hair as thick as it ever was in my life. In justice to yourselves, and a benefit to the Public, you are at liberly to give this what publicity you please.—I am, Gentlemen, yours, &&.

To Messar, C. and A. Oldrige. I. Wellington-street, Strand, London.

OLDRIDGE'S Balk M. ourse W. Wellington-street, Strand, London.

OLDRIDGE'S Halk M. ourse W. Wellington-street, Strand, where the Balm is sold, and by all respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders, price 3s, 6d, 6s, and 11s, jet

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue in good health at Windsor. On Wednesday the KING will hold a Levee at St. James's, and on Thursday the QUEEN has a Drawing Room.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge has arrived from Hanover, and is at the Castle.

Her MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to direct that her mame should be placed with a donation of twenty-five pounds, at the head of the "Ladies' Subscription" for the restoration of the Statue of Queen Eleanor on Waltham Cross. No other lady is expected to subscribe more than one sovereign. sovereign.

THE public news from Portugal which has arrived during the week has not been particularly interesting. There was a rumour in town confirmatory of our hints of last week, by which it appeared that several persons in high situations about the King of Poutugal Master—but to enter into something like a compromise, by which the claims of both brothers should be set at rest in favour of the young Pretender to the Throne; a compromise to which, they professed to lend themselves less for the gratification of any personal or political feeling, than in the hope of benefiting their distracted country by a season of repose.

To what extent this disposition may have manifested itself, we do not pretend to know; but we are inclined to believe that Lord Howard de Walden has, in the noviciate of his Embassy, so conducted himself as to render his recal a matter of absolute necessity. We cannot at present go further into this subject; but of this we are certain, that the despatches which have been received from his Lordship during the last ten days will never see the light in this country, nor ever be produced in the House of Commons, however much and loudly they may be called for.

The fire has broken out—the liberalized kingdom of Bel-

ten days with never see the ight in this country, not ever be produced in the House of Commons, however much and loudly they may be called for.

The fire has broken out—the liberalized kingdom of Belgin is in a blaze; and, as it appears by all the accounts which have been received, the popular King has been trotting about the streets in the midst of the tunuit, rather as a spectator, sanctioning the outrage by his presence, than as a Monarch interposing to restore order and tranquillity.

The ostensible cause of this convulsion is the subscription of a numerous body of noblemen and gentlemen, for the purpose of purchasing the horses, the private property of the Prince of Orange (which have been most shabbily sold by the Belgian Government), in order to present them to His Royal Highness as a mark of their regard and respect. But we must take leave to doubt that this is the real source of these robberies, and burnings, and ransackings. It was an extremely good plea to make—a sort of blot to hit: but we cannot believe that a plan, organized as this revolt evidently has been, and to which the Prople were invited by placards and hand-bills, most profusely distributed for two days before it took place, could have been laid without—if not the aid of the Government—at least its commivance.

It is asked, what possible object could King Leopold have in sanctioning an outrage so conducive to the disturbance of public tranquillity? We see many reasons which might induce him to urge a contest between the contending parties in his little kingdom; one, in particular, to which nobody has yet alluded,—we mean, his own expulsion from the uneasy throne on which he scarcely can be said to sit. PRINCE LEOPOLD is unhappy,—he has said so himself to Englishmen within these three months—and has expressed an anxiety to fall back upon Claremont and quietude; and if His Majesty felt thus at that period, it cannot be doubted that nore, when (thanks, we believe, to our humble humble exertions in the first instance) his fifty thousand pound

For ourselves, we believe that it is the BEGINNING, and that the present outrages at Brussels will only serve as examples for Paris, and—unless some speedy change takes place—for London itself.

takes place—for LONDON itself.

THE Ministerial papers say that they "are now at liberty to sate that Lord Duhham and Mr. Ellice left this country upon no public business, but merely for health and pleasure." This is very comical—a Ministerial paper may not be at liberty to state that two members of the Government are gone abroad on a special mission, and may be prohibited from stating what the nature of that mission is, but to hinder their writers from saying that two gentlemen are gone to Paris for health and pleasure, and without any political object, seems indeed somewhat tyrannical on the part of the Government itself. If the present version be the true one, and not adopted because the objects which these Ministers had in view have all been defeated, the journey seems to have been rather unlucky. As for pleasure, Lord Durham has been more disagreeable than usual, and as for health, Mr. Edward Ellice has been very considerably indisposed.

One person, however, seems to fancy that Lord Durham

One person, however, seems to fancy that Lord Durham had some political object in his visit, and moreover that he had some extraordinary power confided to him in endeavouring to effect it—we mean Lord Granville, our Ambassador, whose distaste of Lord Durham's interference, ill-temper, and impetuosity, has, if we mistake not, been embodied in the shape of a remonstrance to his Government.

the shape of a remonstrance to his Government.

AMONGST the numerous interesting passages in the life of Lord Brougham, no one perhaps is more beautifully illustrative of temper and character than that which we cursorily noticed about a fortnight since—we refer to his Lordship's conduct on the questions of Lord Ellerbrorous of Hord Ellerbrorous of Lords.

The manners of a gentleman, nobody would expect to discover in the bearing of Lord Brougham and Vaux, but one really should imagine that the vanity of the man and the ordinary cunning of his character would induce him to ape a propriety which does not naturally belong to him, and "assume a virtue if he have it not;" on the contrary, upon the occasion in question, he evinced a petulance and intemperance which, as far as Lord Brougham and Vaux is concerned, nobody would care about except to laugh at—and laughable enough it was, we admit; but the case becomes lamentable and

serious, when it is recollected that, however unimportant badtemper and ill-breeding may be in a new-made Lord, the results of such qualities in a new-made Lord, the results of such qualities in a new-made Lord who happens also to be Lord Chancellor, might be of a most awful and destructive character—ruinous to the hopes and interests of hundreds of innocent people, and injurious in the highest degree to the character of the profession of which his Lordship is, "by courtersy," the nominal head.

"Oh," cries Lord Brougham and Vaux, "if you twit me about arrears of Appeals, the Appeals shall be heard—the arrears shall soon be got over—but I will take care not to hear them—and let it be understood, if this is done, the suitors must not complain of the Judge who does hear them."

Now mark this—It was said, as Lord Wynyford was leaving the House of the Lords, and the action which was suited to the word, was a comical pointing of the Lord Chancellor's thumb over his shoulder towards the door by which Lord Wynyford was quitting the House.

Why, was there ever such conduct in such an officer as the Lord Chancellor of English the House.

Why, was there ever such conduct in such an officer as the Lord Chancellor of English he had by the horage of having done more in his office than any of his predecessors—having in fact done infinitely less—gets fretted and irritated at this, and declares that Scotch Appeals shall be heard during

having done more in his office than any of his predecessors—having in fact done infinitely less—gets fretted and irritated at this, and declares that Scotch Appeals shall be heard during the recess, but that he will "take care" not to hear them; and then sneeringly refers to a Noble and Learned Lord, his superior in every respect, as the Judge whom he means, shall hear them, and desires the suitors not to complain of him.

What is all this?—If Lord Brougham know anything of any law, it is Scotch law; but, because he is told there is an arrear of Scotch business, he declares that the Scotch business shall be done—not by himself, but by a Noble and Learned Lord, who although one of our soundest and ablest English lawyers, has had no great experience in that branch of the profession: thus withdrawing himself from what he is probably competent to do, to put a man, who, in his opinion at least, is incompetent to do it, in his place—out of spite. If he believed Lord Wynford capable of deciding Scotch law questions, why the uplifted thumb, and the significant twitch of the nose? If he did not—How Dare He propose, as a matter of pique, and spite, that the Appeals should be heard, but that he would take care not to be there to hear them. of him.
What is all this?-

pose, as a mater of pique, and spite, that the Appeaus should be heard, but that he would take care not to be there to hear them.

Unsalaried—unpaid—and unthanked—Lord Wynford, labouring under infirmities which affect the body, but not the mind, and which attack the opposite extremities to that, in which my Lord Broughan's malady exists, day after day has sat in that House to relieve the Chancellor in his duty; may—such is the kindness of his character, and the forgiving nature of his disposition, that, on the very day following this insult on the part of Lord Brougham (an insult not greater to be sure to Lord Wynford, than to the country at large), he wrote to Lord Wynford, than to the country at large), he wrote to Lord Wynford a friendly note, begging him to sit for him to hear Appeals, and Lord Wynford acceded to his request.

What meanness!—What a burlesque of everything like reason or justice—to solicit the attendance of a Nobleman, whom he had held up to ridicule, and to solicit that attendance in order that he might sit in judgment upon matters, upon which this very Chancellor had, twelve hours before, declared his conviction that he was incompetent to decide.

That day made Mr. Drymy, a Pear, that day sent the

decide.

That day made Mr. Denman a Peer—that day sent the Chancellor and the Chief Justice scampering about the country all Sunday—that day entailed upon the country two old, and fourteen younger Denmans, be provided for—English Hannibals—Honourable Toms, Bills, Jacks, Judys, Pollys, Bons, and Nannys—that day made my Lord Dovetall, and see the first result of that. My Lord Dovetall, proceeds to the House of Lords—takes his scat—and, assisted by the Bishop of Derray and some lay Lord, is prepared to hear Appeals—Lo! no Appeals are there. The suitors, notwithstanding Lord Broughan's twichings, and winkings, and thumpings, and gighings, no complain of the winkings, and thumpings, and gigglings, DO complain of the Judge who is to hear them, and not one case could be get

forward.

His King's Bench fate followed him up higher, and one so distinctly expressed his

forward.

His King's Bench fate followed him up higher, and one Counsel, of the highest grade, so distinctly expressed his opinion, that he returned his brief, marked with seventy guineas on it, to the solicitor in the case, and told him, that, with such a Judge, it would be robbing his client to undertake the Appeal—he could do no good. And what happened at last?—why, as nothing else could be got for him, one of Brougham's old arrear Scotch cases was foisted out, and my Lord Chief Justice heard that.

In the midst of these fine arrangements Sir William Horne is left, pillaged of his office, out of which he was turned (during the two days which he begged Ministers to take to consider of the necessity of having an Act of Parliament to enable him to sit alone in Equity as a Puisne Baron of the Exchequery, to make room for Sir John Campella, who, sitting for a sung and sure place, could do his duty rigidly and fearlessly against the Reformers, whom it may be necessary to prosecute "even to the death," and who, having got the office, and christened his child after the place he sat for, to show how completely he considered it a family matter, is kicked out of Parliament, leaving Sir William Horne in the proud position of being a popular Member under the Ministerial Bill, degraded from his high station only because he was chosen by the Prople, and was therefore unfit to belong to the party who, for their own dirty purposes, affected to give the Prople new rights and privileges.

The lawyers had it last week that Lord Lyndhurs was to be Lord Chief Baron, and that Lord Derman—Lord Derman—Lord Derman—Lord Derman — was large commensurate with that of Chief Justice, that

to be Lord Chief Justice, that Sir WILLIAM HORNE was to be Lord Chief Baron, and that Lord Denman—LORD Denman!—was to be Deputy-Speaker of the Lords, with a salary commensurate with that of Chief Justice! We think Lord Lyndhuurst would not accept the Chief Justiceship, unless it was restored to its proper salary; and we think the country is not very likely to grant eight, or six—no, not even four thousand a year, to Lord Denman, for doing what Lord Wynford and Lord Shaftesbury do oratinitously. gratuitously.

And then comes our little friend Mr. WILLIAMS-And then comes our little friend Mr. WILLIAMS—for he is nothing more—he is at present supposed to be a Baron of the Exchequer; but there, it seems, they do not want him, and will not have him; and, as for Mr. Justice James Parke, he will not agree to descend from the King's Bench to be a Puisne Baron in a lower Court; for it has been discovered that the notion of his rank of Privy Councillor, giving him precedence of the Puisne Exchequer Barons, is erroneous. In society, the Privy Councillor takes his place before the Barons of the Exchequer, but on the

Bench—No. So that one of our ablest and most estimable of Judges would be doomed, if he tumbled upon the Chesboard at Westminster (Kuight as he is), to become junior is board at Westminster (Kuight as he is), to become junior is board at Westminster (Kuight as he is), to become junior is board at Westminster (Kuight as he is), to become junior is law and least of all the Judges in the land.

While we are on the subject we beg to say, that our incredulity as to Lord BROUGHAM's impudence led us into a mistake with regard to the proposition which he made to Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, through Lord LYNDHURST. We heard and believed that it was the judicial department of the Chancellorship (under his Lordship's proposed Siamese Bill) which had been offered to Sir EDWARD. It was not—it was this very Puisne Barony of the Exchequer, which Mr. Pepps had previously refused, and which was afterwards given to Italians III

Ittle WILLIAMS!!!

THINGS appear to look favourably for the return of \$ir GEORGE MURRAY for Perthshire. We have not heard particulars sufficiently in detail to give our readers any minute account of the proceedings; but of one thing we are quite sure, that if the Government is really mean enough—and what is it they will not do in such a case?—to offer the brike of an elevation to the Peerage to a particular individual fis support, the offer will be contemptuously spuried; the members of that family are too honourable and too high minded, to accept an offer which, no set of men, who had not raised themselves to power by the advocacy of purity of election, would venture to make.

To the Wesleyan Methodists is due the praise, and high praise it is, which belongs to consistent and conscientions men, for the part they have taken in the late, and we may existing, conspiracy against the Church. They have abundantly shewn that their sect is to be distinguished from every other dissenting sect in England by the honourable fact of being influenced by religious, and not by factious motives. The Methodists exceed in number all the other Dissenters put together, and, consequently, their adhesion to the Church diminishes the number of our opponents to less than half a million. And of other sects, we believe it will be found, on examination, that the members form a political faction, to when religion is mere matter of moonshine. Their ministers are factious people: and their violent hostility to the Clergy is to be traced to the circumstance, that while the Clergy, generally speaking, are gentlemen, the Dissenting Ministers are, generally speaking, the reverse of gentlemen. There are, in either case, exceptions, but we state the general rule. The Clerg form a kind of aristocracy, who refuse to associate with the Dissenting teachers, because the latter are not their equals in learning, station, or manners, and who will not acknowledge them as hother ministers hereage them they done the rule of the property of the case, exceptions, but we state the general rule. The clerg form a kind of aristocracy, who refuse to associate with the Dissenting teachers, because the latter are not their equals in learning, station, or manners, and who will not acknowledge them as hother ministers because they done they done the validity of

speaking, are gentlemen, the Dissenting Ministers are, generally speaking, the reverse of gentlemen. There are, in cithe case, exceptions, but we state the general rule. The Clery form a kind of aristocracy, who rehose to associate with the Dissenting teachers, because the latter are not their equals in learning, station, or manners, and who will not acknowledge them as brother ministers because they deny the validity of their orders—hine title lackryme. The Clergy man drinks wineshall succeed in bringing down the Clergy to the low flat level of the tinker in divinity. Dissenters will never be content.

The Ministers of the Wesleyan connection, doubtless, feel their inferiority to the Clergy as much as other teachers; but their conduct is different from that of their Dissenting brethren, because, influenced, not by mere harde and malice, but by religious motives, their principles are different. They see, they appreciate, and they are forward to acknowledge the advantages of an Establishment, and the pre-eminent claims of that particular Establishment, which has advars been considered by learned, pions, and impartial men as the bulwark of the Reformation. Destring to promote Christian knowledge, they are unwilling to destroy that, which they consider as the most efficient means for the furtherance of their object. Other Dissenters would maliciously destroy the means, simply because they care not for the end.

It behoves them to treat the Wesleyan connection, the chrose the Clergy to have in cerelasting remembrane this good and honourable deed of the Wesleyan connection, the properties of the people. But when some of our contemporaries, in the fervour of overflowing graftitue, would end avour, by large concessions, to bring them back into the boson of the Church, we crave permission to pause avhile. However worthy of praise the Methodists may he, by becoming separatists (which the Bishop of the Methodists within the pale of the Establishment, we have a disaportly of his creatures; are shall adways hope to defend

Universities, our dignitaries, and, in short, everything but our preaching, which they would render conformable to puritains. Let them have their way, and they will give us an Stablished Conventicle, and not an Established Church.

We congratulate the Church and the country that right-minded men, who have been hitherto styled Evangelicals, have left the rump which is represented by the Christian Obstreer and the Record, and hence the bitterness of those party journals. And we deprecate such concessions as will will to us only half-and-half Churchmen, they will be easily fought, over to the measures of that restless minority to thich the Bishop of LONDON is now paying his court. They are better friends to us as they are. Being not against us, they are, in a measure, with us. They are useful allies—they would be troublesome subjects. Nothing can be more dangerous than, for the purposes of conciliation, to assimilate the Church with the conventicle. Gothus initiatur Romanum; but nevel let it be said, Romanus initiatur Gothum. The absurdity of such attempts at conciliation may be seen on reference to the political world. The Tories conciliated—and the conciliated Whigs turned out the Tories; and thus, instead of having the Constitution strengthened by the adhesion of those who were, at one time, its arowed enemies, whig misrule is likely to convert England into what France one was—a held upon earth. And so will it be with the Church, if, to add to its apparent strength, we admit into its bosom those who are not altogether its friends.

If will be recollected that three weeks since we expressed what whether General Gon Lert the Releian Minister would

It will be recollected that three weeks since we expressed adoubt whether General Goblet, the Belgian Minister, would be received at the Court of Berlin: we were not very wrong—General Goblet quitted Brussels, and proceeded with great clut, family, suite, secretaries, attachés and all, on his mission—yet, although "well begun," his expedition was but "half done?" for at Gotha, his suite, attachés, family, secretaries and all, were stopped, by a communication the very resers of agreable—and the only Berlin the Goblet has yet seen, is that, in which he and Madame Goblet, and the young Tumblers, travelled.

As affairs look at present, the General may never get much further than where he is at present; but our intelligence was pretty correct when we said, that we thought he was destined to be Stratford-Camningised in the outset.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S STATHE I't will be recollected that three weeks since we expressed

THE DUKE OF YORK'S STATUE.

To those who, like ourselves, and hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, felt a warm and loyal attachment to this gallant, high-spirited, noble, and constitutional Prince—the man who first moulded the British Army to that form which it raised the name and character of our country in the annals of the world—a brief account of the column, now complete, raised in his honour, and to his memory, cannot fall to be interesting. complete, raised in i fail to be interesting.

Doubt be interesting.

To us, here, immediately on the spot, the details may be superfluous: to our numerous readers, spread widely over the face of the globe, and to our military readers more generally, they will not be so—to the soldier, the descripespecially, they will not be so—to the sounce, the wast-tion of a memorial to the soldier's best friend, must always

For the testimonial 25,0001, were subscribed. Mr. BENJA-

on a memorial to the soldier's best friend, must aiwnys ne important.

For the testimonial 25,000l, were subscribed. Mr. BENJA-MIN WYATT, was chosen as architect; Mr. Nowell, the stone-mass of Pinilico, the contractor for building the column—the estimate, 15,760l, 9s. 6d.

The column is of the Tuscan order, and is composed of granite of different colours, all brought from quarries in Aberdeenshire. Its surface throughout is, according to technical language, "fine axed to prefer the colours, all brought from quarries in Aberdeenshire. Its surface throughout is, according to technical language," fine axed to prefer to the consists of ten courses of grey granite, from the quarre of Aberdeen, above the level of the ground, and is 16 feet fainches of Aberdeen, above the level of the ground, and is 16 feet fainches for long granite (from the island of Hern) between the first of the end courses and the course of Yorkshire stone slabs, on the top of the encrete. The plinth of the pedestal measures 22 feet to inches on either side; and its die is 18 feet and \(\frac{1}{2}\) of an inch in diameter. The best of the column, consisting of two members only—viz. the plinth and the torus—are formed also of granite from Aber-lecushire, but of a bluer tone of colour than that of the pedestal; and are, to the colour of the colours, of the state of the granite, contains twenty-six courses, and has six nevertures on one and such as the course, and that of its top, immediately under the capital, is 10 feet 13 inches; whilst its whole height is 84 feet 10 inches, from the top of the absonent to the bottom of the capital. The capital consists of we courses of the same coloured granite as the base, and is four few courses of the same coloured granite as the base, and is four few courses of the same coloured granite as the base, and is four few courses of the same coloured granite as the base, and is four few courses of the same coloured granite as the base and in its contains seven coarses in height. Upon the outer lines of the abacus

Principle that "all statues face the South."
This is laid down as a rule—not, we presume, without an exception, as far as London statues go, because the DUKE'S barest neighbour, MINERVA, over the Athenaeum, does look to the Fast—CHARLES FOX, on his easy chair, out in Bloomsbuy, to the North—Queen ANNE, on her pedestal, at State 1, to the WEST—Mr. CANNING, in Palace-yard, to the Ests, and so on. We believe the real intention was, that the Duke should look to the scene of his essential services to his

Fair, to the West—Mr. Canning, in Lamb.
List, and so on. We believe the real intention was, that the Duke should look to the secure of his essential services to his country, the Horse Guards—and so it does.
We are anxious to see the effect of this fine work of art in its proper place when entirely opened. It must be most gratifying to the highly-talented artist to think, that to him has been confided the execution of this tribute to the Duke of York—the tribute of the women of England to the importal Wellington—and the gigantic statute of our good and gracious King George the Third, in Windsor Park.

We do not believe the report of M. De Talleyrand's

WE do not believe the report of M. DE TALLEYRAND'S recal—at least, if it be true, let us hope that we are not to be honoured with the presence of BUONAPARTE'S Aide-du-Camp—Count FLAHAULT, as his successor. TALLEYRAND has abundance of faults, but he has powerful talents to counterbalance them; but Count FLAHAULT——However, we discredit the story. We discredit the story.

THE CAMBIDGE PETITION.

Sin-The character in which you have announced yourself, as to you some observations upon the subject of your letter. That sublect has already given rise to a debate of unprecedented length, and

is likely to occupy a large space in the public mind upon the re-assembling of Parliament. The extraordinary quarter from whence the recent Petition proceeded, and the ominous conduct of some of the leading members of the Government upon the occasion of its presentation, are calculated to excite grief and alarm in the breasts of all who value the importance of religious education and a National Church. I deeply lament that a fire-brand has been cast into the midst of an University where Christian peace should I still more lament that one who stood forth so nobly to vindicate that University against the foul slanders of a male colent fanatic, should so soon appear as the champion of the very party by whom those slanders were hailed as the voice of truth, and who have fed so greedily upon the indecency and the ribaldry to which the organ of the Dissenting body in the north contributed what he could to give currency.

I deeply lament that you should have lent the aid of your powerful intellect and commanding name to shake a system of which you yourself have said—" From all that I have heard, and seen, and read, yourself have said—" From all that I have heard, and seen, andread, Ifearlessly assert, that the manners, and the morals, the religion, and the learning of our sons, will bear an advantageous comparison with all the good that is to be found in the the most famed academic establishments in the world." The aridity with which Ministers seized the opportunity to regain the ground they had lost in the estimation of the Dissenting body, by Lord John Russell's abortion, which that body declared to be opposed to their principles as Dissenters and feelings as Englishmen, has effectually opened the eyes and shaken the confidence of those who hailed with pleasure the strong declarations of attachment to the Church which so lately fell from the lips of the Premier. I would not intentionally "call fo:th a single bitter feeling in the breasts of those who differ from me;" but, at the same time, I cannot mince my words smaller than my but, at the same time, I cannot mince my words smaller than my thoughts. Ardently attached to the ancient institutions and ecclesiastical establishments of my country, with which I believe the civil and religious liberties of all classes to be identified, I cannot consent to compliment away the principles in which their essence consists. You "congratulate the members of the senate who signed the petition to Parliament on the favour-able hearing their prayer has met with, and on the sure grounds of hope that, before many months are over, their wishes will be accomplished." I presume that your hopes are partly founded apon the plished." I presume that your hopes are partly founded upon the result of your private interview with Lord Grey; indeed, I am given to understand, on good authority, that a cumpulsory Bill is already prepared, and ready to be introduced, under the sanction of his Majesty's Government. This has been prudently kept out of sight during the discussion, although Ministers evidently identified them-

selves with the Petitioners.

Now it is, because I think, that, in the maintenance of a system which those, whose champion you have proclaimed yourself, have branded with the name of an exclusive monopoly, are involved, the interests and essential principles of our National Church. It is, beinterests and essential principles of our National Church. It is, be-cause I think that the cause of true religion will materially suffer by the threatened invasion of the systems and privileges of these vener-able establishments, which have hitherto been emphatically "Semi-nuries of sound learning and religious clucation," that I contemplate with dread the infusion into our body of the elements of religious discord and infidelity.

ngious ascora and inneemy.

I will not discuss with you, the question whether the Universities are more properly Lay or Ecclesiastical corporations. The best writers upon English law consider them as partaking of the nature of both. It is sufficient for me to know, that they have, for three centuries at lenst, been the sanctuaries and the source of pure and undefiled religion to the Laity and Clergy fo the land; and that they have been, under the Lany and the tegy to the anat; and that they have been, under the blessing of Gora, amongst others, the signal means of preserving, in the educated and influential classes of the country, and through them in the nation at large, a purity and an unity of Christian faith and practice. The prevalence of dissent and infidelity may be traced to causes out of the reach of human control. Pride and independence, the offspring of a sudden emancipation from intellectual darkness, the rapid growth of knowledge and of science, un-hallowed by the principles of Christian morality, have contributed to dissever the bonds of the religious and social system.

Amidst all this confusion and error, through sensons of political anarchy and religious tempest, the Church of England has ever been the pole star which has guided the bewildered mariner to a haven of rest; the Universities of England have stood in the gap, and unflinchingly maintained the monarchical institutions of the country, and the right and liberties of the people. They have with equal courage and success resisted the tyranny of a King and the oppression of a Parliament. Has all this been accidental and the fortuitous result of temporary coincidence? Has it not rather arisen from the principles of Christian unity and freedom, which a common religious training instilled, and a common sense of danger called into action?

It has been the glory and the blessing of this country, that its Clergy and Laity, as they are associated in station, so are trained under the same system and within the same walls. No one can doubt that to this cause is to be attributed, in a great degree, the absence of that infidelity which characterises the educated portion and upper classes of the Laity of some other countries. The literary calbal which some years ago, in a neighbouring country, formed something like a regular plan for the destruction of the Christian religion, included many who stood high in the ranks of literature and science. You would have Christianity no longer an essential part of the system of the University as an University. Your principle goes to this. You use the term Dissenter, but in a sense which necessarily includes all who are not members of the Church of England, whether Roman Catholic Product. of England, whether Roman Catholic, Protestant Dissenter, Jew, Tark, Heretic, or Infidel. You would not have the University draw any distinction, in conferring degrees, or admission into it governing body, between a believer and an unbeliever. You would draw any governing money retween the Chiversity consist of a mixed body of Christinns and Infidels. All places of dignity and power are to be open to them. You would leave it to accident, whether the Chanopen to them. You would read the accuracy whether the chan-cellor, High Steward, Professors, or other officers of the University when the professors of one of one of one of the University of one of one of one of the University the Church of her only recognized organs in the House of Commons.

The Party, with which you are now identified, would also "relieve the Bishops from their duties in the other House of Parliament. You the Disnopsiton men dutes in the other House of Parliament. You would of course cease to exact attendance at the University Church, or compliance with any ordinances not purely scientific. Church, or compliance with any ordinances not purely scientific.

All should be voluntary. Such is the state of things you would see
established in a Christian University, and you would yet affect
to believe that the change would not affect the interests of National
Religion. Listen to a leading organ of the Dissenters:—

Religion. Listen to a seaming organ of the Dissenters:—
"'Sir Robert Perl is perfectly right in his statements;' and
"the assertions of Lords Broughan and Grey, about the favourable
consequences to the Established Church, which would flow from the
admission of Dissenters to the Universities was in perfect harmony
with the canning cant of Whiggism. The admission of Dissenters
to University degrees would lead to the rapid overthrow of the

Establishment, and that overthrow we should hail as a national

But you would not for the world have Parliament interfere with the systems pursued in the several Colleges; they should be wholly inviolate. How can you justify this upon your principles? Were they not founded as parts of the University?—Are not their en-dowments derived from similar sources, and for similar purposes as those of the University?—If the questions of the University and College systems are wholly distinct and independent, why were they mixed up by STANLEY and Lord PALMERSTON?—Was their senseless and unfounded attack upon the system of College Chapels wholly gratuitous and irrelevant, as it was inconsistent with fact and general experience?—Is it probable that individual Colleges could maintain experience:—Is a probable and manufacturing some analysis of the University, and who are combined for the subversion of the Church Establishment, are invested with dignity, power, and patronage in our body. When Sir Robert Peel asked how, upon your principles, you would exclude any from Scholarships or Lay Fellowships, those who heard the reply and saw the countenance of the Professor of Political Economy, will not easily forget the shouts of derision with which his reply was received, and the singular manner in which his countenance fell, his discovering the dilemma in which that reply placed him. Inst discovering the dilemma in which that reply placed him. You would do away religious tests, as bars to unsubstantial titles. Can you maintain them in the case of substantial benefits and emoluments? Why, upon your principle, should Holy Orders be retained as a condition for holding a Fellowship? Your principle is of universal application, or is unintelligible. It contains in itself no necessary limitation; and this, you well know, has separated from you some of your most distinguished political friends. You would have the world believe that many who have declined signing are with you in their hearts. You pay them no compliment by this insimuation. you in their hearts. You pay them no compliment by this insinuation.

you in their hearts. You pay them no compliment by this institution. What is there to prevent men of such liberal views and high character as Professor Smyth, Mr. Whenell, and Professor Haviland, from avowing their opinions? If some of your party, in withholding their signatures, are influenced by considerations of interest or fear, can we be sure that none who have signed are actuated by low and unworthy motives? Is it impossible that a love of popularity and the sweets of patronage have swaped some? Is it inconceivable that considerations drawn from the lecture-room, and the fear of the establishment of rival schools of science, have operated upon others? Have political feelings and partizanship been altogether sunk? The argumentum and partizanship been altogether sunk? The argumentum and recreamizing has been forcibly appealed to. Lord Grey (prompted no doubt by a competent instructor) blazoned forth the scholarship and the science for which the names of many of the petitioners were distinguished. Lord Palmerston proposed to subdivide their intellects into units, by way of increasing their numbers. The names on both sides are now before the world. Let the world judge between us. Mineralogy will be set off against Geology, and Natural and Experimental Phicosophy against Astronomy. Greek will neutralize Hebrew; and Casuistry, Political Economy. Two Professors of Divinity, combined with the Regius Professors of Divinity and Civil Law, whose opinions are known to be hostile to your views, may well weigh against the Professors of Chemistry, Botany, and Anatomy. You will not, I conceive, be auxious to put forward your two Heads of Houses to those, who know the eminent theological learning of the e, and the even temper, dignified demeanour, and sound judgment of the other.

Some, I conceive, will attach weight to the opinions of eleven Heads of Houses, including those of the four largest Colleges in the University, and to the judgment and experience of nearly fifty Tutors, who can have no interest in limiting the number of their pupils

This letter has run to a much greater length than I intended when I took up my pen. For the present, therefore, I beg to subscrib myself your obedient servant, A LAY MEMBER OF THE SENATE.

En. |-Since the above was received, we have observed with plea-ure, that the Regins Professors of Divinity and Civil Law, and several other Members of the Senate, have attached their nunes to the counter-Declaration since it appeared in the London papers of

IT is curious to see how circumstances degrade men—Lord Melbourne, full of good feeling—high feeling and honourable feeling—received a deputation of the Trades' Unions, who went to him to petition for the remittal of the sentence upon the Dorchester Unionists, and Lord Melbourne assured them that no step should be taken in that behalf until the Kingle without approach to the contraction of the contraction of

Kine's further pleasure should be known.

At the moment Lord Melbourne said this—the fellows were actually under way for New South Wales!

OUR attention has been called to a subject of first-rate OUR attention has been called to a subject of first-rate importance to the nation, whether as its public service or its private economy is concerned, by an article in the *Times* newspaper of last Tuesday; and we have been led to a farther examination of the subject, not only because we are impressed with the value of the discovery which has been made to remedy a most serious existing evil, but because we believe that some individuals, of even scientific pretensions, have decidedly opposed themselves—not, perhaps, to the discovery in question, but to any *remedy* for a disease which they profess to declare *irremediable*.

The malady now remonunced curable or since averaging

in question, but to any remeny we see that the believers in the malady now pronounced curable, or, since prevention is better than cure, the extirpation of which, is declared certain, is the Dry Rot. We are aware that the believers in the absolutism of this plague are justified in their incredulity as to a remedy, by the failure of every plan hitherto suggested for its annihilation, till that to which we are now referring was hit upon—like many other wonderful benefits to mankind, almost accidentally.

The magnitude and importance of the discovery, as relates

was nit upon—like many other wonderful benefits to man—kind, almost accidentally.

The magnitude and importance of the discovery, as relates to the national expenditure (more especially as regards the naval service) will, we are sure, be quite sufficient justification for our quoting from the Times some portion of the details which it gives, to which, in order to justify still further our opinion of that magnitude and importance, we shall subjoin a few statements exhibiting the probable saving to the country under the ruinous head of "Wear and Tear," as well as the advantages derivable from its adoption not only in our public buildings but in the construction of dwelling-houses, warehouses, and manufactories.

After entering into the chemical difficulties with which Mr. Kyan (the patentee) had to contend in perfecting his discovery, the Times says—

"The great national importance of this discovery induced the patentee in the first instance to communicate it to the Admiralty, who agreed to permit a trial of its efficacy, and, in consequence of this permission, Mr. Kyan, in June, 1828, prepared a piece of English oak, which was placed in the fungue pit at Woolwich, a damp place, which no timber had ever before been found to withstand the action of, and which had been adopted by the Admiralty as a

test for the numerous cures for the dry rot which have been proposed to them. In July, 1831, the piece of timber which have been so placed was examined by the officers of Woodwich-yard, and reported sound. It was left for fifteen months under the custody of the Government officers, and then replaced in the pit. In February, 1823, it was again taken out, sawn through and through, and was found to be perfectly sound, free from insects, and from any symptom of dry rot or decay. At the same time, some other pieces of prepared timber, canvass, and calico, which had been placed in the pit together with the first piece of timber, and some other similar articles unprepared, were also taken out, when the articles which had been prepared by the patentee were found to be wholly undergred, while those which had no been prepared were mildewed, rotten, and in some respects almost entirely decomposed.

"Satisfactory as the result of this experiment was, it is not the only one in which the efficacy of Mr. Kvan's invention has been proved. Sir Robers Tsanker has applied it to the timber used by him in the new buildings in the Femple; it has also been adopted for those of the King's College, the National Gallery, the British Museum, the Loudon Docks, and other public buildings in the metropolis. At Liverpool it has been extensively applied in shipbuilding, for docks and churches, and in the Manchester railway; at Edinburgh and Glasgow for similar purposes, and for the canvass as well as the timber of the South Sea ships. In all these instances well as the timber of the South Sea ships. In all these instances well as the timber of the South Sea ships. In all these instances well as the timber of the South Sea ships. In all these instances well as the conduction of the south sea ships. In all these instances well as the timber of the South Sea ships.

Edinburgh and Glasgow for similar purposes, and for the canvass as well as the timber of the South See ships. In all these instances it has been found an effectual preventive for the wasting evil it is processed to remedy.

"The most unqualified testimony to its merit has been given by Professor Faraday, who, in a lecture delivered in January, 1833, at the British Institution, brought it before the notice of that society expressly on the ground of its public importance."

An article has also been devoted to the subject in the Quarterly Review (No. 97), and in that, some details are offered, which shew the importance of the discovery. The reviewer says (p. 134)—

"As to the Royal Navy, we need but refer to the long series of our preceding articles on this subject, especially to that in No. 59, for lamentable details of the extent and rapidity of the injuries sustained by the Kina's ships during the war, in consequence of this one cause. Owing principally to the prevalence of this disease, the average duration of ship-timber cannot be estimated at more than seven, or at most eight, years; and what may be the gross demand of the British fleet for timber? The Royal Navy consisted on the list of January, 1833, of 22 Fourth-rates

31 Second-rates . 74 to 76

22 Fourth-rates . 74 to 76

23 Fourth-rates . 74 to 76

24 Fourth-rates . 74 to 76

25 Fourth-rates . 26 to 36

with seventy-four 18-gun vessels, and one hundred and sixty-one small craft, making in all 574 armed vessels. Mr. Envr estimates the quantity of wood required for the construction of a first-rate of 190 guns at 5820 loads; for a 59 Sixth-rate 963. According to him, therefore, it would take, to build the existing 674 ships, not much under a million loads of timber; and the quantity annually requisite to keep them sea-worthy will be 125,000 loads. In what exact proportions this expense is occasioned by dry rot in seasoning, and by dry rot in ships, it is not in our power to say; but we are sure, whoever considers the detailed histories of individual vesse

repairs of docks, whilst, &cc., to \$3,\$2,\$2,\$41. Is. 40. We will now shew the following facts, as exhibiting the operation of dry-rot;—

The St. Domingo was built in 1809, broken up in 1814, lasted 5 years.

Blake 1808, 1813, 5.

Blake 1808, 1813, 5.

Malwaca 1809, 1815, 6.

Rodney 1809, 1815, 6.

Rodney 1809, 1812, 3.

Queen Charlotte 1810, 1811, 1 year!

Dublin 1812, 1813, 1 year!

And in 1814, fifteen frigates were built of red pine, and three frigates of white pine, and they lasted, on the average, rrange years.

Mr. Kyan believes—and he is fully justified by the state in which the timber submitted to his process appears, after six years' trial—that thirty years is by no means an extravagant average for the continuance of the efficacy of the application; and when it is considered that that application is equally available to canvass, cordage, and all the other parts of a ship's apparel, it does appear to us to be a matter of the highest interest to the Government and the country at large, and we earnestly recommend Mr. Kyan to take some immediate measures for exhibiting the specimens upon which Mr. Fara-Day delivered his able lecture, and which have been submitted with such completely satisfactory results, to learned and scientific men, and persons of great influence and authority.

not submit to the degradation of this important and hitherto invaluable institution, to the personal interests of mischievous, intriguing, low-minded individuals, who have no eare but for themselves, and whose only object is to bring down high things to their own level, that they may the more easily obtain the means of coveracities near the means of aggrandizement.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

THE quackery ad nauseam of the wicked and the weakfor the latter are led by the former, and hence we have as great a proportion of fools as of scoundrels amongst the declaimers against discipline and the maintenance of good order—is growing so flagrant, and is supported by such gross and unblushing falsehoods, that we feel highly indebted to the United Service Journal of the present month, for a comparative statement of French and English military punishments. We give it as we find it, and think what we shall append, by way of supplement, will go to strengthen the opinions formed by the best practical men upon the subject. The United Service Journal says:—

"We derive our information from an officer in the French service, who, at the time the information was afforded (the autumn of 1832), held the situation of Rapporteur draw conseil de guerre permanent, an office very similar to that of Deputy Judge-Advocate in our own service. We also learnt from him that at that period, so soon after less foriesses journées, about 2000 militaires, or whe were so previous to the infliction of the punishment, were suffering travaux forces, and 500 réclusion; that about 600 were annually sentenced au boulet, and flow a forces, and soon after forces, the galleys, and réclusion, separate or solitary "Travaux forces, the galleys, and réclusion, separate or solitary

need. "Transux force, the galleys, and réclusion, separate or solitary confinement in chains, are held as peines infunentes, and subject the condemned to the loss of cast as a militure, and to deprivation of civil rights.

"A solidar sentenced to the boulet (which, with transux publics, is

An action described to the compact of the discovery. The reviews of the compact of the discovery of the compact of the compact

Metropolis—we allude to the evidence of Mr. THOMS BAKER, superintendent of the C Division of the Metropo-litan Police.

Metropolis—we allude to the evidence of Mr. Thouse Baker, superintendent of the C Division of the Metropolitan Police.

After putting in a Return of forty-five beggars taken to Marlborough-street Police-office, before Mr. Conant, in the space of two days, the 27th and 28th of January, 1833, which Return was prepared to satisfy some of the inhabitants of the district who thought the officers were not sufficiently on the alert, Mr. Baker answers thus:—

"Q. It seems from the Return, that many of the parties had for quently been committed to the House of Correction; what do reconsider to be the effect of the discipline which they there dergo?—A. It seems to me to make no impression on them, for the resort to their old habits immediately that they are released; and frequently occurs, that on the very day that offenders are disclared from prison for offences under the Vagrant Act, they again offer and women; but I think upon the whole the women are the word. The prostitutes give us no end of trouble. Last week we took to Marlborough-street a woman named Jones, for breaking a publican's windows when in a state of intoxication. This woman has been very many times in prison, in consequence of having been apprehended for acts of vagrancy; and it seldom occurs that she it tenty-four hours discharged before she is again in our custody.

"Q. Do you think that any other node of punishment might prow more effectual in such cases?—A. I think whipping or solitury confinement might prove to be of use. To be put into a dark cell with most severe punishments that can be inflicted. I can myself an advokier, having been with the Coldstream Goards in Egypt, throughout the Peninsula campaigns, and at Waterioo, and I was sergent that many men who have borne severe floggings without appearing the care for them, have been completely overcome by solitary confinement on bread and water, and only brought out now and then be pursued towards the soliter, as but for the check administered with the coldstream Goards in Egypt, throughout the pu

feel highly gratified at finding Church patronage (most especially at this particular juncture,) placed in such hands, and confided to

A Mr. Hogo, one of the Corporate Commissioners has been sing up the old institutions at Colchester, not quite in the most A Mr. Hoos, moting up the one institutions at Concresser, not quite in the most refined manner. After having insulted the Mayor and Town Clerk he issued a summons for their attendance upon him, much in the form ds Royal mandate, to which Mr. Smythies the Town Clerk,

of a Royal mandate, to which Mr. SMYTHIES the Town Clerk, remued the following answer:—

"gr.," Your coarse and ungentlemanly conduct to the Mayor and superior of the standard of six days, and your animadversions, after our most courteous demensor towards you, during a superior of six days, and your animadversions, alked an accordance of the superior of the superior of six days, and your animadversions, alked will not subject myself to a repetition of your insult. I am with him the servant of the superior of the superior

Mr. Hoge's dignity must have suffered a little by this spirited my, and his tranquil possession of his Commissionership may not improbably be disturbed by the result of his intemperance. Some of improbably or disturbed by the result of ms intemperance. Some of the muffering inhabitants of Colchester have sent to Oxford to ascertim whether this Mr. Thomas Jefferson Hoog, is, or is not the Hoog who was expelled from the University in company with Mr. Piece Bysh Sheller for publishing and circulating atheistical books. It is known that that Mr. Hoog did take to the law, and the Calchesterians are anxious to discover if that Hoog is this Hoog.

Lord PLUNKET is about to put the Seals in Commission and quit for this country for some time. It is not his Lordship's intention to passide in the Court of Chancery during the next Term, the Denary of Down, and the disposition of the parishes annexed thereto, requiring his whole and undivided attention in London during the sion of the important question in Parliament.—Dublin Eve

Mail.

Trades' Union.—We do not desire to be gloomy prophets, but we fancy we can trace in these significant Unions the first symptoms of a break-up of the great social confederacy. They are fraught with hearth, under any circumstances; and when we find them ramifying so generally throughout the continent, we cannot the worst results. It is madness to attempt to make light of their progress. They are signs of the times, as full fraught with meaning sever were the Parisian clubs that ushered in the first French revo--Sun.

The two ribands of St. Patrick have been conferred upon Lords LETRIM and DONOUGHMORE. It is said that one of them was offered to the Duke of LEINSTER—and declined.

The Dublin papers say:—"Wednesday was the Masonic benefit at the Theatre, when his Grace the Duke of Leinstein, with all the brethren in full costume appeared upon the stage; the house was filled to overflowing. IVild Oats was the performance, and Waller, of course, sustained the part of Rover.

The Lordship of the Admiralty vacant by the already gazett mynintment of Sir Thomas Hardy to the government of the Hospital, is bestowed upon Admiral Parker, whose liberality of maciples has conspicuously manifested itself during his command

We regret to announce the death of that worthy and truly benevolast man, John Fuller, Eq., of Rose Hill, whose numerous acts of charity and liberality will long survive him. He had reached a very danced age, and, till within a few days, appeared in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The following is a fair specimen of the authenticity of foreign stories

The following is a fair specimen of the authenticity of foreign stories cooked up at home:—

"The Dara Alive!—There lately returned to Paris a Lieuteman of the French army who was taken prisoner in the disastrous campaign undertaken by Narollow against Russin. He was sent into Silean and during twenty years of his capitivity never found a single apportunity of making any communication of his existence to be similarly, who believed him to be dead. Consequently, on the prainity, who believed him to be dead. Consequently on the prainity of making any common property of the property of t

—In order entirely to substantiate this statement, the contriver of it ought to have informed his readers how the Lieutenant's lady contributed. urved to make a very bad English pun upon her husband's "metal **metal **metal

A most atrocious case of barbarity has recently occurred in a actory, where a poor little girl lost her life by the brutal correction of her obdurate task-master. The fellow was convicted, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

The post of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom has again ome vacant, by the death of Admiral Sir Edward Thornshough, died at his sent in Devonshire on Thursday, the 3d inst. Gallani Admiral only held the appointment since January, 1833, when he succeeded Lord de Saumarez. Sir Edward was one of the dies the succeeded Lord de SAUMAREZ. SIT EDWARD WAS ONLY BERNELL STREET ary, 1825. It is asserted that Admiral Sir George Marrin, the Preent Rear-Admiral of the Fleet, will succeed Sir Edward Thorn-langer, and that Lord Amelius Beauclerk or Sir Thomas Pares PARTIES AND THE TOTAL AMELIUS BEAUCLERK OF ON A POST

STROMAS HARDY, one of the present Lords Commissioners of Admiralty, has been selected to fill the office of Governor of Tempish II. Greenish Hospital, vacant by the death of Sir George Keats. The Gorerment were good enough to let this arrangement be made public some months before the death of the late venerable Governor.

The re-

adounts before the death of the first week in next month-The Haymarket Theatre will open in the first week in next month. This is something later than last year, but it is not the less in season. The Haymarket is the real original summer residence of the Drama-There the legitimate Muse has long delighted to hold her revels. It is the real original summer residence of the Drama-There the legitimate Muse has long delighted to hold her revels. It is the season of the season of

The influenza has been so exceedingly prevalent at Melton Mow-bay during the last fortnight that few individuals have escaped; in some instances whole families have been attacked, and the Gentle-man of the medical section in continual requisition. natances whole families have been attacked, and the been of the medical profession have been in continual requisition.

At the Suffolk Lent Assizes, at the conclusion of their labours, the At the Suffolk Lent Assizes, at the conclusion of their labours, the Grand Jury made the following presentment, which ought to be severally known:—"We, the Grand Jury (of Suffolk), cannot expected without expressing our serious alarm at the number of Passacs on the present calendar, for the hody of this county, against

whom bills have been found for poaching by night, amounting to one-half! It has been proved in evidence before us that poaching is systematically carried on by night, and by large bodies of men armed with guns and dangerous weapons, to the intimidation and risk of many of his Majesty's subjects. And it further appears to us that the offence of ponching has greatly increased since the passing of the late Act relating to game; and that crimes and misdemeanours ance remains to game; and that crimes and misdementations investoem much augmented by the licensing of beer houses, which tends to the general demoralization of the labouring classes.'

The German papers have a letter from Vienna, in which it is stated that an intimation had been given to the French Government to the effect that the Confederation would send an army into S zerland if the Canton of Berne does not immediately comply with the order of the Vorort to expel the foreign revolutionists who swarm in that country.

THE "REGISTRATION SHILLING,"-Several parishioners of St Sidwell's, Exeter, were summoned last week for refusing to pay the shilling for the registration under the Reform Act. They were all compelled to pay.—What a striking proof of the desire of the PEOPLE for the elective franchise.

A pamphlet has just been printed at the Roman Catholic Press at Bath, which designates the Prelates of the Protestant Church as "Act of Parliament Bishops;" speaks of the tithes of the poor man's potato ground "feeding the fat carcass of a law-church wolf in sheep's clothing, whose only duty is that of fleecing the flock;" declares that Protestanism was conceived in falsehood, and therefore can be supported only by fraud and deceit; and calls several of the Established Clergy of the neighbourhood by name "clerical mountebanks, motley confounders of the Scriptures, liars, detractors, fabricators and impostors!"—Wilts Herald.—So much for quieting the Papists by concession.

Some gentlemen of property have embarked at Plym the I Ontario to proceed to Canada, via New York, for the purpose of opening a Bank to be conducted on the same principles as the Joint Stock Banks in this country.

Government have determined that the law shall take its course in the case of the six men sentenced at Dorchester to be transported for administering unlawful oaths. They are now on their passage to Botany Bay.

At a Court of Common Council on Monday, Mr. C. PEARS moved a resolution, declaratory of the propriety of presenting to the legislature, through the medium of the Corporation Commissioners, a request that the Aldermen might be subject to periodical re-election, instead of for life. After some discussion, the motion was carried unnanimously.

In the enclosure of St. James's-park a flock of Southdown sheep may be seen grazing as tranquilly as on their native hills, but as black as crows; and in the gardens of Chesterfield House is a large rookery, where the crows are as fat as sheep.

On Tuesday evening two ricks standing on the ground of the Rev Mr. Buckle, at Banstead, were set on fire by some incendiary, and destroyed. It is considered most extraordinary that the property of this Gentleman was selected for destruction, as he is remarked for the extreme kindness which he has always displayed for those who required assistance. He was very active in procuring allotments of land for the labourers, and was a liberal contributor to the Labourers' Friend Society. A reward of one hundred guineas has been offered for the apprehension of the incendiary, i.z., twenty guineas by Mr. Buckle; thirty guineas by the Association at Banstead; and fifty guineas by the Gentry of the neighbourhood.

Major-General Sir Colis and Lady Campbell, and suite, have left town for Portsmouth, to embark in the *President*, 50, Captain M'Kirlie, for Halifax, there to assume the Government of Nova Scotin. The Hon. Capt. Nonton, brother to Lord Grantley, son-in-law to the General, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to the new Governor.

The present Lord Chancellor, when Mr. BROUGHAM, on the 7th of The present Lord Chancellor, when Mr. DROUGHAM, on the 7th of February, 1828, spoke thus in the House of Commons:—"This letler, which I entirely and implicitly believe, further declares, that many inngistrates are actually in the commission only to support particular jobs; that they are known by the nicknames of 'brewers' hacks, justices of the pewter!"

Those pre-eminently sagacious and intellectual persons th mon Council, held a Meeting on Thursday to Petition his Majesry for a charter to that most learned and respectable concern, in Upper Gower-street, St. Pancras, called the London University. It turns out that some of these civic legislators have purchased shares, and, having discovered that the speculation is a bod one, hit upon this as a notable plan for increasing their value. Sir Peter Laurie, in a most sarcastic way, exposed the whole scheme as a barefaced attempt most sureasite way, exposed the whole scheme as a narelaced attempt to bolster up a tottering Joint-Stock Company; the effect produced by his quotation of the price of shares from the Share List was most amusing. If the exertions of this most disinterested body should fail in enlightening the young Cockneys, they may be of use in be-Knighting the Sheriffs. It is said that one worthy Member was very anxious to include in the Petition the Veterinary College.—Post.

The Morning Herald says that whilst Prince Talleyrand and his distinguished guests were at table on Wednesday evening, a courier minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, for his Excellency, who it is understood is recalled, and he will forthwith return to Paris. The courier received directions before leaving the French capital, not to lose a moment in making every possible expedition to reach This event has caused a considerable sensation among the London. Ins event has caused a considerable sensation among the foreign corps diplomatique. The Prince, it is expected, will leave Hanover-square next week for his hotel in the rue St. Florentin, at

At the Long Benton Agricultural Show, on Friday, W. FALLS Esq., of Gateshead, exhibited a sample of Hopetonn oats. This species of oat is represented to obtain the length of ten feet, and produces about fifty-five bolls per acre!

A letter from Madrid, written by the Marquess de les Amarillass states that orders had been issued to General Robin to enter Portugal on the 1st of April, with a corps of 10,000 men, 2,000 of whom gai on the 1st of April, with a corps of 10,000 men, 2,000 of whom were cavalry. A sum of 50,000l, sterling has been placed for that purpose at his disposition.—Eighteen Colonels of provincial regiments have been dismissed on account of their Carlist principles.

Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of six Directors, in the room of William Wigram, John Petty Murpratt, James Rivett Carnac, James Law Lushing-TON, GEORGE LYALL, and PATRICE VANS AGNETY, Esquares LAW LUSHING-ton, George Lyall, and Patrice Vans Agnery, Esquares. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Josias Du Pre Alexander, eq., Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq., the Hon. Huen Lindsay, John Morris, Esq., and John Goldskoreven Raverskaw, Esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. R. Herlor, Perpetual Curate of Sialey, in the county of Northumberland, has been appointed to the Curacy of the parliamentary Church of St. Mary's Birch, in Middleton, on the nomination of the Rev. C. J. Way, Rector of Middleton, on the nomination of the Rev. C. J. Way, Rector of Middleton, and the Appetral Church, Manchester, the Rev. Henry Fielding, M.A., was appointed Chaplain and Vicar of Christ's College; vice the Rev. Moses Randall, M.A., decensed.

deceased.

hop of Durham has been pleased to present the Rev. J.
tothe new Church at Shildon, in the parish of St. Andrewenisty, to ckland.

unckland. The Rev. C. V. H. SUMNER, Rector of Farnborough, Hants, has een presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Byfleet,

Surrey.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have presented the Rev. JOHN JAMES CORY, B.D., to the Vicarage of Aylesham, in Norfolk, void by the death of the Rev. Charles Norris, the late Vicar.

The Rev. William Wilcox. A.M., has been instituted to the Rectory of North Wotton, in the county of Norfolk, on the presentation of the Hon. Fulk Greville Howard and the Hon. Mary Howard, his wife.

tion of the Hon. Fulk Greville Howard and the Hon. Mary Howard, his wife.

The Rev. J. P. Highan, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity college, Cambridge, has been presented by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the Rectory of Fakenham, Norlolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Norats.

The Rev. G. A. Buttenday, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Vice-Principal of Bristol college, has been elected Head Master of the West Ridding Preparatory School, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

At Bath, the Rev. Benjamin Rudge, aged 65, for many years a resident in that city. He has bequeathed the sum of 100t. free of legacy duties to each of the following chattles:—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: The Bath Cornell Hopping, The Eath United Stundy School, The Bath Mohmouth. The National School of Eversham.

The New Wim. Overton, Rector of Full-Sutton, and fourth son of the Rev. John Overton, of York, aged 31.

John Ovetton, of York, aged 31.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, April 11.—The following gentlemen of Trinity college were yesterday elected Scholars of that society:—Heish, Cooper, Dickinson, Greatheed, Musgrave, Scrivener, Hall, Walton, Osborne, Conway, A. Smith, Atkinson.—Westminster Scholars: Ingram, Clurlion. Hemery.

were yesterday elected Scholars of that society:—Heish, Cooper, Dickinson, Greatheed, Musgrave, Scrivener, Hall, Walton, Osbotne, Conway, A. Smith, Atkinson.—Westminster Scholars: Ingram, Churlton, Hemery
Oxford, Alvil 9.—In a Congregation holden this day, being the fixt day of Easter Term, the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: J. W. Childers, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; W. Sneyd, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Rev. H. Gregory, Christ Church, Kev. J. L. Galton, St. Edmund Hall; J. W. Richards, W. II. Whitworth, G. E. Deacon, C. Balston, Scholars of Corpus; E. H. Grove, Fellow of Brazennose; A. E. Knox, E. James, Brazennose; Rev. J. Guillemard, Fellow of St. John's; Nev. W. Maskelyne, Pembroke.—Bachelors of Arts: James Whytt, St. Edmund Hall; Rev. Hinds Howell, Merton. In a Convocation holden in the afternoon of the same day, the Proctors of the last year resigned their offices, and the new Proctors, lawing been previously elected by their respective Colleges, were presented to the Vice-Chancellor for admission:—Senior Proctor: The Rev. W. Harding, M.A., Fellow of Trinity,—Interior Proctor: The Rev. W. Harding, M.A., Fellow of Wadham.—The former was presented by the Rev. Bernjamin P. Synons, D.D., Warden of Wadham. After taking the onths and being admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, with the usual formalities, to the office of the Proctorship, the new Proctors respectively nominated the following Gentlemen to be their Pro-Proctors for the ensuing year:—Rev. J. W. Hughes, M.A., Trinity; Rev. G. F. Thomas, M.A., Worcester; Rev. R. Walker, M.A., Wadham; Rev. W. W. Champneys, M.A., Fellow of Brazennose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The venerable Bishop of BATH and WELLS, apparently never tiring in acts of benevolence and charity, has granted new leases for three lives, without taking either fine or heriot, to fifteen cottagers, within the manor of Banwell; and in a like spirit, and, as it to further this excellent Predact's good intentions, his Steward has also liberally remitted the whole of his fees on those leases.

On Friday week the Bishop of Carcagarra held a Confirmation, pursuant to the notice which had been given, at St. Peter's Church, where, although the regular period for this sared rite had been anticipated by two years, no less than six hundred persons of both sexes, belonging to this and one or two neighbouring purishes, availed themselves, we are happy to say, of the opportunity afforded by the Dioceson's presence at Brighton. Among these were several of an advanced age, including one or two soldiers; and the behaviour of the whole was most exemplary.

In the Consistory Court, Hereford, on Thursday, the Rev. Arthur Whalley, Lecturer, &c. in the parish Church of Kington, appeared before this Court to receive sentence for heresy and irregularity.—Mr. Whalley, Lecturer, &c. in the parish Church of Kington, appeared before this Court to receive sentence for heresy and irregularity.—Mr. Whalley having refused to retract his errors, the Chancellor proceeded to sentence him to be suspended for the term of three years from the exercise of all his excelesiastical functions, and from the exercise of any emoluments attached to or arising from them; the sentence to continue in force until his conduct is conformable to the canons.

On Thursday last, a very handsome set of robes, and a very

whates many remest or relates to the term of three years from the exercise of all his ecclesiastical functions, and from the receipts of any emoluments attached to or arising from them; the sentence to continue in force until his conduct is conformable to the camous.

On Thursday hast, a very handsome set of robes, and a very clegant silver waiter, were presented to the Reverend Josato Lingaron, M.A., Incumbent of St. George's Church, Hulne, by the Ladies of his Congregation, as a tribute of respect for his public character and private worth, 1834.

Sr. Mary's Cauticu, Rineu, as tribute of respect for his public character and private worth, 1834.

Sr. Mary's Cauticu, Rineu, as the stabilished Church for contributions towards the erection of a suitable residence for the minister of this new church, the chapely being so poor as not to contain a single house. If on 1901, towards his object, provided the sum of 4001, he can be a sum of 1901, towards his object, provided the sum of 4001, he can be a sum of 1901, towards his object, provided the sum of 4001, he can be a sum of 1901, towards of 300 may a first of beautiful to the constitution of the sum of 1901, he can be a sum of 1901, and the sum of 4001, he can be a sum of 1901, and the sum of 4001 he can be a sum of 1901, and the sum of 4001 he can be a sum of 1901, and 1901, and the sum of 4001 he can be a sum of 1901, and 19

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Settlement of the Account in Consuls passed over, on the 10th, without any defalcation, and the Market has since been heavy, Consols for the May Account—which were as high as 91%, buyers—having dropped his morning to 90% %, and closing at 50% 91. The heavy Stocks are now open for transfers. Indin Bonds have signify improved, the premium being 30 to 31. Long Annutices are 171-16.

The foreign Market, the disturbances at Brussels have canased Bighan Bonds to ducline from 100% to 98% 39, but they closed at 99%. Russian Stock has improved, being 104% %. Portuguese Bonds continue on object of great speculation; they have been, during the week, as high as 60, as low as 67%, and closed this afternoon at 68% %. Spanish Stock, after being 31%, has fallen to 30% 31; and in other Securities there is hitle to notice to 32 a 33 per Share.

Spanish Stock, after being 31%, has fallen to 30% 31; and in other Securities there is hitle to notice to 32 a 33 per Share.

A per Cent. Reduced, 89% 3 per Cent. Spanish Stock, after being 40% and 10% and 10%

on board a 64-gun ship, which at one period mennaced the entire destruction of the place. Fortunately, however, the quantity of powder on board was small, and the damage was confined to the vessel, which was entirely consumed.

A fire broke out on Friday night at eight o'clock, in Mr. Hancock's india-rubber manufactory, Goswell-street, which rauced most furiously until two o'clock yesterday morning. One man was confidentially burnt in endeavouring to escape through the finneys. He was instantly conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he lies in great danger. Several persons, also, were severely injured. The fire was fortunately confined to the manufactory, which was entirely destroyed.—Another fire broke out early vesterday morning at a hot factor's, near St. Margaret's hill, Borough, which fell a prey to the Hames, together with the three adjoining premises.

Westminster Hall, which has so long remained in a disgracefully dirty, unrepaird, and multihated state, appears at length to be likely to be cleansed, and to have itself put into decent order. Sir R. Smirke his examined it, and has reported that the restoration and repair of the Hall will cost 17,000l. The Ministers, on moving the purpose of 8,500l.

The CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE MISTAKEN FOR A TRIEF.—As M. Persil was proceeding to the Tuileries with his portfolio under his nurpose of 8,500l.

The CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE MISTAKEN FOR A TRIEF.—As M. Persil was proceeding to the Tuileries with his portfolio under his aurn, the sentine who stood at the iron gate that opens towards the run Castiglione, seeing the bundle, ran after the Minister, and attempted to suntch it from him. The Minister good lumouredly turned round and said, "No, it's too soon; I have hadit only twodays."

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TREASU HER—Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Welnesday, the 2d day of April, 1834, the Arcounts of Receipt and Expenditure for Twelve Monthe, ending 3d December last, having been laid upon the fable. The control of the cont

Appleby Z	Pisherton Anger 4		rresion (two
Aylesbury 1	Flint 1	King's Bench 103	Prisons 20
Berwick-upon-	Gloucester 5	Marshalsea 255	Penzance 1
Tweed 6	Greenwich 25		Reading 3
Bodmin 6	Halifax 2	Whitecross-st. 224	Rothwell 2
Brecon 1	Haverfordwest 9	Lynn 1	Ruthin 3
Cambridge 6	Hereford 9	Macclesfield 1	Scarborough 1
Canterbury 1	Hertford 1	Maidstone 9	Shoffield 1
Cardiff 6	Horsham 6	Monmouth 7	Shrewsbury 3
Carlisle 17	Hull 5	Montgomery 4	Stafford 7
Carmarthen 1	Huntingdon 2	Morpeth 1	St. Briavels 3
Carnarvon 4	Ilchester 4	Newark-upon-	Southampton . 3
Chelmsford 1	Ipswich 7	Trent 2	Surrey (Horse-
Chester (two	Kendal 2	Newcastle-upon-	monger-lane) 321
Prisons) 14	Lancaster 8	Tyne 18	Warwick 4
Chichester 2	Leicester 6	Nottingham 7	Wellington 2
Clitheroe 3	Lenton Peverel 3	Northampton . 2	Winchester 6
Coventry 13	Lincoln (two	Norwich 14	Worcester 20
Dolgelly 2	Prisons 5	Newport(I.W.) 1	Yarmouth 1
Dorchester 1	Liverpool 5	Oxford 15	York (3 Pri-
Dover Castle 4	London, viz. :	Plymouth 8	sons) 13
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xeter (2 Pris.) 15 | ter ... 13 | Prestsign ... 1 | Total from 86 Prisons ... 1,479

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Society be presented to Benjamin Bondablell, Esq., for his constant and devoted attention to the duties of Treasurer of

Resolved, That the sucerc comments of the Society he presented to John Pepys, Cabbell, Esq., for his constant and devoted attention to the duties of 1 reasures of the Society.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Society he presented to John Pepys, Esq., for his unremitting attention in auditing the Accounts of the Charity.

The cases of 44 Petitioners were afterwards considered, of which 29 were approved, 10 rejected, 1 inadmissible, and 5 deferred for input of the property of the Property of the Meeting held 5th March, one Hundred and Twenty-two Debtors, of whom 99 had wives and 295 children, had been discharged from the Prisons of Kngland and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was £290 13s. Id.; and the following

discharged from the Prisons of Engiana and waters, the Copyright of the Internation, including every charge connected with the Society, was £290 15s. 1d.; and the following

BENKFACTIONS RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST REPORT:

William Tidd, Esq.

10 10 0

Redmayne, Esq. (unclaimed Jury Money, Easter Term)

James Gadsden, Esq.

A 2 20

James Gadsden, Esq.

A 5 5 0

George Gipps, Esq., per Messrs. Hoare and Co.

A 2 2 0

Mm. E. S. Lawrence, per Messrs. Hoare and Co.

C. S. Kent, Esq., per Messrs. Dorrien and Co.

A 2 10 0 0

Benefactions are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Too 0 of Benefactions are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Too Dorrien, Drummonds, Herries, Hammersleys, Hoares, Whitmore, Veres; and by the Scienterian, Yo. 7, Craven-street, Strand, where the Books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wedzenday in every Month.

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out on application at the Office of the General Cenetery Company, 30 still a subsequence of the General Cenetery Company, 30 still a subsequence of the General Cenetery Company, 30 still a subsequence of the General Cenetery Company, 30 still a subsequence of the General Cenetery Company, 30 still a subsequence of the General Cenetery Company, 30 still a subsequence of the General Cenetery Cenetery Ceneters of the General Cenetral Ceneters of the General Cenetral Cenetr

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Per Imper	inl Or.	Average of last Six Weeks. Wheat., 47s 8d Rye 32s					
Wheat 47s 3d	Ryc 31s	2d	Wheat 478	841	Ryc	. 326	04
Barley 274 7d	Beans 31s	Sd	Barley 27s	2d	Benns	. 31s	64
Onta 18e 0d	Pense 344	94	Onts 184	0.4	Pense	. 348	₽₫.
Don't There's	(Wheat 39s	8d	Oats 19s	9d '	Beans	. 224	94
Duty on Foreign	Barley 21s	4d	Rye 21s	3d	Pease	. 186	34
		-					
		HR'	rus.			7	ο.

Duty on Foreign — [Barley 218 4d | Ryc — 218 3d | Peace —

At Ramagate, on the 9th inst, the lady of St. James Lake, Bart, of the 4th inets at Bank Hall, Lamosah and of St. James Lake, Bart, of the 4th inets at Bank Hall, Lamosah and of St. James Lake, Bart, of the 4th inets at Bank Hall, Lamosah and St. James Lake, Bart, of a content of the 4th inet, at Bath, the lady of W. P. Robberts, I daughter—On the 9th inst, in University-steet, Mrs. Joseph Ba daughter—On the 10th inst, at Office-place, near Hitchin, Herts, the George Sowerby, Key, of a daughter—On the 10th inst, at this house in square, the Lady of the Hon. H. Lascelles, of a daughter, on the 10th inst, at St. James — Thurch (Admiral Sir Charlet O to Mary Anne, relief of the late Sir John Hayford Thombil, Bart, of Sys Cooke, of Chellesworth, eldest son of the Rev. Charlet Cooke, of Scene to Frances Judith, second daughter of the Rev. Charlet Cooke, of Scene to Frances Judith, second daughter of the Rev. Charlet Cooke, of Scene Daniel Tyssen, of Foulden-hall, in the county of Norfolk, Esq., eldest so George Daniel Tyssen, of Foulden-hall, in the county of Norfolk, Esq., eldest of Gorge Daniel Tyssen, of Foulden-hall, in the county of Norfolk, Esq., eldest of On the 3d inst, at Greata Hall, and on the 10th, at S. Paul's, Norfol the St. St. Anders S. Byranston-square, Silas San Carliste, to Lacy Maria, youngest daughter of the late Col. Richard Clar of the Benzal Cavalry—On the 10th inst, at St. Gargies, Baryanston-square, Silas San Carliste, to Lacy Maria, youngest daughter of the late Col. Richard Clar of the Benzal Cavalry—On the 10th inst, at St. Gargies, Baryanston-square, Silas San Carliste, to Lacy Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. D. Broughton, Bletchely, ot Prances, third daughter of Denne John Parson, September, On Charlet, On Farnes, third daughter of Denne John Parson, September, On The St. to Maria, Woldow of the late Kantanie Stander, September, Stander, September, Stander, September, Stander, September, Stander, September, On The Stand

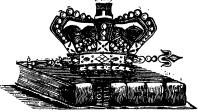
On Sunday, the 6th inst., at Plumstend-common, Kent, Maria, widow of the late Captain George Lefebure, of the Royal Hore Artillery.
On the 6th inst., at her residence, Templeton House, Rochampton, Miss Stables, the younged and only surviving daughter of the late John Stables, Seq. On the 11th inst. at his residence in Devonshire-place, John Fuller, of Rose Hill, in the county of Sussex, Ess., in the 78th are of his age.
On Thurslay, the 10th of April, in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, belored and lamented, Jane, relied of the Rev. Lacius Coghlan, D.D., and maker of the late Very Rev. Six George Bisshopp, Bart, Dean of Lismore. She was a meet and lowly Christian, exemplays in every relation, gentle, a fleetionate were be-

I and blessed.

a 3d inst. at his seat, in Devonshire, in the 89th year of his age, At and Thomborough, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom of March, at Lausanne, in Switzerland, the Ho, Mrs. Broberts, Lessic, youngest damplier of Edward Boyd, Sept, of Merchald, of State of the State

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No. 40, Flect-street, where, only, communications to the Etitor (post paid) are received.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 697.

SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1834.

Price 7d.

OYAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1834.—The Order of the Performances in Westminster Abbey will be as follows:—
[ESDAY, June 24.—Hayda's Oratorio "The Creation," and a Selection Handel's Cristorio "Judas Maccacheus."
[RISDAY, June 25.—A Selection from the Works of Handel, Haydn, Mo-Loo, Betchower, and other Composers; and Handel's Oratorio "Larsel in

apt." 3ATURDAY, June 28.—Selection from Handel's Oratorio "Sampson," and um the Works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Purcell, Pergolesi, Cimeross,

her eminent Composers. ESDAY, July 1.—Handel's Sacred Oratorio " The Messiah," by command

them the Works of Hayon, Mozart, Beethoven, Furcell, Pergolesi, Cimerosa, dother enlinent Composers.
TUESDAY, July 1.—Handle's Sacred Orstorio "The Messiah," by command of Handles'.
The Person of the Messiah, "By command of Handles'.
The Person of Tickets they may require.

Tickets for reserved seats, Two Guineas each day.
Tickets for reserved seats, Two Guinea each day.
Tickets for the Rebearsal, Half-a Guinea each day.
Tickets for the Rebearsal, Half-a Guinea each day.
Tickets for the Rebearsal, Half-a Guinea each day.
The Tickets will be issued to the Music Shope about the middle of May.
St. James's Palace, April 13.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow evening will be performed, Auber's popular Opera of GUSTAVUS THE THIRD: or, The Masked Ball. After which, DER FREISCHUTZ.—On Tuesday, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Mr. Raham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's grand Opera of Don Juan. Don Juan, Braham.—On Wedneady, Mozart's Grand Wedneady, Lord Harry Wednesday, Lord Harry Wednesda

Ballone: The Chair to be taken at halicpast?. Carriages to be ordered at 11—Ballone: The Chair to be taken at halicpast?. Carriages to be ordered at 11—Ballone: The Chair to be taken at halicpast?. Carriages to be ordered at 11—Ballone: The Chair to be taken at 11—Ballone: The Chair to be taken at 12—Ballone: The Chair to the Chair to

among which all the most Granious Majesty), with a Gallery of Superb Paintings, among which all the witters, by the celebrated therebuls and Sersphin of Coregio, taken from the Vitican, by the Celebrated Chernbuls and Sersphin of Coregio, taken from the Vitican, by Mapoleon, forming the third annual Exhibition—EXKTER in WATER COLOURS, WILL OPEN at their Gallery, and the Colours of the Society PL of ANNTERS in WATER COLOURS, WILL OPEN at their Gallery, all dark. Admittance to Monday, the 28th instant—Open each day from Nine Colours of Colours of

anne and severace with. For particulars apply by letter, post-paid, with an address, to R. M., at Mr. Chappelle, No. 97, Royal Exchange and the several severa

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The REHEARSAL of the MUSIC

to be performed at this FESTIVAL will take place on WEDNESDAY, the
third May, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the ANNIVERSARY will be held on
the Cathedral will be opened. The control of the Cathedral will be opened.

Most Gracious Majesty the QUERR, His Royal Righness the Duke of Gloucester,
the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs,
debermen, Clergy and others, by the Very Rev. JOHN MERKEWETHER, D.D.
Dean of Hereford.—Divine Service will commence at Two o'Clock, and the Doors
of the Cathedral will be opened. STEWARDS

The Art of Willon
The Rit Hon, Viscount althorp, M.P.
The Lord Bishop of Durham (2d time)
The Rat of Willon
The Rith Hon. Viscount althorp, M.P.
The Lord Bishop of Durham (2d time)
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor
Mr. Sheriff Harmer
Sir William Henry Richardson, Kni.
Mr. Serjeant Willon
The Helleujah Chorn
The West of the Dettingen Te Deum

The Helleujah Chorn
The The Performance of Music will consist of
Mr. Serjeant Melleujah Chorn
The Grand Coronation Anthem ("Zadak the Prest,")

The Helleujah Chorn
The Grand Coronation Anthem ("Zadak the Prest,")

The Helleujah Chorn
The Grand Coronation of the Cathedral College of the Bishop of the Cathedral
The Grand Coronation Anthem ("Zadak the Prest,")

The Committee respectfully act the Corpon of Royal Society of Musicians). Mr. F. Cranner.

The Committee respectfully act the Corpon of Honoration the Service of the Bishop of the Lord Service of the Bishop of the Lord Service of the Bishop of the Lord Service of the Bishop of the Cathedral.

The Committee respectfully act the Corpon of the Royal Society of Musicians of the Bishop of the Lord Service of the Bishop of the Lord Servic

225, New Bond-street.

TINNOR PAGANINI'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at the HANOVER SQUARE RODMS, will take place on MONDAY EVEN. IN Greet, April 29th, when he will have the honour of performing several of his most favourite pieces, and likewise of introducting his New Instrument the Paginini Viola. Ticket 106, 6d. each, to be had at the Rooms.

ING next, April 29th, when he will have the honour of performing several of his most favourtie pieves, and likewise of introducing his New Instrument the Paginian Voles.

Tickets 10e, 6d. each, to be had at the Rooms.

OYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS.—Handel's sublime Oractories of the North Control of The MESCIAR, will be performed, under the Patromage of their Most Gracious MAJESTES, by the State of Ancient Masle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Morning, April 28. Leader, Mr. F. Camer; Conductor, Mr. W Knyett.

May 2, Morning, April 28. Leader, Mr. F. Camer; Conductor, Mr. W Knyett.
—Tickets to be had at the principal music abops.

M. SIMCOCK, Sec.
—Tickets to be had at the principal music abops.

M. SIMCOCK, Sec.

THE GUREN'S MOST EXCHILINAT MAJESTY.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias.

His Majesty the King of FOREIGNERS in DISTRESS.—
His Majesty the King of Frontia.

His Majesty the King of Swesson and Norway.

His Majesty the King of Swesson and Norway.

His Majesty the King of Swesson and Norway.

His Majesty the Little of WELLINGTON, K.G. &c. &c.

The ANNIVERARAY DINNER will take place at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on THORDAY NEXT, April 24, a fall-past 50 clock.

STEWARDS.

Winn. Kneutler, Esq.

Heny Hope Werninck, Esq.

CHAS MURRAY, Hon. Secretary, 59, Chancery-lane; and at the Society's Offices, 10, Finsbury Chambers, London-vall.

EVLLER'S FREEZING MACHINE, my which different lees, 50, Chancery-lane; and at the Society's Offices, 10, Finsbury Chambers, London-vall.

Annucery-tane; and at me society's omces, 10, Finsbury Chambers, London-wall.

In the Lers of the Machine, the which different less, from one to twelve quarts, can be made in a few minutes, and repeated as often as required. The Freezing Apparatus, by which Cream and Water less can often as required for the maches are the warmed season, to present the necessity of opening the ice-three weeks in the warmed season, to present the necessity of opening the ice-three weeks in the warmed season, to present the necessity of opening the ice-three weeks in the warmed season, to present the necessity of opening the ice-three weeks in the warmed season, to present the necessity of opening the ice-three presents of the machine season, to present the necessity of opening the ice-three years of the present the present the control of the present the

A long's THEATRE.—BOXES on the various Tiers may be engaged by the Night at SLM's Reyal Subscription Library), St. James's street; and also the sate PRIVATE BOXES at all the three sand for the Franck Plays.

A Box at Ovent Gardan Let for J. 111 6
Opera Pit Lickets ... 0. 8 6 each.

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The Vear
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CERMAN SPA. BRIGHTON DABLY ST. BUNDS SOCKET

The Quarter

The Quarter

The Quarter

The Quarter

The Quarter

The Quarter

Subscribers are entitled to the immediate perusal of all New Books, Magaziner, and Reviews.

FRMAN SPA, BRIGHTON-PARK.—The PUMP-ROOM will be OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY, the 5th of Maynext. Hot Mineral Waters:—Carls and and Eune. Cold Mineral Waters:—Sea, Pyrmont, Eger, Marienhad, Obersalz-brunnen, Seltzer, Pullna, &c. &c.—The Cold Mineral Waters:—En also to be had in Bottles of Messrs. G. Waugh and Co., Chemista, 177, Regent-street; Mr. J. Lucas, Chemist, 63, Chespside; and of other respectable Chemista in the metropolis and provincial towns.

TONDON and GREENWICH RAILWAY COMPANY, inc.

Corporated 1853.—The Directors of this Company being desirous to avail for Locomotive Ragines for Railways, they invite the Manufacturers of such Engines to forward to this office for their consideration any Proposition, with all particulars for supplying the same. The Directors anticipate that four Engines of Ten, and two of Fifteen Horse Power, will be best suited for their work at the commencement of their operations.

Office, 26, Connill, April 2, 1834.

ON DON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

Secretary to the Board.

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Heavy Rosametr, Eg.,
Villiam Robert Keith Douglas, Eg.,
Joseph Edalie, Eg.,
Str. Thomas Fremantle, Bart. M.P.
Charles Gibbes, Eq.,
Heavy Rosametr, Eg.,
William Robert Keith Douglas, Eg.,
Joseph Edalie, Eg.,
Str. Thomas Fremantle, Bart. M.P.
Charles Gibbes, Eq.,
Heavy Rosametr, Eg.,
William Robert Keith Douglas, Eg.,
Joseph Edalie, Eg.,
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Charles Gibbes, Eq.,
Heavy Rosametr, Eg.,
Pearson Thompson, Key.
Pearson Thompson, Key.

Matthew Roulton Rennie, Eg.,
Matthew Roulton Rennie

of two per cest, per annum. Sums abore 2/1000 lodged on deposit, at interest, must be subject to special agreement. By order of the Board.
London, April 16, 1834.

JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, Manager.
PLENDID CHINTZ COTTON FURNITURES. RALES
and CO. have now the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Funilies formishine, that they have just completed their new Assortment of SPRING PATTERNS, which are or a most splendid, unique, and, novel description, and embrace every description of Furniture spropriate for Bedg, Drawing-rooms, Tents, &c. Old Patterns at one half their original price.—
Z. TAVISTOKE-STREET, Covent-garden.

CARPETS.—DIACK and Co. have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are exhibiting at present a most extensive variety of Brissels and other Carpeting, of the most superb patterns and unrivalled qualities, at prices under any house in town. Their Stock of Chintzes, Morean, Merino Damaska, and Silk Furnitures, is unequalled in variety, quality, and exception of the property of the prope

turers and Palentees, ROBERT FRANKS and CO., 140, Regent-street, and C. Riedross-rieter, City.

NONDON-MADE SILVER WATCHES, double bottomed cases, very fine movements, jewelled, &c., may be bought for four Guineas cach, warranted, of THOMAS COX SAVORY, 47, Cornhill, London.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES, CONTROLLED CONTROLLED

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

MERRY, jun., Norwich, com-merchant. Atts. Brutton and Chyperton nod-row. London—S. HUCKRRY, Scafford, Lactester-hire, fellinonter Jaques and Co., Barnard's Inn. London; Holnyde, Halfars—W. Dolt titles of the City of Hersford, coal-marchant. Atts. Robinson, Queen-street, Southwark-bridge, London; Gough, Higg-ford—P. RafTHERTON, Letter stage-coach-proprietar. Atts. Armstrong; Staple lun, London; Knapper

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

TRIDAT'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

E. T. SMITH, London-road, St. George's-fields, dealer—S. FORSTER, L.

SMITH, and J. JEWITT, Manchesier, cotton-spinners.

BANKRUPTCES SUPERSDED.

J. T. TWELLS, Tamworth, Staffordshire, draper—P. E. WEBER, Liverpool, James-Sounder.

J. T. TWELLS, Tainworth, Staffordshire, draper—P. E. WEBER, Liverpool, Jonathounder.

BANKRUPTS.

D. SHEPHERD, Hereford-place, Commercial-road, haberdasher. Att. Whene, Readenhall-street—H. Binsted, Southampton-buildings. Holborn, ciparteller. Att. Evans., Girgs J. Bins-quare—H. N. T.ET., Chespaide, shoemaker. Att. Villett, Evans., Girgs J. Bins-quare—H. N. T.ET., Chespaide, shoemaker. Att. Willett, Seasy, et al. Strand—W. A. JARRIN, Quadrant, Regent-street, Att. Villett, Seasy, et al. Literature, J. A. JARRIN, Quadrant, Regent-street, Evillett, Seasy, et al. Literature, J. L. Lander, J. R. L. Brids, and J. L. Brids, et al. R. Lings, Banklersbury—W. BATTIE, Sheffield, silver-plater. Atts. Preston, Tokenburse-yard; Brookfield and Gould, Sheffield—J. TREGONING, Manchester, dealer. Atts. Addington, Gregory, and Faulkner, Bedford-row; Makinson, Manchester: SwEST, Bwathling, Southemptonsbire, fellunonger. Att. Lee, Winchester; Sheppard, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—The Duke of Wellington presented petitions from the county of Norfolk against the separation of Church and State. Earl Gray presented a petition from the High Sheriff and Grand Juny of Thepreary county against a repeal of the Union.

The Earl of Carlistic presented a petition from the High Sheriff and Grand Juny of Thepreary county against a repeal of the Union.

The Earl of Carlistic presented a petition from the hand-loom weavers of Completon, representing the deplorable condition to which they were reduced; their wages being no more than 5s. weekly.—Adj.

Tuesnay.—After the presentation of petitions in favour of the Established Church, and for the relief of Dissenters,

The Lords Charcelloa entered into a brief explanation of his views respecting the New Beer Act. His Lordship, in giving a history of the measure, said, that the provision which allowed the drinking of ale upon the premises, and out of which the evils appeared the House arisen, was not contained in his original Bill, but was subsequently adopted upon the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons. He thought that more time ought to be allowed in order to try whether the evils were or were not incurable. He was in remote parts of the country, where there was no police to look after them, that beer shops produced such injurious effects as were complained of: by only permitting them in towns and villages, it appeared to him that a great portion of the existing evils might be overcome.—Lord Surgitud him them to the present system.—Lord Kenyon expressed his determination to bring forward a measure for its correction.—The Bishop of London hoped that in so doing his Lordship would not forget the gin-shops. After a few words from Lords Ellendon and Melbourne, the conversation dropped.

The Bills on the table were then advanced in their respective stages.—Adjourned.

tages.—Adjourned.

Wennspay.—After several petitions were presented against the lessecration of the Sabbath and the demorahising effects of berrouses, the Loan Chancetton moved for certain returns connected with public education, and entered into a long explanation of his irews upon that subject. After a few words from Lord Wynforn, who regretted that a subject of such vast importance as the present and been brought before their Lordships without notice, the Returns were ordered.—Adjourned.

Turnspay.—Betitions was presented if forces of the Established.

THURSDAY.—Petitions were presented if favour of the Established
Aburch, in favour of the corn laws, and for the better observance of
the Sabbath

Thurch, in favour of the corn laws, and for the better observance of he Sabbath.

Lord Kennon introduced a Bill for the better regulation of beerhouses. The object of the Bill was to limit the right of drinking on the premises. His only wish was to have the Bill printed, that titention might be turned to the subject.—The Bill was read a first ime, and ordered to be printed.

The Earl of Warnick presented a petition from the master hatters of London, for the suppression of Trades' Unions.

On the motion of the Marquess of Werneath, a Bill to prevent he burning of land in Ireland was read a second time, and referred o a Select Committee.—Adjourned.

the burning of land in Ireland was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.—Adjourned.

Frinax.—The Duke of Gloucester gave notice that on Monday next he would present a petition, signed by 258 Members of the Senate of the University, of Cambridge at present assembled in the University, praying their Lordships not to agree to the changes asked by a petition were presented on the 21st of March, signed by 63 resident Members of the University.

Several petitions were presented against the desceration of the Sabbath, and in invoor of the claims of the Dissenters, and a few gainst altering the Clurch Patronage of Scolland.

A conversation respecting the intended musical festival in Westminster Abbey was introduced by the Duke of Newcastle, who described such performances as contrary to one of the canons of the Church.—Earl Gray could see no objection to such a festival being conducted in the Abbey, precisely in the same way as during the reign of George 111.—The Earl of Malmsbaux spoke to the same effect; after which the conversation dropped.

The English and Irish Judgments Bill went through a Committee.—The Smuggling Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, after a desultory conversation, in which several Noble Lords took part.—Adjourned.

The Snuggling Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, after a desultory conversation, in which several Noble Lords took part.—Adjourned.

IIOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—At the early siting, petitions were presented against the Repeal of the Union; on agricultural distress; for the relief of Dissenters; for the better observance of the Schotter and various minor subjects. The House divided on the Schotter and addition of Missenters; for the better observance of the Schotters having Bill, when there appeared a majority against the second ending of Mills when there appeared a majority against the second ending of Supply, and Mr. S. Rice brought forward the miscellaeous estimates. The first resolution he said, he took out of its course, because it was on account of the "Revising Barristers," whose demands had been too long left outstanding; the grant was for 22,500 and had been too long left outstanding; the grant was for 52,500 mind had been too long left outstanding; the grant was for 11,000! for the purchase of two pictures (Corregtos); the Right Hon. Gent. added, that the public half given pictures is the proposed gallery to the amount of 65,000l.—Sir R. Pent. expressed his concurrence in the voke—Mr. S. Rice then moved, amongst other grants, 8,000l. towards the new buildings at the British Mussum; 37,000l. on account of works at Windsor Castle; 13,000l. one count of the National Gallery; 17,000l. for the restoration and repair of Wetsminster Hall; and 6,500l. for revenue buildings in Bristol. These votes were severally agreed to.

The House having resumed, the Report of the Bribery at Elections Sill was received, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Wednesday.

Torsnay.—Lord Howirk obtained leave to bring in a Bill to unite under one jurisdiction the district of North Durham and the town of Berwick-upon—Tweed.

Mr. Resauck then bought forward his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the means of remedying the evils which exist in the form of the Government of Upper and Lover Canada. T

of his plun for effecting the commutation of Tithes. His Lordship's propositions, as far as we can understand them, are as follow.—Commissioners are to be appointed to ascertain the value of the tithe and the value of the pasture and arable land inteach county. The value of the tithe to be computed on the actual average receipts during the last five years. From these valuations the proportion of the rent of land for which tithe is to be commuted in each county is to be determined, pasture and arable land being charged in different proportions of their rental, but charged in such a proportion as to secure to the Clergy a permanent and undiminished income. The owner of the land, and not the occupier, to be subject to this charge, and to have the option of redeeming it, at any time, at twenty-five years' purchase. In each diocese ecclesiastical trustees are to be appointed by the Bishop to receive the redemption monies, to invest them in land or upon mortgage, or in the Funds, and to pay over to the incumbent of each purish the rent or income arising from the investment of the money which his parish, by the above process, shall'actually have produced.—Mr. Baring, Sir R. Petz, Sir R. Inglis, and other Members, made a few remarks, expressly reserving their opinions on the plan until they saw it detailed in the printed Bill.—The Resolutions were then put and agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a Bill founded on the same.

Weddenstand, The morning sitting was chiefly occupied with a discussion on the presenting of a petition from 7,000 Unionists at Kingston-upon-Hull, praying for the remission of the sentence passed upon the six labourers tried at Dorchester. Several Members complained of the severity of the sentence.

There being but then Members present at five o'clock, the House did not sit in the evening.

THURDDAY.—At the morning sitting Mr. CLAY presented a petition for leave to make from bonded corn or flour biscuits for shipping.—Mr. P. THONSON observed that the subject had been under the consideration

should be relieved from the payment of fees.

Mr. C. Berrekere brought in a Bill to amend the law which regulates the transmission of newspapers through the Post-office. Ordered to be read a second time on the 5th of May.

Mr. Ewarr obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the 52d feorge III., cap. 55, regarding the assemblage of persons in private houses for purposes of a religious worship.

The Chancelon of the Exengura them brought forward his motion on the subject of the Poor Laws. diffect of the fine of the interest of the tended of the interest of the tended of the content of the content of the legislature to do so, he referred to the appointment and the labours of the Commission from which the valuable body of evidence had emanated, on the statements of which he rested the necessity of an immediate change. The working of the present system he described as most ruinous—worse than an agrarian law, for an agrarian law contemplated a division of property, but this system promised the destruction of all property. In alluding to the general measuse of the Government his Lordship remarked, the House would see that it proposed to alter the allowance system, to deprive the majority of out-door paupers of relief, and to vest discretionary power in the Commissioners for framing rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying the law into effect. There were two other questions of importance which he must touch upon. The first related to the law of settlement. He needed not to observe that any Hon. Member who was at all acquainted with the subject must see that the present law was most complicated, leading to great expense, much vexatious litigation, and interfereing with the free employment of labour. At first he had thought that the best mode of gaining a settlement would be by hirring and service, but he now felt convinced that every mode ought to be nholished, except that of birth and right nequired by marriage. What he proposed was that every one should follow the settlement of his parents till he was sixtee

next.

Mr. Ewart brought in Bills for the further repeal of capital punishment in certain cases of burglary, to allow Counsel to persons charged with felony, and to abolish the practice of hanging in chains. The Chancellon of the Excheques intimated his intention of making another Financial statement in a short while, when he would communicate all that was intended to be done for the relief of agriculture.

making another Financial statement in a short while, when he would communicate all that was intended to be done for the relief of agriculture.

Mr. LITTLETON stated, in answer to a question from Colonel Pactivat, that the Law Officers of the Crown had received instructions to prosecute the Roman Catholic Clergyman whose evidence had drawn when the reprehension of the Bench, during a late trial at the Assizes for the county of Cork.

Mr. Secretary Stalley, in a Committee on the King's Message, moved that compensation be granted to the officers of the Order of the Bath, in lie of fees.—Mr. Hume objected to this course, and wished inquiry to be made into the fees, before the public should be burdened with fresh costs. With the view of effecting such inquiry, he should move the Chairman report progress.—Sir S. Whalley seconded this amendment.—Mr. Secretary Stanley said that it was his object to inquire into the amount of fees, and believed it would be found there was no adequate ground for claiming them. He was ready to submit the whole question to a Committee, buthe hoped the amendment would not be pressed, as there ought to be some answer to the message.—Sir E. Corrivoron said that he had resisted the fees (between 3001. and 4001.) demanded; and had told the first Lord of the Admirally that rather than pay for the honour he would decline it.—Sir R. Petz observed, that however desirable it might be to effect reforms, it was to be hoped that they would be ready to refer to a Committee, if that course were preferred to an inquiry by the Treasury.—Mr. Hume withdrew his amendment, and the original resolution was agreed to.

Mr. S, Rice afterwards, in Committee of Supply, moved the re-

mainder of the Miscellaneous Estimates, which called forth at sultory conversation. There were grants for the Special Justice for the West India Colonies; for Emigration Agents to guard against frauds, and to see that the laws were enforced, &c.

Lord Althour brought up the Bill for the amendment of the Por Laws, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday se'anight.—Adjourned.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Whitehall, April, 1834.—The King has been pleused to direct letters patent to be passed under the Greent Seni, granting unto Admind Sir George Martin, G.C.1 the office on place of Wice Adminal of the United Kingdom of Great British and the office on place of Wice Adminal of Mutted Kingdom of Great British and the Navies and Sens of the said United Kingdom, in the room of Adminal Sir Edward Hornbround, deceased.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seni, granting unto the Hon. Adminal Sir Robert Shopford, G.C.B., the Great Seni, granting unto the Hon. Adminal Sir Robert Shopford, G.C.B., to desire of the Admiral of the Vavies and Sens of the Admiral of the Vavies and Sens of the Admiral's thereof, and also of Rear-Adminal of the Vavies and Sens of the Admiral's thereof, and also of Rear-Adminal of the Vavies and Sens of the Admiral's thereof, and also of Rear-Adminal of the Vavies and Sens of the Admiral's thereof, and the Vavies and Sens of the Admiral's the Vavies and Sens of the Admiral Sir Honson Sens of the Admiral Sir Honson Materman Hardy, Bart. G.B., to be Master of his Major. Honspital at Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in the room of Admiral Sir Robert Shopford, G.C.B., to be Master of his Major. Honspital at Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in the room of Admiral Sir Rad. Goodwin Keats, deceased.

13th Lt. Dragoons—Cornet W. M. Jultim to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hards, who retires: Rose for the Control, by pur. vice Julius, April 18, 186, Lt. Dragos—Cornet R. Pattinson to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hards, Ut. Dragos—Cornet R. Pattinson to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hards, Ut. Dragos—Cornet R. Pattinson to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hards, Dragos—Cornet R. Pattinson to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hards, Dragos—Cornet R. Pattinson to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hards, Dragos—Cornet R. Pattinson to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hards, Dragos—Cornet R. Pattinson to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hards, Dragos—Cornet R. Pattinson to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hards, Dragos—Cor

April 18. dist-Ens. H. Kelly to be Lieut. by pur. vice Johnes, prom.; 1. 7 James to be Lieut. by pur. vice White, who retires; E. Steef, Gent. to be Fas. by pur. vice Nelly, April 18. 837-831, 1 James to be Lieut. by pur. vice White, who retires; E. Steef, Gent. to be had by pur. vice Johnes; Asst. Sturg. Gardiner, from 56th, to be Assist. Surg., April 18. Dorrs Moura, April 18.—This day week orders were received heid proceed with the three line-of-battle ships at this port, which has been some weeks occasionally progressing toward a state for ome missioning, in all respects as with ships intended for immediate achieverice, by completing their topmast and running rigging, stowing and storing them, getting boats and sails on board, so that they may only require being manned to proceed to sea. Similar orders has been received at Plymouth and Sheerness, to expedite the ships intended to be fitted out at those ports. On Monday, the Dee brought to the Rainbow. It is expected the Dee will carry out Rear-Admin Gage to Lisbon.

The funeral of Admiral Sir R. Keats took place on Saturday & Greenwich, with all the pomp and dignity of naval and military deservance. The Lords of the Admiralty, and all the naval officeral His Majesty's Household, attended. At a little after three clock the procession, headed by the band of the Royal Marines, formed in the great quadrangle of the building, opposite the Governor's house and on the coffin being brought out (borne by eight pensioners who served under Sir Richard in the Superb), a signal was hoisted hailman, high, fired minute gans, which the Royal Chupel. The fring duning the funeral service ceased, but was resumed on the re-forming of my procession, and continued until the body reached the manusolem in the burial-ground of the institution. The whole of the great square house of the procession passed.

Captain Seymour, 43d. Light Infantry, Captain Craufurd, 88h. Light Infantry, and Captain Johnson, 83d Regiment, Licettennan Sg. J. Hawley, 9th Lancers, Cornet Peacock, 16th Line,

afternoon, the 12th depôt; on Tuesday, the 65th depôt; on Weinesday, the 77th depôt.

nesday, the 77th depôt.

A report is prevalent that a regiment of foot is to be stationed is the spacious barracks at Winchester, in lieu of the troop of the 18 Royal Dragoons, which has joined head-quarters.

An official notice to the Out-Pensioners of Chelsen Hospital has been published, stating that, instead of two affidavits being require from them each quarter, they will only need to execute two filidavits each of the half-year's commencing 1st January and 1st July, and on affidavit in each of the intermediate quarters, beginning 1st April as 1st October.

The new police establishment at Plymouth Dockyard is nearly completed. Eight of the present warders are to be superannusted four at 20t, and four at 15t, per annum.

Two corvettes of 18 guns each, the Catypso and Coquette, are ordered to be laid down at Chatham Dockyard.

On the 8th inst. at about eleven o'clock, just inside the Needle Rocks, the Stag, revenue cutter, Captain Ferris, captured the Rocks, the Stag, revenue cutter, Captain Ferris, captured the Rocks, the Stag, revenue cutter, Captain Ferris, captured the Rocks, the Stag, revenue cutter, Captain Ferris, captured the Rocks, the Stag, revenue cutter, Captain Ferris, captured the Part June and Aries of the Cover, and the people committed to prison.

A Court-Martial assembled on the 9th inst. at Government House, Plymouth, for the trial of a gunner and driver of the Royal Artilegy for a violent assault on Messrs. Hussey, father and son, respectain inhabitants of Devonport, whereby the senior Mr. Hussey, had help broken by a kick. The opinion and sentence has not been promigated.

AFFAIR or HONOUR.—A hostile meeting took place on Thursday, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis between Lord Bingham and Major Fitzgerald. The former fired at his antagonist. The Mejor the color of the Covernation for the Novernation of the metropolis between Lord Bingham and Major Fitzgerald. The former fired at his antagonist. The

Mr. Lethbridge, are mentioned as likely to be appointed Sceretary Greenwich Hospital, vice the late W. H. Hooper. Esq., deceased.

The Hamiltons, by the Author of Mathers and Daughters, may be considered the novel of the season; whether we regard the high own comedy, the distress of virtue, or the discomitiure of vice, where the control of the season is the surface of these pages, while the strong current of sterling sense runs beneath. May Mrs. Gore write many such novels as these, and may we live to read them.

Such is the surface of these pages, while the strong current of the sterling sense runs beneath. May Mrs. Gore write many such novels as these, and may we live to read them.

Such is the suriety of the Directors to have the London and Greenwich Railway completed by the time specified, that the past throughout the night of the Directors to have the London and Greenwich Railway completed by the time specified, that the past throughout the night of the property of the Directors to have the London and Greenwich Railway completed by the time specified, that the surface of the past of the global strength of the data was previously bald, proved by testimonials received in preventing the the hair falling off or turning grey to the most in preventing the the hair falling off or turning grey to the most in preventing the the hair falling off or turning grey to the most in preventing the the hair falling off or turning grey to the most in preventing the the hair falling off or turning grey to the most in preventing the the hair falling off or turning grey to the most in preventing the the hair falling off or turning grey to the most vanced periods of life, generates with infinency ample growth of general stages of the past of the global stages

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland comprise a fearful catalogue of crimes, ourages, and intimidation. The barony of Ennishowen, in the capaty of Donegal, is represented as being in a state of open insurretion. Threatening notices against the payment of rents and rection are widely circulated—and letters demanding money for the widely circulated—and letters demanding money for the seed" John Right" (the Captain Rock of those wilds) are quite common. The Dublin papers state that such is the organization of common. The Dublin papers state that such is the organization of the passantry that many Clergymen are prevented from establishing the distribution of the passantry that many Clergymen are prevented from establishing the distribution of the passantry that many clergymens on account of the synthesis on entertained by witnesses of fatal consequences ensuing under from giving evidence. In the country of Limerick a Roman Otholo Priest is stated to have addressed his congregation from the slar, advising his deluded listeners to form committees, and adoptery method of agitation to defeat the acts of the Assistant Barrister. The incendiary is also at his work of destruction. The house dout-offices of a farmer near Mullingar, were set fire to and totally consumed. A cow fell a prey to the flames, and the owner and his family narrowly escaped destruction. In Queen's County a most dismorbid outrage was perpetrated on the feelings of a Magistrate mmy mattern was perpetrated on the feelings of a Magistrate by banging him in effigy, and threatening him with the vengeance of Captain Rock.—The Lord Lieutenant in Council, on Monday last, of Captain Notes.

The Provisions of the Coercion Act of last Session, but baronies in the King's County. The following are the names of the disturbed baronies:-Garrycastle, Eglish, Balliboy, and

At a public dinner given to celebrate the triumphant return of Mr. Alderman Thourson at Sunderland, in defiance of the potentiality and influence of my Lord Durham, a gentleman of the name of Wagert addressed the company in a speech of which the following

and influence of my Lord Durram, a gentleman of the name of Watern addressed the company in a speech of which the following is an extract:—

"And I can fancy their fiat has been issued to the ravenous band dependant parasites that hover around this borough—I can fancy that that command has proclaimed that the fabric of Whig corruption from which they rest their hopes begins to totter—that the system of monstrous patronage—the reign of official incompetency, and the feast of family plunder which characterizes the Whig administration, and by which alone it is upheld, draws to its close. I can imagine them to say, "the nation begins to complain; the independent members of the legislature begin to remonstrate—a union of men of all paries threatens to turn us from power; the shipowners, although they have—as observed by Mr. Scurfield—patiently borne the opposite the press has become the press, but we canuot subdue it (loud cheers); we have prasecuted the press, but we canuot subdue it (loud cheers); we have raised the cry that there is car of revolution, to annihilate the Radicals, but they still continue their unions (renewed laughter): we have promised Reform of the Church, but it has alarmed the churchman, and our promises are disbelieved even by the Dissenters. A strenuous flori must, therefore, be made, and all our hangers on, from the highest to the lowest—the aspiring placeman, every proud raisorat who has been rendered norse product by numerited elevation in the pecarage (loud laughter and cheers), the hoping ameansis, the fawning courtier, the miserable brawler, and the bedoef gates of patronage upon the country; it is true we have given the preference to our relations—(Roors of laughter)—but long as majos 'the List,' there are still some worthy and talented, some poor and groud members to be found in the 'Genesis' of the Greys, we may be driven from place, one of 'the Family' must succeed us.—(Roors of laughter)—but long as majos 'the List,' there are still some worthy and talented, some poor and groud mem

forty), we have carefully looked through it, and we are gratified to find that the few that can by any possibility affect the public interest in any beneficial manner, proceed from Conservative Members, while the Liberal and the Radical delegates have confined themselves—because we surpose their agentic transfer to the conservative members, while the Liberal and the Radical delegates have confined themselves—because we surpose their agentic transfer to the conservative members.

and that the few that can by any possibility affect the public interest in any beneficial manner, proceed from Conservative Members, while the Liberal manther, Radical delegates have confined themselves—because we suppose their sagacity can see no further—to the questions in which passions and prejudices are mixed up, as a matter of produce for their retaining their popularity, throwing aside the stally aseful, thoso subjects comprising no part of their studies—their duties we say nothing about."

Daing and Extensive Robbery of plate and jewellery, to the amount of more considering information was given at the police-station in Marylebone-lane, of an extensive robbery of plate and jewellery, to the amount of Para. B., on Tuesday evening, went to a concert in Least and the control of the second of the same and producers, and the same and producers and producers and producers and producers and producers and hour the females retired to bed, expecting the stemal control of the same and street door, taking with him the keys of bath. At the area and street door, taking with him the keys of bath. At the area and street door, taking with him the keys of same servant home to let their mixtress in. At a quarter past one safe continual knocking and ringing, as the female servant could safe the same and the s

day next.

An Disease are you diseases of the Ear.—The anniversary of this Institution was held on Wednesday at the Thatchedy of this Institution was held on Wednesday at the Thatchedy Favern, St. where I have the small olysis lossts, the Noble Chairman, on proposing the fown of Mr. Curis, the surgeon and founder of the institution, prethat gentleman with a handsome gold medal of the value of y uness, which had been voted to him at the last meeting.

JOHN BULL.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

"A A AM" is too sharp; the writer shall hear by to-

snorrow's post.

A corresponden's empreires whether the Society, founded in the 16th or 17th century, for the Propagation of the Christian religion in New England, 8°, still ensist"—and whether King Charles The Second that of did not make a grant to them of 30001, which they laid out in land?—and whether that than is not situate in Essex?

We thank our friend Verax: we never see the paper which he mames, and are perfectly indifferent as to anything it says upon any subject.

A correspondent anything in the second content of the second content o

makes, and are perfectly imagerene as so anything above.

A correspondent enquires, why Dr. Hewert, the Cambridge physician, of valous we have made honourable mention elsewhere, is called "The Woodpeeker?"—We believe he obtained it at St. George's Hospital, where his tapping propensities are proverbial.

We have been obliged to postpone several articles on the debates of the last week for want of room.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

THE KING held a levee on Wednesday, and, in the evening, gave a grand banquet to the Grand Crosses of the Bath. Her MAJESTV honoured Covent-garden Theatre, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

On Thursday, the QUEEN held a Drawing Room, and in the evening visited the Italian Opera; and, on Friday, their MAJESTIES left town for Windsor.

WE were not such very bad prophets, when we last week expressed our opinion that the insurrection at Brussels was but the abetination, and that the example of the liberalized Belgians would shortly be followed by the revolutionized French. Scarcely had the news of the well-organized and highly-patronized riots of the LEOPOLDIANS reached the French metropolis, before the Sons of Freedom in Paris proceeded to display their ardour and patrotism, by throwing up barricades and resisting their popular Monarch's Government to the best of their abilities.

The daily newspapers have already given the most ample accounts of these tunults, to quell which it was found necessary to pour into Paris a force of 40,000 men; who, when ordered to act, even went beyond the letter of their instructions, and dealt death and destruction around them with unsparing spirit and animation. The loss of life, however, has not been confined to the mobility; many of the troops, including some officers, have fallen in the contest.

So far the serious part of the émeate. Now for the farce which follows the tragedy. The Citizen-King of the French having succeeded in cutting down the proplet, and putting down the rebellion, proceeds to exhibit his wisdom and moderation by causing hundreds of persons to be arrested—Editors of newspapers to be seized, their offices scaled up, their journals silencel—and having effected all these things, in order the better to set off the beauties of Revolution, the triumph of liberty and the freedom of the Press, Ilis MAJESTY, with forty thousand troops at his command, proceeds, by the mounts of lish Ministers, to announce that the army is immediately to be raised to 360,000 men and 65,000 early (to preserve tranquillity in this too-lappy country, and to announce also a new taxation to the announce of 14 millions and a half ever and above all extra War Budgets for 1834, and twenty-two millions and a half extra for 1835.

A law is—by this time—passed, awarding the punishment of DEATH to any man using a fre-arms in a

realized.

At Oldham, the Trades' Unions have begun. Blood has been shed, and property destroyed—the military arrived, and the Unionists fled. A public notice has been issued, advising the inhabitants to keep within their houses.

To-morrow, the Trades' Unions of London are to neet in Copenhagen-fields, in order, as it was intended, to proceed to the King to entreat His MAJESTY to dismiss his present Ministers. (This part of the scheme must be altered, as His Majesty has left Town.) Those passive optimists, who seat themselves in their arm-chairs, and say

"it will all come right," would do well to look at the well-drilled, well-organized processions of these Unions, which may be seen filling the public streets on Sundays. There are not less than 400,000 of these Unionists in London alone, all risen into life and action under the influence and protection of His MAJESTY'S Ministers, who now see the absolute necessity of putting down the new "estate of the realm" which they, for their own base purposes, created. They have an example in the Citizen-King of the French, raised to a throne by faction and rebellion—He now denounces rebels and barricades—They, lifted to power by the yells of the Unions, whom they courted, acknowledged, and corresponded with, in their corporate capacity, now, having gained their ends, turn round upon the fools they flattered, and visit the manifestation of the feelings, which they themselves excited, with threats of banishment and death.

Lord HOWICK, in the House of Commons, made a speech on Friday, which two years since never would have passed his lips. The Ministerial faction now see the danger of which they have often enough been warned—short-sighted men who could not, or perhaps would not, perceive its approach till it was at hand. But even in the details of this last proceeding, what meanness—what shuffling—what equivocation.

We last week mentioned our surprise that such a man as Lord Melbourne should condescend to act upon the system of some of his colleagues, and tell the Deputation who went to him in behalf of the Dorchester Unionists, that nothing should be done with them until the King's pleasure was knowm—they, the Unionists, being at that time on their way to Botany Bay. Lord Howick, on Friday, said that Lord Melbourne said done with the men their way to Botany Bay. Lord Howick, on Friday, said that Lord Melbourne to the view, and explained what it was customary to say with regard to petitions to be submitted to the King. This is all nonsense. If Lord Melbourne said anything about the petition, one way or another, knowing th

regard to petitions to be submitted to the KING. This is all nonsense. If Lord Melrournes said anything about the petition, one way or another, knowing that the men were actually gone, he did precisely that, which we have charged him with: but in order to exhibit the confidence and cordiality of the Cabinet in the most striking light, we beg only to refer to what Lord Althore said upon this subject on Friday.

"Mr. O'CONNELL asked if the convicted men had been sent out of the country?" (this, by the way, was after my Lord Howick had stated, that "they were far off on their passage to the land of banishment")—to which Lord Althore, with a predigious degree of complimentary caution, said, "Of his own knowledge, he did not know, but one of the Secretaries of State and they had been!"

Against the Unionists here, and the anti-Unionists in Ireland, every lover of his country and her Constitution should manfully maintain his ground, and support the King's Government in crushing their revolutionary principles and pretensions, by every means in their power; but we must say, vile as are their purposes, and destructive as are their intentions, the palliation of their crimes is found in the baseness of those, who flattered first, and then betrayed them.

Since writing this, we have read a most powerful article in the Times of yesterday, upholding the Government against the rabble, and advocating the severest measures to repress their movements. How long ago is it that the Times told that rabble that it was part of their prerogative to display their spirit by the seasonable use of the bludgeon and the brick-bat? "Like master, like man." If the Unionists wish for a fair estimate of the reliance to be placed in Whigs and their adherents, they have nothing to do but to listen to Lord GREY's son, and read Lord Durrham's newspaper.

It appears, according to the regulations of judicial apsirtment that the Baset Herese here are a serious parts.

IT appears, according to the regulations of judicial appointments, that the Right Honourable Sir James Park, although his Privy-Councillor rank would not avail him, would not enter the Exchequer Court as Junior Baron, but in the place to which the seniority of his original elevation to the Bench entitles him. The following table of the seniority of the twelve Puisne Judges shews that Sir James Park, now second Puisne Judge of the King's Bench, would also become second Puisne Baron of the Exchequer. It is imagined, however, that Lord Denman cannot spare him. The order of seniority is as follows:—

gined, however, that Lord DENM order of seniority is as follows:— C. P. PARK. K. B. LITTLEDALE. C. P. GASELEE. E. VAUGHAN. K. B. JAMES PARK. E. BOLLAND. C. P. ROSANOUET. K. B. TAUNTON. C. P. ALDERSON. K. B. PATTESON. GURNEY.

K. B. James Park.

E. Bolland.

E. Gurney.

E. Williams.

Two of the subjects to which we last week alluded, have since become topics of public conversation. One—the extraordinary conduct of Lord Howard de Walden, in the character of Ambassador to Portugal; the other, the very extraordinary conduct attributed to His Malestry's Ministers at home, in the pursuit of their now darling project of returning their new Lord of the Treasury for Perthshire.

From the shape which the former of these two matters has assumed, it seems almost impossible that Government should escape an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the offers said to have been made by our Minister at Lisbon, and the measures which he thought proper to adopt in order to render his negociations effective. We are in possession of most of the details of his Lordship's proceedings, which has excited in the Portuguese nation, accustomed as it has been for ages past, to respect and esteem the British character, a mingled disgust and contempt, which are not likely to be mitigated so long as the governing power remains in the hands of those Ministers, from whom Lord Howard De Walden received his most important appointment.

With respect to the conduct of those Ministers, as respects the Perthshire election, we find that our worst suspicions are more than realized, and that the most urgent Treasury letters have been despatched to the friends of Sir George Murray, in order, if possible, to detach them from his interests.

As to the history of the Noble family whose ambition for the honor of the British Peerage was to be gratified, if they "ratted" to support Mr. Graham, it is confirmed, with a most important addition, namely, that the offer of the Peerage did not come in the first instance from the Ministers, but was DEMANDED, as the price of the family assistance.

This appears to us to be a most important point—what man, before these times of purity and liberalism, would have dared to make such a proposition to a Minister?—what Minister, before these,

man like Sir George Murray, than whom, perhaps, man more richly deserves the very honour which is to be trafficked away for his discomfiture. We repeat our conviction that our Gracious Monager will not permit himself to be made a party to a transaction, which, perhaps, is unparalleled in the annals of our country.

WE perceive that Mr. GOULBURN complained on Thurs. WE perceive that Mr. GOULBURN complained on Thursday, in the House of Commons, of not having yet obtained a return for which he moved six weeks since; wherenpo Mr. SPRING RICE swaggered a little about Government not being suspected of withholding any Papers from Parliament which they could with propriety submit. What the return was to which Mr. GOULBURN then referred, we cannot say; but we should not be surprised if it were that most embarrassing one to Ministers, setting forth the number and titles of new offices created since their accession to the Government, and the amount of salaries payable thereon. If it should be, the return must specify those particulars in detail as they existed on the day when the return was ordered, and not upon the day on which it will be presented.

return must specify those particulars in detail as they existed on the day when the return was ordered, and not upon the day on which it will be presented.

It appears to us that we can do no better than submit to our readers the following statement of the proceedings at Cambridge on Wednesday, for which we confess we were perfectly prepared. It is extracted from the Cambridge Chronicle, and will be read with deep interest, considerably enhanced by the manner in which the voice of the University las been stifled:—

"The scene presented in the University on Wednesday last was one unexampled in the memory of its oldest members. Those members of the Senate who lived at a distance, had heard with surprise and indignation that so extraordinary a step had been taken at that of presenting a petition such as was concocted by the 'parry which has lately raised itself into so much notoricty, and we know, from positive information, that letters were immediately written from very remote parts of the kingdom, entreating that an opportunity might be given to the non-resident members to come up and record their voices upon a question which, in their opinion, involved the highest interests both of the University and the country at large. "Accordingly, as soon as publicity was given to the intended of the University. From the first, it was approchaeous discretions of the Capitary with the party's would prevent the petition. But others are produced the theorem of the country as an one member of the Capitary was another petition for the adoption of the Senate, the impossible that persons, who had so lately and so vehemently denounced the power vested in the hands of any one member of the Capit was understanding the senate of the country was an open member of the Capitary was another petition for the residence of the country of the country of the country was a characteristic of the movement party were deceived. The petition was rejected in the Capit and thus the University was prevented from having the opportunity of expressing it

So much for the act of putting a veto upon the petition, in the

"So much for the act of putting a veto upon the petition, in the Caput.

"But, if the movement party thought to gain their end by the stamping inconsistency upon the face of their own proceedings, they were grievously disappointed. A meeting instantly took place, and-inasmuch as it was now impossible to send a petition from the University as a body—a petition was immediately agreed upon and signed by no less than 259 of those members of the Senate who were coming to vote, returned, on hearing that the petition had been thrown out by the Caput.

"The petition will now go, not only with the immense numerical superiority over the sixty-three, but with the weight of names, which selience as some of the original petitioners, are those of persons fully as well qualified to form an opinion upon the great question is success."

It ought, we think, not to be forgotten, that the member of the Caput who rejected the petition—for our uninitiated friends should know, that a single negative there is fatalis a Doctor of Physic, and, although a very good judge of obstetric cases, and a classical writer of prescriptions, is by no means so well qualified, either by talent or profession, to enter upon points of religion as to be justified in putting his veto upon a petition bearing entirely upon the religious administration of the University. Many people fancied that Dr. Hewett would hesitate to take so strong and so indelicate a step—we never doubted him. indelicate a step--we never doubted him.

THE Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, which will be held on Friday, the 9th of May, promises this year to be highly attractive. Her MAJESTV has been graciously pleased to announce her intention of honouring the celebration with her presence; and every part of the performances will, no doubt, be rendered worthy of such distinguished patronage.

ances will, no doubt, be rendered wortny of such guished patronage.

The anniversary dinner—discontinued for the last year of two—is to be revived at Merchant Tailors' Hall, and will, no doubt, muster a strong attendance of the friends of the institution, and the Church generally, who cannot but feel anxious, in these times most particularly, to support a charify which has for its object the education of the children of the necessitous Clergy, and the relief of the wants of those upon whom the distress, so universal in our rural districts, presses with peculiar severity.

THE highest legal authorities at the Bar have declared the Corporation Commission, appointed prerogatively, to be illegals of ara sto law. We will not suppose that there can be another instance equal to the one we are going to adduce but if there should be any even approaching to it, the opinion

of all respectable persons, regarding the character of this commission, will be as unanimous and decided of the counsel is respecting its ulcentury of Mr. Municipal Commissioner Hogg, at Colchester. However contrary to law the appointment of these Commissioners may be, it will be admitted that they should be men of unbiassed minds, depassionate judgment, gentlemanly deportment, and moderately cool temper. Evident prejudice, coarse offensiveness, fluid buffoonery, absurd haughtiness, and very facile irribility, are the worst mediums for the acquisition of truth adjustice, the unravelment of intricacy, and the explanation dwhat, at first sight, may appear confused, doubtful, or controlled the contractions. Mr. Hogg says, though he was seven days seeking information, that he failed in procuring it. This is very odd; as it will be seen how judiciously and prepossessingly he went to work to obtain it.

do not find that the Mayor returned any answer to this We do not find that the Mayor returned any answer to this precious precept; but the Commissioner received a note from the Town-clerk (which appeared in last Bull), declining to subject himself to a repetition of the treatment he had received from All Pacha Hogg, on the preceding days.

The following is beautiful. It shows the animus of the Commissioner in a striking light—the animus of his partisons too—and the injustice of their aspersions on the Corporation:

"Alderman Clay—I wish the Chambertain was here?"

"Commissione—Bull suppose he will not come—no doubt he is equally disputed? (Laughter)

"Mr. House—He will not come, depend on it—he dure not come?"

"AT THIS MOMENT, Mr. THEOBALD, the Chamberlain, ENTEREDTHE COURT."

Mr. House's notions of the duties of his Commissionership,

EXTERD THE COURT."

Mr. HOGG's notions of the duties of his Commissionership, for which he gets six or seven guineas a-day, are most strange: one of them is quite marvellous. It is—reader, you will hardly believe it—that he, clad in the panophy of the prerogative of Wm. 4th (stretched a little, to fit the HOGG), should call a gentleman, who has, for more than 20 years, ably, and honurably, discharged the office of Town Clerk of this very ancient Borough—"a Tom Cat!" Yea, it is so:—laughter), where the seems to court like a Tom Cat. (Loud Mr. Boursel.

langhier). He seems to court like a Tom CAT. (Loud Mr. ROUND, the Recorder—the mildness, yet firmness, of whose manners make him respected wherever he is known; and who, being a Round (pardon the pun!) found, in his own self-possession, a ring even for this Hogg—thus calmly, but thoroughly, exposes the conduct of the Commissioner:—

"Commissioner—'My impression is that they meant to with—"Mr. Round Mr. Round Mr.

Mr. Rounn-My impression was, that there was not a wish to

with the control of t

Commissioner—' *He used very* hard words.' (Laughter).''

Laster. "GOMMISSIONER—' He used very hard words.' (Laughter)."

Again—
"COMMISSIONER—' You must not use "hard words" to him.'
(Langhter)."

We must now present two cases of the rigidity of Mr.
Hogg's inquiry, when coming from one quarter, as contrasts to two cases of the laxity of his inquiry, when coming from another quarter, which he shall afterwards present:—
"Mr. Anets world it was not true that there were 3 rates in one year.
"Mr. Anets world it was not true that there were 3 rates in one year.
"The Commissioner told him to sit down—he would not allow him to ask questions there.
"The Commissioner told him to sit down—he would not allow him to ask questions there.
"Mr. Jour There, and the present of the condition of the good of the condition of the conditio

And now a case of restriction—the third and last we have awin tor:_____.
"In the course of some discussion that followed, respecting the

influence and (as it was said) overbearing conduct of Mr. Smythis in the Salvage Court, Mr. Gooday got up to make an observation.

"Commissioner—"Who are you, Sir ?"

"Mr. Gooday—"I am Clerk to Mr. Smythies."

"Commissioner—"Then go back, and tell your Master, if he has anything to say, to come here himself and say it.—(Laughter and cheers.)—I won't hear a word you have to say.?

"Mr. Gooday—"I am an elector, and, on my own ground, I request to be heard."

"Commissioner—"You will not be heard."—(Cheers)."

"COMMISSIONER—' I am an elector, and, on my own ground, I request to be heard.'
"Commissioner—' You will not be heard.'—(Cheers)."
Shortly after this, Mr. Hogg declared the inquiry closed, upon which the Burgesses in the Hall gave the Commissioner three cheers. These cheers would exhibit and expose the nature of Mr. Hogg's proceedings, if the proceedings themselves did not altogether save the cheerers the unpleasant office. No one who has seen these proceedings can for a moment doubt, that, as far at least as Colchester is concerned, the utility and impartiality of this Commission are upon a par with its legality.

We are not acquainted with Mr. Hogg's the same content of the content of

We are not acquainted with Mr. Hogg's personal appear ance, but we have seen something of his temper, and are not at all surprised at what a correspondent has written to us, that, in Colchester, and throughout Essex, this mild, learned, and gentlemanly Commissioner is called "The Red Precipitate!"

LORD GREY exhibited one of his tantrums in the House of Lords on Friday, and behaved in what might, in anybody else, be called an uncivil manner to Lord STRANGFORD.

The truth is, Lord STRANGFORD has "established a raw" upon the Smuggling Acts, and whenever he touches it, "never so gently," the ancient GREY begins to wince and whine. The explanation of Lord STRANGFORD after this display was much more disagreeable than the first cut; for his Lordship proved his own statement to be correct, and went further than that, for he proved that Lord GREY's was NOT.

CAMBRIDGE PETITION.

TO PROFESSOR SEDGIVICK.

SIR-The interval, since last I addressed you, has afforded a striking instance of the manner in which an Institution, framed for good and useful ends, may be perverted and abused to serve the pur-poses of a party; which party, by that very act of perversion and abuse, hope to array those whom it was intended to thwart and annoy against the Institution itself. The principle of succession by rota-tion, so well calculated, in general, to inspire in the universal body a feeling of confidence in the impartial administration of the im-portant trust with which a member of the Caput is invested, must necessarily be liable to the accidental introduction of persons, whose notions of duty are limited to a consideration of the immediate in notions of duty are innted to a consideration of the immediate interests of a faction, and whose motives are open to the influence of the very absurd principle of retaliation. The controll of public opinion, the best guarantee for the just exercise of power, fulls sometimes to counteract those tendencies and impulses which the narrow views of party connection so frequently engender. These occasional deviations and inconveniences must not, however, disgust us with the Institution itself, whose manifest advantages for outweigh the temporary evils (rare exceptions in the history of the University) to which all human Institutions are exposed. The words of Dr. Chalmeas, in reference to a Church Establishment, may well be applied, mutatis mutandis, to the case before us. "If," he says, " an establishment be a good device" for the good and useful purposes it is intended to answer, " it were hard to visit, with the mischief of its overintended to answer. Tweer and to visi, with the missioner of its over-throw, the future race either of a parish or of a country, for the guilt of one incumbency, or for the unprincipled patronage of one generation." Come, however, to the conduct of Dr. HEWETT, and to the bold step which he was ultimately encouraged to take on Wednesday, but for which step, as braving the opinion of the great majority of all for which step, as braving the opinion of the great importy or an inta is high and dignified and worthy of respect in the University, his nerves were, nearly to the last, feared by his friends to be insufficient. I need not remind you of what is the duty of every member of the Caput, viz., to consider and determine whether a question is, in its nature, proper to be brought before the Senate. Two separate graces were, last term, offered to the Caput (opposed, as it has since a managed to the views of the large unincity of the house of houses. appeared, to the views of the large majority of the heads of houses and resident members of the Scunte) having for their object direct legislation by the University itself, in the teeth of their statutes and legislation by the Conversity itself, in the teeth of their statutes and of a King's letter, which had been admitted by them to be binding, as proved by its immediate adoption, and the uniform practice of two centuries. Upon these graces, as being unconstitutional in their nature, and mischievous in their effects, as exceeding the powers, and calculated to destroy the internal peace of the University, the and calculated to destroy the internal peace of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, under an imperative sense of public duty, and not merely of private opinion, put his veto. The petition and counter-declaration which followed, clearly showed what were the feelings of the great majority of the resident members of the Senate, the relative numbers being sixty-three to one hundred and twelve, the latter number, including the Vice-Chancellor and ten Heads of Houses, the Deputy High Steward, Public Orator, Christian Advo-cate, the three Professors of Divinity, and the Professors of Mineralogy, Greek, and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, upwards ralogy, Greek, and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, upwards of thirty Tutors and Lecturers, and fifty Fellows of Colleges. The list was likewise distinguished by six Senior Wranglers, more than sixty Wranglers, eight University Scholars, nine Chancellor's Medallists, nine first-class Classical Tripos, and various Prizemen. The discussion which ensued must, I think, have satisfied all men that the admission of Non-conformists to Degrees would be anything rather than a restitution of the "uncient laws and laudable customs for the state of the of the University." We shall hear little more, I apprehend, of the

of the University." We shall hear little more, I apprehend, of the argument drawn from history and antiquity. The argument drawn from an Ordinance of Parliannent will, I fancy, henceforward be relied on, and a mode of persuasion, far different from historical deduction or logical reasoning, resorted to, to convince the understanding and subvert the system of the University.

To return to the events of Wednesday. A petition, praying for the maintenance of the existing system of the University, was offered to the Caput by the Vice-Chancellor, with the concurrence of the majority of the heads of Houses, and the large majority of the resident members of the Senate. Upon this petition, for such a purpose, and introduced under such sanction, Dr. Hæwerr, standing alone in the Caput, an eighth Junior Optine, a man who has only occasionally, for many years, resided in the University, and has only alone in the Caput, an eight a unior optime, a man who has only occasionally, for many years, resided in the University, and has only recently resumed his residence, upon ceasing to be physician to St. George's Hospital, places his veto; and this he and his friends pretend to justify upon the principle of retaliation—a low and unworthy motive in itself, and, as I have shewn, utterly inapplicable in the present in the present and the property of the present in the pre case. A question of positive legislation besides, if dropped, may be case. A question of positive registration besides, it dropped, may be resumed at a future period, and proposed to a new Caput; a petition against a threatened measure, if once stopped, is lost for ever. For this reason, the rejection of a petition by the Caput is wholly with-

It has been reserved for a Whig, whose party are ever inveighing against the constitution of that body, and calling for its abolition as "a piece of antiquated humbug," and "tribus Anticyris insanabile"

to introduce the precedent; and, by an exercise of a power, entrusted to him, for a beneficial purpose, and with a view to protect the Senate against a succession of frivolous and mischievous propositions, for the first time within the memory of man, to attempt to stiffer the voice of that Senate, proposed to be expressed through the me-dium of a Petition to Parliament. His intention to do so, although anticipated as probable by most, was only certainly announced to his non-resident friends. A peacock, if I mistake not, bore the tidings to London, and the consequence was the non-appearance of any strange Whig faces in the Senate House. The familiar expressions of tit for tat, and wild-goose chase, have been since used with reference to this proceeding. I have already disposed of the former, and, as to the latter, having been myself engaged in the chase, I can speak as to my own feelings, which were those of unmixed satisfaction at the result; a result, indeed, too good a thing to hope for. "The children of this world are generally wiser in their generation." An opportunity was thus afforded to 200 Members of the Senate of signing the Petition indiafforded to 200 Members of the Senate of signing the Petition indi-vidually, which will be presented, although not in so regular and constitutional a manner, yet, under circumstances, and accompanied with evidences, which will materially add to its weight. The Members of the Senate, also, who were not present in the University on Wednesday, will have an opportunity, now, of ex-pressing their sentiments, and the sentiments of the educated classes amongst whom they reside. The jurisdiction exercised by Dr. Hewerr, in this instance, I do not dispute. His title to interpose his veto, I admit fully, as depending (in his case undoubtedly) upon prescription. I strongly recommend that, for the future, the party, of which he is the medical representative in the Caput, should adopt, as characterizing their principles and objects, the motto "fiat mix-tura." I intended to have resumed my observations upon the gene-ral question at issue, but am compelled to postpone them to a future opportunity.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A LAY MEMBER OF THE SENATE.

In our notice last week of the invaluable discovery for the In our notice last week of the invaluable discovery for the extirpation of dry-rot, we unintentionally did a great injustice to its merits. We stated, that the process to be adopted would secure the timber to which it had been applied, from any appearance of the "disease" for thirty years. This is a mistake. Timber once submitted to the operation, is for ever exempted from the dry-rot, and will remain free from its effects so long as itself exists, inasmuch as the process goes at once to eradicate the "disease." The calculation from which we took our data, was made to shew the saving of the country arising from the adoption of the process, taking the average duration of ship timber, when free from dry-rot, at thirty years. thirty years.

A VERY great sensation has been created amongst the Pro-stant population of Dublin, by the appearance, at a " Popish

A VERY great sensation has been created amongst the Pro-testant population of Dublin, by the appearance, at "Popish Bazaq" in that city, of some articles "worked by the hands of her Royal Highness the Princess VICTORIA." In the following extract from the WARDER of Saturday, there are some observations, from which we most de-cidedly dissent, as reflecting upon the exclusiveness of the Royal benevolence; at the same time, when coupled with other circumstances indicative to the nation of her Royal Highness's taking a decided line in politics, it seems a matter of sufficient importance to require attention, even should it not merit explanation:—

taking a decided line in politics, it seems a matter of sufficient importance to require attention, even should it not merit explanation:—

"It is unquestionably true that little things are often important indications of the feeling of society—and it is equally true that little things often do much towards giving society its true tone. In this light many circumstances that appear trifling, and to a superficial observer, almost beneath the notice of the politician, will be found upon examination to exercise a far greater influence than might be at first supposed. Men and women, or at least by far the greater number of them are so much the creatures of habit, that what they see every day, they at last think to be right—and the opinions and sentiments of the majority of mankind, are far more likely to conform to the character of what is passing around them than to be determined by principle or reason.

"It is for this reason that we in common with our brethren of the Protestant Press object to the guard of honour that accompanies the Marchiness W places, to the celebration of that Mass, which her husband has sworn twenty times over to be damnable and idolatrous, not that we think that the stability of the Protestant Church is affected by the question, whether a certain number of dragoons rideround her Ladyship's carriage—but because these and such like exhibitions are designed by the Jesuits, who at bottom get up the show, as a means of accustoming men to view, without any very great alarm, the rapid advances which the Romish Heirarchy are making towards assuming the position of a dominant Church.

"And it is for this reason that we feel it our duty to express our surprise and indignation that, at the Popish Bazaar, held on Friday, and the day before, 'putronized by all the nobility, and the Lady-Myaoress', some articles were exposed for sale, 'worked by the handsof the Princess Victoral 1!! We copy the notes of admiration from their own advertisement; and well indeed may the Sisters of Mercy feel and express thei

how high the fair sisters stand in the affection of England's nature Queen.

The poor little Princess, we presume, is not to blame—she did as she was desired, and she knew no better. But this we say, that the time is not long past, when such an act would have been sufficient to bring those who have the care of her Royal Highness to a strict account. Our friends on the other side of the water may look on this as a light matter—but did they know all the artifices resorted to here to give countenance to the usurpations of the Romish Church—the Vice-Queen going in state to a Popish mass-house—the Irish Court attending a Romish consecration, at which 'all the Bishops of Ireland were to assist!!'—the presence of the Popish Hierarchy at his Excellency's state dinners, &c. &c.—they would not wonder that we feel indiguant when the name of royalty itself is employed for the same wily purpose.

we feel marginant when he was assume will purpose.

"Masses, we are credibly informed, were offered up on Sunday in all the metrapolitan Churches; for the soul of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria."

We submit the following instructive letter, which appeared in the Perthshire Courier of the 10th of April, 1834:—

1834:—
THE NEW LORD OF THE CONSTITUENCY AS WELL AS OF THE TREASURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PERTHSHIRE COUNTER.

SIR—Having heard at the Perth Market by sterday various and erroneous accounts of what passed the day before betwixt me and Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM, one of the candidates for the representation of the county, I take leave to state shortly the circumstances as they occurred:—

Being at Methven, on Thursday forenoon, I was informed that Mr. GRAHAM would shortly be there on his canvass, and I determined to stay and hear his speech to the electors. At its conclusion Mr. GRAHAM intimated that he would see any of the electors that wished

to speak to him, in the house. Soon after he came across the road to where I was standing, and shook hands with me. I told him that I would not vote for him. He said, "Perhaps you will;" and added aloud, "we will give Mr. Johnston three cheers." I desired him not to do it; but a few boys did so. This I considered rather as an insult, because I had not cheered him on his arrival, nor during his speech, nor at its conclusion, and I did not observe those standing near me do so. I again told him that I would not vote for him. He insisted on knowing the reason. I said that was quite unnecessary, and I would vote as I pleased. He then said, "That I had no right to attend the neeting (the meeting, in fact, was over), and if I did not go away, he would send some persons to turn me off the turnpike-road, as he knew I would go to the Castle', and tell what had been going on." I told him that I had a right to attend any public meeting, and had no intention of attending his private meeting, and that I had as good a right as he had to remain on the public road, it being our weekly market-day. He repeated his threat that he would turn me off the road, and I repeated my answer that he dared not do so, and that his conduct was quite ridiculous. At this time Mr. REID, his agent, came up, and desired him to come away, which he did.

I have since heard, Mr. Graham said that I had interfered with the electors at the meeting.

I have since heard, Mr. GRAHAM said that I had interfered I have since heard, Mr. Grahm said that I had interfered with the electors at the meeting; but I have only to say that it is a gross falsehood; I only spoke to two electors that day, and they, and two other gentlemen that were passing through Methven, who were standing near me all the time, will attest that I did not interfere in the smallest degree. These gentlemen expressed their surprise at the treatment they saw me receive. These are the plain facts of the case; I leave the electors to draw their own inferences from them.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, JAMES JOHNSTON.

Methven Castle, near Methven, the seat of Robert Smythe, Esq., Chairman of Sir George Murray's Election Committee.

THE energy of scientific men is highly commendable where utility is blended in the pursuit to which they devote themselves; but even then, the decencies of life ought to be respected, and the prejudices of society so far regarded as that scenes of an irreverent and disgusting character should be kept from the public eye, even if it were necessary for the advancement of useful knowledge that the Professors of such art or science should become actors in them. But when to gratify the ridiculous curiosity of some moon-stricken craniologists, without the possibility of answering any good purpose, or furthering any rational object, such proceedings as those which are described below, are permitted, we do think it a duty to denounce such barbarism, such indecency, and such profanation, in the strongest terms. We believe that our readers will need only to read the details, to agree with us in the disgust we feel upon this occasion.

The widow of BURNS (the Scotch poet) died the other day, and, as is usual in this empire, was to be buried a few days after her death.—Now for the Dunfries Courier —

"It is known that the remains of Burns, were exhumed, privately,

The widow of Burns (the Scotch poet) died the other day, and, as is usual in this empire, was to be buried a few days after her death.—Now for the Dumfries Courier —

"It is known that the remains of Burns, were exhumed, privately, on the 19th of Sept. 1815, and deposited with every regard to decency in the arched vanil attached to the mansoleum, then newly erected in honour of his memory. Originally his askes lay in the north corner of the church-yard, and as years clapsed before any general movement was made, his widow, with pious care, marked the spot by a modest monument. Every thing was conducted with the greatest propriety and care; and after the second grave-bed of the poctand his offspring had been enrelully prepared, the original tombston was placed above their askes, and the valle, Cellette 28th of March, 1834. In the Cay parts, and the vallette of the poctand his offspring had been enrelully prepared, the work of the property of the

Nothing can be more loathsome than all this—But above all, for absurdity, give us the delicate attention of lining the box in which they put the poor fellow's skull after they had knocked it off, plastered it, and done with it, "with the softest materials!" We suspect their own heads must be lined with materials of a similar character.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND-POST-OFFICE PATRONAGE

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND—POST-OFFICE PATRONAGE.

MY DEAR JOHN—I percive by your Paper of Sunday last, that you still remain in error on the subject of the West India Post-office appointment of Lord Sussex Lennox. That you have no objection to be set "right," I feel satisfied, therefore I send you the following facts and "doings" of his Grace the Postmaster-General.

It is true, that Lord Sussex received his appointment from his brother—no one else had the power to bestow it; and to accomplish this—

It is true, that a kind of rop was made between his Grace and the then Jamaica Packet Agent and Postmaster, Mr. W.

J. Anstey, to make room for Lord Sussex, in the very teeth of a notable "minute," vamped up by the Postmaster-General, to amuse us old "meritorious officers" of the Ge-

neral Post-office, entitled by length of service to retiring

pensions.

It is true, that to make way for Lord Sussex as Packet Agent and Postmaster of Jannaica, Mr. W. J. Anstey was, on the death of the Postmaster of Bath, transplanted to that city, where, after some twelve or sixteen months' residence, Mr. W. J. Anstey's services were no longer required by his Grace, and he is succeeded by my old friend Musgrave, of the Two-penny Post!

It is true, that no such office as Postmaster-General in the West Indies does, or ever did exist—there is only one officer of that description in our department, namely, the Duke of RICHMOND; but there are fifteen or sixteen Packet Agents and Postmasters in that quarter of the globe, and Lord Sussex fills the humble situation of one of them, and is of consequence nothing more or less than a "Packet Agent and Postmaster" at Jannaica!!

It is true, that to console him in the menial office he has

Postmaster" at Jamaica!!

It is true, that to console him in the menial office he has been induced to accept, and to prevent the degradation that must attach to his Lordship, and the Noble family of his Grace, by a public exposé of such an appointment, the name of Lord Sussex has been carefully excluded from the list of Colonial Packet Agents and Postmasters in the Court Cadendar of the present year, and that of Mr. W. J. Anstrey there remains, although at the time Mr. A. resided in Bath!!

It is true that to availing that it comes within the

or the present year, and that of Mr. W. J. ANSTEY there remains, although at the time Mr. A. resided in Bath!!

It is true, that to qualify—that is, to come within the meaning of his Grace's minute," and enable him to pronounce Lord Sussex as a proper person, "teho must well know the duties of a Deputy Postmaster,"—it was necessary that his Lordship should quit the 7th Fusileers in dauble quick time, and Lord H. F. Chichester very kindly consented to purchase his company!

It is true, that as the office of Packet Agent and Postmaster at Jamaica is worth about 1,500l. per annum currency, it was of course considered as a thing rather too good to be trifled away upon a "meritorious officer" of the General Post-office; and as precedents are sufficiently numerous on the part of his Noble colleague, the Premier, when relations must be taken care of, his Grace was fully justified, no doubt, in violating his "minute," to provide for Lord Sussex!!!

It is equally and bond fide true, that his Lordship has no intention whatever to decline the salary, as his Noble brother, the Postmaster-General, did at first—but merely to save the trouble of claiming the arrears, he will regularly take it as it becomes due.

An old Officer in St. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND. BUT

An old Officer in St. Martin's-le-Grand, But not A Whig, depend upon it.

An old Officer in St. Martin's-le-Grand, but not a Whig, depend upon it.

We have been highly entertained by a perusal of the work which we cursorily noticed a fortnight since, The second Series of The Naval Sketch Book. It is now published, and the public will judge for itself. As far as we are concerned, pleased as we were with its commencement, it has greatly improved upon further acquaintance, and displays a sharpness and terseness of writing well calculated to give effect to descriptions of scenes and circumstances which have been regarded with no common eye.

We have always held that publishing extracts from a work of fiction is the most injudicious of all possible schemes, unless it be to sell the review at the expense of the publisher of the novel; there is, indeed, one thing worse, which is giving a detail of the plot and incidents, by which undue attention to the public desire for novelty, the whole interest of the book is deliberately destroyed. In The Naval Sketch Book there are dozens of "delicious bits," which, we are sure, would delight our readers; but, upon our own system, we abstain from giving them here.

A few detached anecdotes cannot, however, injure the work—we shall, therefore, indulge ourselves with one or two:— In deeds of humour (says the writer, speaking of a brother Post Cuptain) ""—— is a "tower of strength." Jack made mirth by a telegraph—and through the medium of bunting, of which the signal figates, entered and practice of the period, some of our more expert and speculative cruizers, particularly communders of fast-sailing frigates, entered and practice of the period, some of our more expert and speculative cruizers, particularly communders of fast-sailing frigates, entered and practice of the period, some of our more expert and speculative cruizers, particularly communders of fast-sailing frigates, entered and in the practice of the period, some of our more expert and speculative cruizers, particularly communders of fast-sailing frigates, entered and in the practice of the peri

"A Bishop, Sir."

"A Bishop, Sir."

"Oh! we will soon rectify that," said Sir John. "Here, messenger, tell my clerk I want him."

The clerk quickly obeyed the summons, and was directed by Sir J. to make out an "acting order" for the Chaplain to officiate as Bishop.

I make out air acting order.

The clerk looked a little astonished, and more puzzled, which eing perceived by our humorist, he said—" you have nothing to do, ir, but look at the printed instructions under the head of "Acting rders;" in copying this, you must substitute the word "Bishop" "" Lieutenant."

for "Lieutenant."

"Jack at Oporto" is full of character, and full of information upon the state of affairs in the Tagus, which of course

tion upon the state of affairs in the Tagus, which of course comes from the best authority.

Speaking of Don Miguel, one of the characters (the Sergeant), says, that he is charged with being guilty of assassination, upon which this dialogue ensues:

Sam. Assassination!—Bless ye! he's a regular practised murderer. Ned, if you remember when we were in the Douro, he managed to murder two of his principal generals with his own hand! One of them, however, was, to be sure, a sort of ready-resurrection-man, having recovered three different deaths!

Sam. Mean! Perhaps the recital of an anecdote or two may serve to explain.

Sergeant. I am all attention, and always open to canviotion.

Sam. No doubt. But to begin. The Captain had been invited to witness a review on the South-side; and being naturally anxious to

see the state and condition of the Royalist troops, he at once accepted the General's invitation. It happened, however, that before he could proceed to the Mignelite earny, he had occasion to visit the Consul at Oporto. According to eastom, I attended the Captain, and hardly had he left the Consul's office, before he was accosted by an English gentleman, who invasired the reason of his apparent haste. "I want to be in time," said the Captain, "to see Lexico review his troops" "I zonos !—you'll never see Lennos again! Don't you know, that last night, that devil incarnate—that menser Miortex, nurdered the unfortunate man in a dungeon?" "Well," said the Captain, "we certainly had heard a rumour of his having been under arrest." "inclin the deed with his own hand—masked, at midnightenters the General's cell—takes advantage of his reclining posture-plunges his dagger up to the hill this heart—and, demon-like, leaves the instrument of death sticking in the bleeding body, so as to make it appear that the unfortunate man had destroyed himself—and, for what reason? Merely because the monster took it into his villainous head, that Lexnos, of late, had been too sparing of his shells, and too lement to the people of Oporto. The fact is, the General had acquired some little reputation for humanity—and with Micrat, that was in itself sufficient that he should no longer line." "Poor man!—I shall, nevertheless," said the Captain's marked incredulity, pettishly returned—"Oh, we all know that Captain's marked incredulity, pettishly returned—"Oh, we all know that Captain's marked incredulity, pettishly returned—"Oh, we all know that Captain's marked incredulity, pettishly returned—"Oh, we dik know that Captain's marked incredulity, pettishly returned—"Oh, we dik know that Captain's marked incredulity, pettishly returned on this half-and-half wangish ways—"I shall, nevertheless ennything bad of that hated mouster." "Well, good, bad, or indifferent, on my return yon shall have the truth," said the Captain, leaving the anything bad

that capital. "Well, good, bad, or indifferent, on my return you shall have the truth," said the Captain, leaving his informant muticing something to himself, which sounded to me like inflatuated Torysm.

We then crossed the river in the gig, and proceeded direct for the Miguelite camp. The captain rode on horseback—I followed on foot. The Serna buttery had already opened a warm fire in the direction of St. Ovidio—the head-quarters of the Royalist General-for you must know, it was only necessary for a cocked-hat, or a feathered-cap, at any time, to "heave in sight," to ensure, from either side a tremendous fire. Giving, however, the butteries a bit of a berth, and taking a somewhat circuitous round to avoid the bursting shells, and taking-coming shot, which were topping the walls—thaning the woods—and levelling the trees in all directions, we discerned at a little distance, descending the hill, a mass of mounted military officers, in rapid trot for the troops, which already had broken on the view with their bright burrels, and glittering bayonit, extended in a long line across a neighbouring field.—"Come," says the Captain, "come, we shall soon ascertain the truth —when immediately upon 'joining to,' the very first war, who returned the Captain, "come, we shall soon ascertain the truth —when immediately upon 'joining to,' the very first war, who returned was as intimate and farmina truthing to the second 'I ——oo, who was as intimate and farmina truthing to the second 'I ——oo, who was not intimate and farmina truthing to the second truth of the captain, and the captain, the say Viscount is stored in the captain, and the captain's demanter of an advanced to skipper's solute. The many and the captain's activation of the captain, "The count of the captain's activation of the captain's activation of the captain's activation of the captain's activation

PROPOSED "LITTLE-GO" EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF A.M. IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, AT THE APPROACHING COMMENCEMENT. 1. Given the astronomical **ense* of Professor Arney, the geological**

sense of Professor Sepowick, and the algebraical sense of Mr. George Peacock; to find the common sense of the trio.

Chemise Leadock; to find the common sense of the trio.

2. Given the popularity of Professor Senewick's defence of the University against the attacks of Mr. Beveat; and the unpopularity of his letter advocating the admission of Dissenters into the Universities; find how much he has fallen in his own estimation, the determination of the fermion of the common sense. in the estimation of his friends, and in the estimation of all

3. Find exactly the quantity and quality of religious feeling in any man's breast which induces him to take orders in preference to resigning his Fellowship.

4. Enumerate and explain the phenomena exhibited by D DAYY and LAMB in the management of their respective Colleges and state the probability of one or both becoming Bishops, at the same time taking into account that Lord Grey has no relation eligible.

5. Explain generally the distinction between the terms "Matricide" and "Destructive," and state the ci-cumstances under which the former term would apply to those persons who wish to "swamp"
"Alma Mater" by the admission of Dissenters to all the privilege of the University.

6. Define the term Dissenter, and enumerate the different relicious sects which exist in England at the present time.

7. State, at length, the different practical methods of becoming at Atheist, a St. Simonian, and an Unknown-tongueite.

8. Define religious instruction in the Universities, and thence declared which which will be a state of the state of th

duce a method which will apply to all Dissenters of what nature of kind soever they may be.

9. Find the centres of vacillation, oscillation, and suspension of

those members of the senate who signed neither of the declarations and state generally what might be their motives respectively for withholding their signatures.

10. Having given the distance at which short-sighted persons can see distinctly, it is required to find the distance between a given object-glass and given eye-glass, in a political telescope, when adapted to the eyes of Messrs. AIREY, SEDGWICK, and PEACOCK.

11. Let the water in a hollow spherical vessel when full represent the Established Church; let the admission of a Dissenter to all the

privileges in the Universities be represented by a small hole bored the vessel, and let the admissions increase in a given ratio; find the

time of emptying the vessel, i. e. of destroying all religion.

12. Given the quantities and directions of the forces of the Dissenters, acting upon the Church Establishment, to determine the quantities of the control of the contro

ity and direction of the resultant or compound force.

13. Given the admission of one Dissenter to each College on siven year, and the number of these admissions to increase in given ratio yearly; find the time when each college will be filled with Dissenters.

14. State a few of the objections which Dissenters will urge against their attendance at chapel.

15. Shew how to determine, by observations, the direction in which the Comet of Parliamentary Reform is moving; and sad, by approximation, the time in which a revolution may be expected, by its collision with collision with some planet of the political system of Great Hritain they will produce a given effect.

17. Let Prince Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston be represented

17. Let there a substants and bout rabberseron be represented by two ships at seat: the former moving in a given straight line, the later endeavouring to overtake the former by always moving towards it; find the curve traced out by the latter, and hence deduce the weak,

it; find the curve traced out by the latter, and hence deduce the weak, recillating, and crooked policy of the Foreign Secretary.

18. Find, respectively, the force of resistance to the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, and of Protestants to the Roman Onholic College of Maynooth, and compare these forces.

19. Find by approximation the degree of animosity, acrimony, and had feeling which has arisen in the University, in consequence disty-three of her Members stepping voluntarily out of the confines of their respective duties and callings into the troubled area of certain discussion.

ectarian discussion.

20. Point out the distinction between the terms "Political Uniorades' Union," "Repeal of the Union," and the war and the want of "Union," in his Majesty's Ministers, and state the probable cause of the last.

of the last.

21. Compare the revolutionary movements of the Political Unions and the Reform Ministry, and state at what periods the latter, with respect to the former, were standing at ease, marking time, advancing in ordinary time, or advancing in double quick time, respectively.

A most gratifying event to the friends of the present Ministry has -the office of JACK KETCH is abolished, and that too, without compensation. It certainly seems a coincidence almost too, which the state of establishing gunpowder manufactories in the rebellions part of Ireland, where the whole population is armed, and only wants ammunition, to dismiss the public executioner just at the period when, if the law is to be maintained, or the Constitution sup-ported, the gallows will claim no small number of patriots.

The Post says :- " Lord BROUGHAM informed the Court of Chancery the other day, in the course of some remarks on the present state of business before the various Courts of equitable jurisdiction, that the House of Lords might well be fatigued with its labours, man me house on both singuity with the singuity with its industry, since it had recently sate 'fficer days in one fornight.'—Lord Baoronan has said many things in disparagement of the House of Lords as a Political Assembly. We are pleased to find him bestowing so remarkable a compliment upon the industry of the same House

According to intelligence from Madrid to the 8th, contained French Papers, the long expected changes in the Spanish Ministry have taken place. Count Torneno succeeds Burgos in the Home Department, General LLAUDER replaces Zarco del Valle in the War Office, and Remisa is named as successor to IMAZ in the Finame.—It is necessary to add that these reports rest entirely upon the faith of the French journalists.

Her Majesty honoured Covent-Garden Theatre with her presence on Wednesday, and was most enthusiastically received by a name-rous audience. On Her Majesty's entrance every person in the Theatre simultaneously rose and heartily cheered her, and when the resea in the National Anthem of God save the King was sung that particularly alluded to the Queen, there was a general burst of applicably throughout every part of the house. The Queen repeatedly bowel to the nodience, and seemed highly gratified at the loyal reception she experienced.

The Corporation of London went in state to the Levee, on Wednetorporation of London went in state to the Levee, on wea-nesday, to present an Address to the Kina, the prayer of which was, that His Majesty would empower the London University to grant degrees. His Majesty returned the following answer:—

degrees. His MAJENTY returned the following answer:—

"I thank you for your expression of loyalty and attachment to my retson and Government.

If m anxious to promote the extension of the benefits of education throughout my dominions, being convinced that sound learning and science are the best foundations both of respect for the laws and of reverence for religion.

"I shall direct your Petition to be referred to a Committee of my Privy Council, as I have already directed other Petitions that have been presented to me, in order that I may receive their advice, after that full inquiry and consideration on the subject which its importance demands."

It may not be generally known, says the Post, that when the Corporation of London present an Address, in addition to a coach being provided for every quartette of Common Councilmen, each of them pockets afee of ten shillings. The cui bone of a City address is herein namilest. To ride up Cheapside with their elbows out of the window of a landau is something; but to finger the cash in addition must, in every unprejudiced mind, dissipate any doubt of the great importance and absolute necessity of the expedition. Were not their loyalty as unquestionable as their disinterestedness, it might be a matter of some doubt whether they at all times prefer a whole to a half

The Hampshire Telegraph says a belief prevails that His Majesty atends to visit Portsmouth, on the occasion of the launching of the Indus, of 80 guns, in June next, in company with his Queen Consort attended by a distinguished party.

From Berlin, we learn that the KING intends to make a journey to Konigsberg in the beginning of the summer, and will probably visit posses, and then proceed, by way of Breslaw, to Toplitz.

We have the melancholy task to announce the demise of Isabella Anne Ingram, Downger Marchioness of Herryond, who expired at Hertford House, in Manchester-square, on Saturday evening, the 19th inst

The Marquess of Campen, as Master of the Trinity House, gave agaid dinner on Saturday to Viscount Sidmouth, the Speaker of the House of Commons. Captain Sir John Woolmoore (Deputy Major) and Sir Union Union 2018 Master), and Sir Henry Hardings.

The intelligence from Scotland is most cheering as to the prospect of success of Sir George Murray. His canvass has exceeded every anticipation that had been formed of it, and fully manifests the strength of that honest and independent feeling which has determined the electors of Perthshire not to be made the mere tools of Whig chicanery and desperation. Nothing can exceed the disgnut which has been excited by the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Garran as one of the Lords of the Treasury, and this single act of joining the "refuge for the destitute" will, if we mistake not, be decisive of the impending struggle. ess of Sir George Murray. His canvass has exceeded cisive of the impending struggle.

We find the following extraordinary intelligence in the Suffolk We find the following extraordinary intelligence in the Suffolk Paper:—"Mr. E. L. BULWER died at Lincoln on the 31st of March Lincoln were invited, but Mr. HENEAGE was prevented by domestic angagements from attending."

A riot command to the property of the sufformation of the sufference of the sufformation of the sufference of the sufformation of the sufference of

A not occurred at Oldham, on Tuesday last, in consequence the apprehension of two men belonging to the Trades' Union of that place. It appears that on Monday night two police officers broke of them into a meeting of the unionists at a public-house, and took two following marries at the their princers. following morning, as they were proceeding to take their prisoners

16. Given the forces of Political Unions, to find the time in which | before a Magistrate, they were followed by a large crowd of unionists, who expressed their disapprobation of the capture in no very gentle terms, and who uttered loud vells and other discordant noises as they passed a factory in which a number of knobsticks (persons who work for less wages than those dictated by the Unions) were at work. The knobsticks, it seems, had been armed for their protection against knobsticks, it seems, had been armed for their protection against expected attacks from the unionists; and, either in alarm or bravado, as soon as they heard the shouts and yells abovementioned, some of them fired from the windows of the factory, and thereby one man was killed, and several others were wounded. Immediately afterwards the factory was stormed—upwards of 4,000 panes of glass demolished, the machinery much injured, the two policemen demoished, the machinery much injured, the two policemen seriously beaten, and their prisoners rescued. In a short time afterwards, however, two troops of Lancers and some companies of infantry arrived; but too late to prevent the mischief; and by the time of their arrival the rioters had dispersed. Twelve of the ringleaders have been apprehended, and committed for trial.

We regret to find that the proprietors of the *Victoria* Theatre have een obliged to reduce the prices of admission to their entertainments.

We suppose the invasion of the YATH is the immediate cause. The attraction s of Lurline, and of Mrs. VATES, with YATES, REEVE, BUCKattractions of Lurime, and of Mis. 1 ATES, WILL 1 ATES, REEVE, BUCE-strone, and Mis. Honey, have compelled the Victorians to diminish their charges. We hope it may prove a good plan, and do good to one house without injuring the other, for all parties concerned are popular servants of the public, and most justly popular too.

The following remarkable theatrical announcement is a appeal of vanity and poverty to the taste and feelings of the inhabitants of a town in Sus

tants of a town in Sussex:—

(Corv)—"At the Old Theatre, East Grimstead, Saturday, May, 1758, will be represented the affecting tragedy of Theodosius. Faranes by Mr. Puon, who will strive to support the character of the Prince, in which he was so much admired at Hastings. Theodosius, by a young Gentleman, who never appeared on any stage. Nothing in Italy can exceed the altar in the first scene of the play.—N.B. The great yard dog that made so much noise on Thursday night, during the last act of Richard III., will be sent to a neighbour's over the way; and on account of the prodigious demand for places part of the stable will be laid into the boxes on one side, and the granary be open for the same purpose on the other."

The progress of incendiarism, notwithstanding the terrible examples which have been made of those who have been convicted of this diaboliacal crime, appears to be alarmingly on the increase. Scarcely a fortnight has elapsed since the termination of the Norwich Assizes, when two men were left to suffer death upon the scaffold for arson, and yet we find, that in that short space of time four fires have occurred in the county of Norfolk alone. The last of these fires occurred on Friday evening, at Croxton, a small village in the neigh-bourhood of Thetford, on a farm occupied by Mr. Samuel Roper, when a wheat stack was entirely consumed.

On Thursday night as Mrs. CRAMPTON, the Lady of the Surgeon-General, was reading in her drawing-room, her clothes caught fire; and before her screams brought any of the servants to her assistance she was so dreadfully burned that notwithstanding the exertions of Mr. Crampton himself, assisted by almost all his professional brethren, the unfortunate lady languished in great torture throughout the night, and expired the next morning .- Dublin Register

It appears from the property-tax returns, that the agricultural classes contribute to the State, more than three times as much as manufacturing and commercial classes of every description

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says that during the commotion there, the immates of one house, to the number of 42, were hayoneted by the soldiers, who spared neither age nor sex—not one having been left alive but an infant, and even that was severely wounded with bayonets. The correspondent of the Standard mentions that in one house 29 individuals—in another 12, and in another 17, were put to the sword without mercy.

We learn through the French papers that the Austrians have entered Switzerland with a considerable force. The German Con federation also is moving on the northern frontiers of Switzerland, which from the southern quarter is approached by the King of Sardinia. Two French armies are to be formed on the north and east of France, to observe or meet their movements.

The Gazette de France says, recent intelligence from Madrid leads to the conclusion, that affairs in that country are getting worse every day, and that the Carlists are gaining strength.

LORD SONDES, at his late audit, held at the Falcon Inn, Uppin ande the liberal return to his tenantry of one-third.

Under the late dynasty, two millions of francs were required for the secret service; but Louis Philippe cannot manage with less than two millions and a half. This is a fact worth remembering.

At Newmarket, on Monday, the Riddlesworth, was won by Vintor At Newminter, on Montage of the Action of Incubus, and Transitude, was worth by Vintor, Tarantula, &c. Bentley, second favourite for the Derby, is by Buzzard, out of Miss Wentworth. Both the above horses were bred by Mr. Cookes, M.P. for the Eastern Division of the county of Worcester, and were sold by auction, as yearlings, at Doncaster, for

We learn from Rome that, after a winter of unusual mildness cold has set in with extreme severity, and the th ermometer has been cold has set in with extense sectory, and the intermediate has been several times down to the freezing point. On the 25th ult. snow fell on the mountains of Abruzzo. A similar phenomenon has not been seen within two centuries and a half at the present season.

A circular has just issued from the Secretary of State's office, par-A circular has just issued from the secretary of Sant's other, par-ticularly addressed to young and married agricultural labourers, who are anxious to emigrate to New South Wales or Van Dieman's Land, offering, under certain regulations, to advance, by way of lonn, sum not exceeding £20 to each family, on condition of re-paying the same out of their earnings in the colony where they propose to settle.

The Cambridge Petition is signed by 266 Members of the Senate the greater number, 230, between two and four o'clock. It is now in the hands of the Duke of GLOUCESTER and Mr. GOULBURN.

Since the accession of his present Gracious Majesty to the throne (22d July, 1830), fifty-six Admirals, seven retired Admirals, and sixty-three Generals have died.

The Dutch papers to the 15th inst. inclusive, state that the King and Queen of the Netherlands paid their annual visit to Amsterdam on the preceding day. The audience given by his Majesty on the 15th is said to have been more numerous and brilliant than usual.

It has been stated by a Trades' Unionist, that 365,000 are the num-er of the members of Unions in the metropolis and the suburbs, and that within twelve hours they can raise, for any given object, £1,500 by a penny subscription.

By a Parliamentary paper, just printed, it appears that the expenses of the Barristers employed in revising the lists of voters, amount for this year to the sum of twenty-two thousand five hundred pounds. The expense of last year was £30,500.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has licensed the Rev. Thomas
Paray to the Perpetual Curacy of Baunton, void by the cession of
the Rev. Lawrence Latham, on the nomination of Miss Muster, of
the Abbey, Cirencester.
The Rev. Enw. Howells, M.A., has been appointed Succenter of
Hereford Cathedral, void by the resignation of the Rev. William
Cooke, M.A.
The Rev. Charles Taylor, M.A., Head Master of the Cathedral
School, Hereford, has been presented to the Rectory of Moreton-conLurg, void by the death of the Sev. F. Woodcock, M.A.
The Rev. William Thompson Alderson, has been appointed
Chaplain to the House of Correction at Wakefield, vacant by the
resignation of the Rev. Edward Ridsdale.

At Mullion, Devonshire, aged 66, the Rev. T. L. Bluett, A.B., Vicar of that
parts.

Liverpool. aged 78, the Rev. P. Bulmer, M.A., Vicar of Thorpe and Orby, e county of Lincoln, and for the last eighteen years one of the Curates of

verpool. At Great Oakley, aged 63, the Rev. Joseph Harrison, Curate of that parish more

in the county of Lincoln, and for the last eighten years one of the Curates of Liverpool.

At Great Oakley, aged 63, the Rev. Joseph Harrison, Curate of that parish more than 30 years.

On the 18th of January, the Rev. P. Humphreys, nephew of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, and for 30 years Rector of the parish of Portland, Janasica.

At Wolverhampton, in his 72nd year, after a few days' illness, the Rev. Thos. Walker. On the day of his fourerd, the slope were closed, and his remains were followed by many of the Clerge, the Churchwardean, Overseen, Select Vestry, and University of the Clerge, the Churchwardean, Overseen, Select Vestry, and University of the Clerge, the Churchwardean, Overseen, Select Vestry, and University of the Clerge, the Churchwardean, Overseen, Select Vestry, and University of the Clerge, the Churchwardean, Overseen, Select Vestry, and Christ. Hon. E. C. Curzon, Christ Chnrch; W. B. Mackenzie, Magdalen hall.

Cambanne, April 18.—At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. J. R. Rushton, Clurch hall.—Homorary Master of Arts: Hon. R. Cavendish, of Trinity college.—Masters of Arts: W. H. R. Read, J. W. Blakes-ley, and G. Perry, Trin. coll.; C. Whichcote, St. John's Coll.; W. Darvy, St. Peter's coll.; S. S. Dixon and J. T. Day, Corpus Christic coll.; J. B. Doveton, Downing coll.—Bachelor in Civil Law Rev. L. Price, St. John's college.—Masters of Arts: W. H. R. Rend, J. W. Blakes-ley, and G. Perry, Trin. coll.; W. P. Dobson and T. J. Boys, St. John's coll.; F. Braithwaite, Clare hall; G. Maskie, Penab. coll.; R. Wood, Caitus coll I. L. A. Norgate and C. J. Dashwood, Corpus Christic coll.; E. B. Allen, S. Bridge, and T. Bennett, Queen's coll.; F. Kelly, A. Warcchope, R. C. Sannders, and D. Hagh, Cath. hall; F. A. Crow, Christ's coll.; W. J. Whiting, Magd. coll.; J. Letts, Stidney college.

Sidney college.

ORDINATION.

The Lord Bishop of Dromore held an ordination in the Cathedral Church of Dromore, on Sunday the 6th. The candidates admitted to the orders of Deacon and Priesthood were the Rev. Mr. Lefroy, on the presentation of the Archdeacon of Dromore, to the second Curacy of the parish of Seagoe; the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, on the presentation of the Rev. Egge Boyd to the Curacy of Dromars; the Rev. Mr. Johnston, on the presentation of the Rev. Egge Boyd to the Curacy of Dromars; the Rev. Mr. Dolmston, on the presentation of the Rev. Mr. Richards to the Curacy of Loughbrickland; the Rev. Mr. M'Cormick, on the nomination of the Rev. John Davis to the second Curacy of Clouallon; and the Rev. Mr. Minnitt, to the order of Deacon for the Lordship of Newry. The examination was conducted by the Archdeacon of Dromore, the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, the Rev. Mr. Dolling, and the Rev. Mr. Beatty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rew. Mr. Beatty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY OF LONDON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—An impressive and convincing sermon in behalf of these shools, was presched in the Churo's St. Olsey, Hart-street, City, on Sunday morning last, the 13th of April, by the Very Reverend Dr. Chandler, Dean of Chichester. The collection amounted to 32l. 12s. More been made for the erection of a new Church in the township of Broughton, the whole expense of which will be defrayed by the Rev. John Clowes. The site fixed ingo is to be commenced forthwith. Such an edifice has long been wanted in that neighbourhood, and the munificence with which Mr. Clowes has come forward to supply the wunt, will tend still more to endern him to the hearts of those who rejoice in the prosperity of that Church of which he is so distinguished a supporter.—Manchester Courier.

might so be commenced in frame and stell more to write in that neighbourhood, and the munificence with which Mr. Cowrise has come forward to supply the want, will tend still more tondear him to the hearts of those who rejoice in the prosperity of the Courier.

The annuel examination of the boy seleoning to the Bath National School took place on Thursday week before the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Worshipful the Mayor and the Body Corporate, Col. Daubeney, the Archdencen of Barn, and a number of the Clerky of the Established Church belonging to the city and district. His Lordship and the Mayor both expressed themselves highly gratified at the very satisfactory manner in which the several questions were answered by the boys. The Lord Bishop presented the two senior boys with a sovereign end.

A highly respectable meeting took place at the National School Room, Chelmsford, last week, for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting a Chapel of Ease, in the hamlet of Moulsham. The Rev. C. A. St. John Minnava in the Chuir. Varions resolutions were proposed and seconded by G. A. Gerp, Eaq., Mr. Hutler, R. Bartlert, Earl, M. Chalk, T. M. Gerp, Esq., Mr. T. J. Gilson, and others. A subscription was commenced in the room, and the Chalmann, 10,003. It meeting was dissolved, amounced that it the Hon. Mrs. C. A. St. John Mildmay, 2001; the Dowager Lody Rudstock, 201; Lady Mordmant, 201; Milson, 10,004. Co. Mordmann, 10,004

STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAT EVENING.

During the week the variation in Consols has been downward, and the speculators at length are beginning to be alarmed at the movements of the Trades' Unions, and set the supineness of the Government with respect to them. Consols for the Account are at 90% ½ at the close of business this afterness.

In the Foreign Market, Portuguese and Spanish Stocks have both been materially affected during the week; the former have been as high as 73, and as low as 60%, but they closed at 70% %. Spanish Bonds have been as high as 33% %, and they closed this afternoon at 32% %. Russian Bonds are 104 % %, and they closed this afternoon at 32% %. Russian Bonds are 104 % %, and they closed this afternoon at 32% per Cent. Reduced, 80% % % Bank Stock, 213% Ditto for Account, 104 as 100 per Cent. 1828, 10% Market 18

The French papers of Thursday furnish fresh details of insurrections and revolts in the provinces of France. Marselles, Toulon, Grenoble, Strasburg, St. Etienne, Arbois, the departments of the Rhone and Saone, and Giver, have each furnished some scene of blood for the awful drame that has begun.

Insurance and Giver, have each furnished some scene of blood for the awful drame that has begun.

Insurance and Giver, have each furnished some scene of blood for the awful drame that has begun.

Insurance and Giver, have each furnished some scene of heavy for the surface of the Rhone and Saone, and Giver, have each furnished some scene of heavy for the surface of the Rhone and Saone, and Giver, have been more quiet, but we are still prisoners. To-day the fighting is in the quarter I inhabit. Now and hen we hear canonading in another direction towards the Fanbourg St. Clair; but to-day the environs of the Hospice de! Antiquaille from the fill of Gourgillon to the Rue de-luge de Paix are especially the scenes of conflict. The workmen have well defended their positions, and are masters of two pieces of cannon. They have barriended the Great of the Perque, the hill of St. Henry, one of the result of the property of the Phace St. Laurent, and no the the hand by the Phace St. Henry, have been roaring all the morning without cassing, and I am compelled to send off my letter earlier than usual. The city is still in a state of great alarm, and no one is yet permitted to leave his dwelling. The workmen will defend themselves to the last; their courage is most surprising. I am told that a bloody battle has been fought to-day near the Place de Bernardines, and that the troops were compelled to send off my letter earlier than usual. The city is still in a state of great alarm, and no one is yet permitted to leave his dwelling. The workmen the Place de Bernardines, and that the troops were compelled to retire. I have a hittle bread to-day, and a little wine, and I store the properties of powder. They give out that the insurrection

termination.

The King and Queen will honour Drury Lane Theatre with their presence on Thursday pext; to which place, we understand, their Maiesties will go in state.

The proposed drawing of a "Theatrical Lottery" at Covent Garden Theatre, as announced in the daily papers, will not take place.

We regret to announce the demise of the Right Honourable Lady Dundas, which took place on Friday morning at her family house in Arlington-street, Piccadilly. Her Ladyship was in her 66th year. It is with sincere regret we announce the death of that gallant and excellent officer, Rear-Admiral Hardyman, C.B., on Thursday last, athis residence in the Regent's-park, after a long and severe illness.

The remains of the late John Fuller, Ess. were yesterday morning removed from town to his seat, Rose-hill, near Battle, in Sussex, for interment.

The remains or the Arco and the Arco are gremoved from town to his seat, Rose-hill, near Battle, in Sussex, or interment.

THE TRADES' UNIONS' MEETING TO-MORROW.—At a meeting of he magistrates at Worship-street yesterday, a letter was put into Mr. Troughton's hands by the chief clerk, and a long consultation ensued setween the magistrates, the clerks, and the officers, relative to the est mode of preserving the peace on Monday next. The letter was igned S. Mark Phillips, and stated that it was sent by the writer by lesire of Lord Melbourne, earnestly requiring the magistrates of the above office to co-operate with those of other police-offices, in preventing any outrage from being committed by the 'Trades' Unionists on Monday.—The magistrates have therefore resolved to swear in a arge number of special constables for the occasion, to act in concert with the police-officers and policemen under the direction of the nagistrates and the Commissioners of Police.—The police-officers will be armed with culasses and fire-arms, and are appointed to be in tetendance at the police-offices at its on Monday, to meet the magistrates and receive directions how to proceed.

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PORTS.	Per Doz.	SHERRIES.	Per Doz.
Excellent, from the Wood	24s	Good stout Wine	22s
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Superior, very fine, 5 yrs bottled	34#	Fine old Straw-coloured ditto	348
Very curious, of the most cele-		Curious old East India ditto	40a
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Fine old Crusted Ports, in Pints		Fine old Lisbon and Moun-	
and Half-pints.			.288344
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Superior ditto, Sherry flavour	148178	Old East India ditto	52s58s
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English Gin of the best quality	••		6a 5	કત જ	8s	per gall	on.
Moule's celebrated Old Tom			98 4				
The best Old Jamaica Rum		••	10s (5d	128		
Irish and Scotch Whiskies, genuine from	n the Still		12s ()d	164		
Fine Old Rum Shrub	• •	••	10s 6	એ	12s		
Patent Brandy	••	••	18s				

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	V V	Dark Da			-				Per 9	Quire.	Per	Rean	n.
	Difto.	Bath Po . ditto		sneets,	FU		INCE	HALF	LEN	6d.		7s. 9s.	
	Super	fine ditto	,	••	::		::	::		8d.		12s.	
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as 11s. the pint bottle, and 22s. the quart (duty included), and at every principal Medicine Vender's in town and county. None is genuine without the Signature of the Proprietor, written upon the Label, and also the name engraved on the General States.

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On the 8th of April, at her father's, the Hon, and Rev. Dr. Marcha Overblow, the lady of Lieut.-Coloned MacLeun, Bist Reziment, of a daughter—On the 14th inst., in Queen Ann-street, the lady of Arrival Engl., of a son—On the 14th inst., in Queen Ann-street, the lady of Arrival Engl., of a son—On the 14th inst., in Queen Ann-street, the lady of Arrival Engl., of a son—On the 14th inst., in Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Gr. Begt., M.P., of a still-born ethild—On the 12th inst., at the Denn of Granton, Edinburgh, Mrs. Hope, of a son—On the 14th inst., at II Amersham, the lady of the Rev. John Tyrwhitt Drake, of a son—On inst., at Rodney House, Clifton, the lady of Mark Pringle, Esq., of a data of the Arrival Engl. Seq., of a data of the Arrival Engl.

Esq., M.P., of a still-born child—On the 12th inst., at the Dean of Faculty Granton, Edinburgh, Mrs. Hope, of a son—On the 14th inst., at the Recting Granton, Edinburgh, Mrs. Hope, of a son—On the 14th inst., at the Recting Inst., at Rodney House, Clifton, the lady of Mark Prinsip, Esq., of a stagglithm, and the Recting Inst., at Rodney House, Clifton, the lady of Mark Prinsip, Esq., of a daughter of Charles, Bandshie Mrs. William Scott, M.A., son of the late Rev. T. Scott, of Wattongresh, Sorfolk, to Sophia Anne Wolfe Woodley, youngest daughter of Charles Woodley, M.A., Food of the Island of St. Christopher.

Borfolk, to Sophia Anne Wolfe Woodley, youngest daughter of Charles Woodley, Esq., of the Island of St. Christopher.

Henry Robert Harvey, of Kyle, in the county of Wexford, Esq. (nephew of the late Lord Brandon), to Eugenia Fanny, only child of Simon Jacquez Rochard, at Hunton, Kent, the Rev. John Duncombe Shafto, Record of Buckworth Hunts, to Catherine Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Robert Moore, Rector at Dillon, select daughter of the late Thomas Dillon, select the same county—On the 15th inst., at Ratsspeek Church, county of Wexford Henrick Dillon, select daughter of the late Thomas Dillon, select the county of Wexford Henrick Dillon, select daughter of the late Thomas Church, county of Wexford Henrick Dillon, select daughter of the same county—On the 15th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. They Smith, M.A., to Sarah Maria, youngest daughter of Stephen Cox, Seq., of Not timbham-street, St. Marylebone—On the 14th inst., C. M. Pocock, Esq., of Not timbham-street, St. Marylebone—On the 15th inst., at St. James's Church, Rowland Gilson, Seq., of Not timbham-street, St. Marylebone—On the 15th inst., at St. James's Church, Rowland Gilson, Seq., of Not timbham-street, St. Marylebone—On the

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JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 698.

SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1834.

Price 7d.

DYCOMMAND of their MAJESTIES.—THEATRE ROYAL,
COVENT GARLEN.—On THURSDAY Next will be reformed, Sheritan's Opera of THE DUE.NA. Don Carlos, Mr. Brah m. With MY NEIGHBOURS WIFE, and TURNING THE TABLES. Jack Humphries, Mr. Liston
(by express command of His Majesty). Tickets, Private Boxes and Stalls, to be
sled of lin. Notice, at the Box-office, from 10 till 4 daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow
evening will be performed, Auberts popular Opera of GUSTAVUS THE
THEBU, or, the Masked Ball. After which, THE REVOLT OF THE
RABBI.—On Treaslay, the new grand Opera of The Callenge. After which,
to the Harem.—On Wednesday, the grand Ballet of Masaniello. After which,
to the Harem.—On Wednesday, the grand Ballet of Masaniello. After which,
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to the Harem.—On Wednesday, the grand Ballet of Masaniello. After which,
the operand for the Madle. Pauline Leroux, her la t appearance.

THEATIE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—TO-morrow evening
will be performed, Lord Byron's Tragedy of SARDAXAPALUS. After
thich, the Opera of Masaniello. Mssaniello, Mr. Braham.—On Tuesday, the
Candey of The Minister and the Mercer. After which, a new Afterpiece, to
easile Severel Service. Principal Characters by Messra, Farren, Cooper, Websor, Bindal, Wood, and Miss Murry;

THEATIE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The Public is respectfully

be callet Servit Service. Principal Characters by Messix, Briedal, Word, and Miss Murry.

This Missial, Word, and Miss Murry.

This Missial, Word, and Miss Murry.

This Missial, Word, and Missial Murry.

This Missial, William and Missial Murry.

This Missial William and Missial William and Satting Day next, Mr. This State on commence with the YOU THE'LL DAY of Mr. MATHEWS, in which he will introduce the following Sorace. Section Of notions—Market Day—Humours of the Packet—In Iris Robbin at Whist—Nool Missial William and Sham Fight—Lord The Land Missian Missian Pight—Lord Whist—Missian Missian Missian Pight—Lord Whist—Missian Missian Missi

Prince Boxes, 6c., may be had of Mr. Thompson, at the Box-office, from 10 till 4 daily. Agents for Private Boxes, Mr. Andrews, 167, New Bonds-freet; and Mr. Sans, St. James's-street.

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ADLERS WELLS.—To-morrow, and during the week, the Specification of Mr. St. Mr. S

Seconsy the voice, giving great effect; and he lopes it will meet with their sprobation.

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DICATION for HOLY ORDERS, at Bawtry, Yorkshire.—
JOWNER has anction of his Grace the Archbishop of York.—The Rev. WM.
PREFARES for ORDINATION, within the limits of his
second pursuing the presence of the Universities. Under
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DURLY March 10, 1834.

DURLY ANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Case will brand against Millward, the CREDITORS of BENJArbeit and the Courty of Someret, Esquished, the disciplination of the Courty of Someret, Somere

thing the Preent White Bait Season.

**EST INDIA DOCK TAVERN, Blackwall.—SAMUEL at WINGROVE respectfully announces to the Nobility and the Public and WINGROVE respectfully announces to the Nobility and the Public work of the HTK BAIT Season.

**ET-OFF CLOTHES.—Gentlemen having any quantity of yaction were proposed. The Council of the Company of the Wingrove State of the Council of the Council of the Wingrove State of the Wingrove State

SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1834.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The REHEARSAL of the MUSIC to be performed at this FESTIVAL will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of May, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the ANNIVERSARY will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th of May, when a SERMON will be preached there, hefore Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, His Royal Highness the Duke of Glomester, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bisbops, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Clergy and others, by the Very Rev. JOHN MEREWETHER, D.D., Dean of Herford.—Divine Service will commence at Two o'Clock, and the Doors of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be opened extra the continuous of the Cathedral will be continuous of the Cathedral will be continuous of the Members of the Royal Society of Musicans). Mr. F. Cramer.

Canter the Band (which will consist of the Members of the Royal Society of Musicans). Mr. F. Cramer.

Cathedral will be opened extra the contributions of zold will admit each person, by reparate doors, to the Galleries and Closets: and express their carnest hopes that, for admission into the Choir, no person will co

hopes that, for admission into the Choir, no person will contribute less shan Half-acrown.

Tickets for the Dinner on FRIDAY, 9th of May, at six o'clock, at Merchant Tailors' Holl, Threadmeedle-street, to be had of the Trensurer, Oliver Hargreave, Esq., 2; Bloomsbury-place; and of Messen, Rivington, St. Yaul's Churchy-yard, and Water St. Choire the Company of the Control of the

principal Music-shops.

MRS. "ANDERSON'S MORNING CONCERT.—Under the immediate Patronage, and in the presence, of their Royal Highnesses the Duchbas of Kent and the Princess Victoria.—MRS-ANDERSON, Pinniste to her Majesty and Instructress to her Royal Highnesses the Princess Victoria, has the honour to announce, that her ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, May 12, on the grand scale of former years.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had of Mrs. Anderson, Endl particulars will be speedily advertised.

Full particulars will be speedily advertised.

Full particulars will be specify advertises, and at the principal Music shops. The Interest of the Interest of

37. Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; at all the principal Music Shops, and at the Hanower-square Rooms.

T.K. MORTS CONCERT,—Mr. MORU begs to announce to the Nohilty, Gentry, and his Friends, that his CONCERT will take place at the GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KINGS THEATRE, on FRIDAY Evening, May 23d, 1834. Voced and Instrumental Performers, to which will be added the names of other celebrated Artists, as soon as contentual on—Madlle. Ginlierta Grisi, Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Stockhausen, Mrs. W. Knyvett, Mrs. H. R. Bishop, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mrs. C. Novello, Signori Rubini, Ivanoff, Regrez, Tamburini, Zachelti, Mr. H. Phillips, and Mr. E. Seguin. Mr. Mori will play a Concerto, and a Pantasia, Wr. Bonbas a Concerto, in which he will introduce all his admired new effects. The name of a celebrated Plainiste will be duly announced. The Band will be upon the grand scale of the Phillarmonic, Leaders, Messrs. Spagnoletti, F. Gramer, and Mori. Conductor, Sir Groger Smart.—Tickels, 10s. 6d. each, and Boxes to be land only of Mori and Lavenn, 28, New Bond-street.

Unosen Blessings shed," (Athalia)—Handel.

CHEAP and EXCELLENT CABINET FURNITURE.—To To be SOLD, for little more than Half price, six Rose-wood loo Tables, ten Card Tables, eight choises, forty Rosewood Chairs, Couches, and Sofas to ten Card Tables, desired, seven Mahogany Wardrobes, six Chest of Drawers, match: ten earl Chairs, seven Mahogany Wardrobes, six Chest of Drawers, twelve Marble Wash-based Stands and Tables, Ladies' Work Tables, Bedieads, twelve Marble Wash-based to the best quality, for inspection at Walkington's, No. 2, Charlotte-street, one door from Rathbone-place,

Price 7d.

ALING SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The EIGHTEENTH ANNIVRRSARY DINNER of this SOCIETY will take place at the VREMASON'S TAVERN, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of May.
PRESIDENT—George Pittuan, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—George Pittuan, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Henry Simpson, Esq.
To. Heslop, Esq.
Robert Tapier, Esq.
P.S. Dinner on table at half-past five o'clock precisely.

P.S. Dinner on table at half-past five o'clock precisely.

P.S. Dinner on table at half-past five o'clock precisely.

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P.S. Dinner on table at half-past five o'clock precisely.

VICE-PATRONESS—Her Royal Highness the DUGHESS of KENT.
VISITOR—The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of LONDON.
JOINT PRESIDENTS.

William Thompson, Esq., Ald., M.P.; John Capel, Esq.
LADY PRESIDENT—Mrs. Thompson.

The PIBLIC ANTERASURER—Thomps fleips, Esq.
LADY PRESIDENT—Mrs. Thompson.

The PIBLIC ANTERASURER—Thomps fleips, Esq.
The ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the City of London Tavern—Bishopog tick place in the Corp.
The Right Hon. Lord Wynford.
The Right Hon. Lord Wynford.
The Right Hon. Lord Wynford.
The Ven Archidecorp Pott, M.A.
The Hon. Sir kiusard Cust
The Ven Archidecorp Pott, M.A.
The Hon. Lord Wynford.
The Ven Archidecorp fort, M.A.
The Hon. Sir kiusard Cust
The New Complement of the Corp.
Societion-General
Mr. Sheriff Harmer, Alderman
The Hon. Sir kiusard Cust
The New Complement of the Corp.
The Right Hon. Lord Wynford.
The Ven Archidecorp Pott, M.A.
The Hon. Sir kiusard Cust
The New Complement of the Corp.
The Right Roy. the Lord
Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry
The Rit. Rev. the Lord
Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry
The Rit. Rev. the Lord
Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry
The Rith Royal Cust and State of Merchant Tailors' School
The Ven Archidecorp Pott, M.A.
The Hon. Sir kiusard Cust
The New Presidence of Corp.
The Rith Royal Custom Corp.
The Rith Royal Custom Corp.
The Rith Royal

degree connected with another House in Oxford-street assuming the same name, and that their ONLY ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square.

PEAL TURKEY CARPETS.—A magnificent Cargo is now one Sale on very extraordinary terms by GRAHAM and Co. 204 and 295, High Holborn. Pricex, Four Pounds to Twenty Guineas, each.

PIENDID BRUSSELS CARPETS.—GRAHAM and CO. 201 and 205, High Holborn. Pricex Four Pounds to Twenty Guineas, each.

PIENDID BRUSSELS CARPETS.—GRAHAM and CO. 201 and 205, High Holborn. Nos. 294 and 295, High Holborn. Pricex Four Pounds to Twenty Guineas, each.

PIENDID BRUSSELS CARPETS.—GRAHAM and CO. 201 and 202 And 203, High Holborn. Nos. 294 and 295, High Holborn. Pricex Four Pounds to High States of Carlon Medical Carlon Medical Carlon Medical Carlon of Carlon Medical Carlon of Carlon Medical Carlon Medical Carlon Medical Carlon Medical Carlon of Carlon Medical Carlon Medic

son, and repaired.

SADDLERY and HARNESS, Manufactured at the Horses Bazar, Kingsatreet and lisher-street, Portman-square. The most extensive Assortment of SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE (LAUTHING, and every Article for Suble use, is constantly kept on Sale, at the Lowest Prices, for Rendy Money.

Ready Money.

BAZAAR, King-street and Baker-street, Portman-square,
Established 1822.—The immense variety of CARRIAGES constantly
on SALE at this Establishment affords to purchasers the most ample choice. A
succession of new VBHCLES is constantly kept up by many of the most eminent and respectable Carriage-builders in the Metropolis, which they continue to
SELL very reasonably. These Carriages are especially worthy aftention, and
may be depended upon for durability and excellency of workmanship, and the
cool taste displayed in their getting up.—All new Carriages warranted for the
usual period of twelve months.

and the dependent upon for durability and excellency of workmassip, and the small defined in their getting up.—All new Carriages warranted for the usual period of twelve months.

I AVANNAH CIGARS, Wholesale and Retail.—C. W., HODGES (late Vandersluys) begs to inform the Commisseure of Cigare, that he has just cleared a CASE, very superior in quality and flavour.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA RESIDENCE, between the Great Westform Roads, within Ten Miles of the Metropois.—To be LNT for a Term of the Carrier of

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehali, April 21.—The King has been pressed to constitute and appoint the Right Eco. Montgomer Lord Bellharen to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

St. Janne's Palace, April 16.—The King was, this day leased to confer the honour of Kinghthood upon the William Eq., only of the Brone the Court of Exchequer.

DRIAMBROUND THE BOOK OF THE COLUMN TO THE COURT OF THE COURT OF

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.
W. STEVENS, jun. Old Jewy, City, auctioneer.
P. DALY, Liverpool, builder.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

W. STEVENS, jua., OM Jewry, City, auctioneer.

BANKRUPTS

J. H. GREEN, Fineb-lane, City, bill-broker.

Att. Turner, Basing-lane, Broad-street—D. DOUGLAS, Witechapt-lond, baker. Att. Binns, Essex-street, Rigand—J. Rößinson, Bridge-street, Westminster, shoemaker. Att. Dods, Northumberland-street, Strand—W. Lewen, Westminster, shoemaker. Att. Dods, Northumberland-street, Strand—W. Lewen, W. Green, and J. Roßinson, Bridge-street, Westminster, shoemaker. Att. Dods, Northumberland-street, Strand—W. Lewen, Carey-street, Lincoln's lan-fields—G. HARRI, Broad-will be an experience of the control of the control

were agreed to.

The Exchequer Offices Bill was read a second time.

The Suchequer Offices Bill was read a second time.

The Suchequer Offices Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord Strakford moved for papers relative to the admission of British vessels into the ports of France. After an explanation from Lard Auckland, and a few words from the Duke of Wellingron, the motion was negatived.—Adjoinned to Thursday.

Trunsday.—Petitions for the relief of Dissenters, for the protection of the Church, for the better observance of the Sabbath, for the repeal of the Union, and for the adoption of poor-laws in Ireland, were presented.

The Duke of Wellingrand for the adoption of poor-laws in Ireland, were presented.

The Duke of Wellingrand for the adoption of poor-laws in Ireland; the agitation of that question is Ireland ought to be repressed by a rigona application of the law.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was brought up from the Commons.

The Earl of Wingenters agive notice that, on Thursday next, he would present a petition from the Undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge age at allowing Dissenters to take Degrees.

The same Noble Lord directed attention to the iniquitous matter contained in unstamped publications, and circulated in beer-shops throughout the country.—Lord Melsouans doubted the policy of noticing such infamous works, for fear of adding to their publicity and mischiel.

The Warvick Borough Bill was postponed till Monday, in consequence of the illness of Lord Durham.

Lord Lynnauaer presented a petition from Mr. R. Roe, who had been confined for five years in prison in Ireland upon a judgment of the Court of King's Bench in that country, which had since been reversed upon writ of error by that House. The petitioner complained of his imprisonment as a grievance, but he also complained that he was detained in prison for the fees of that House upon the writ of error. The petitioner contended that the detention was erroneous.—Earl Gare waid that the fees ought not to be exacted.

The Clerk of the Pipe

The Common Lands Bill went through a Committee.

On the motion of Lord Kenvon an address to the Crown was greed to, for copies or extracts of communications from Magistrates the country to the Secretary for the Home Dapariment relative to evil effects of the Heer Act.

Lord Surraup presented a petition from Norwich signed by 3,500 highlights of the better observance of the Sabhath. The Noble

JOHN BULL.

Lord observed that in his opinion, their Lordships could do more upon the subject by the force of example in their individual capacities than by legislative enactments, especially as regarded Sunday trading, which would be best stopped by the habit of paying wages on Friday, instead of Saturday.

The English and Irish Judgments Bill was read a third time, and massal

passed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR withdrew his motion for the insertion of a clause in the Old Bailey Jurisdiction Bill for throwing open the Court of Common Pleas to Barristers, His Majesty having made the desired alteration by the exercise of his prerogative.

The Clerk of the Pipe (Scotland) Bill was read a third time.—Adj.

Mongary —At the morning, sitting, Mr. Goursan presented an abundance of the House of Lord by his Rayal Highness the Duke of Gloneseter. The Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to describe apetition, and maintained that by the statute of Elizabeth is was a simple to the control of the control of the second of the s

and the House having gone into Committee, a resolution to the effect that these disabilities should be removed was agreed to, reported, and ordered to be taken into further consideration.

FRIDAY.—At the morning sitting, during the presentation of peticions, the Characters of the Excusions states in determination
o press the foot Laws a mendament Bill turing the present Session.
It is did not bass this feesion the cause would take rejection by the
House, not any negligence or disinclination of his part to urge it
forward.

House, not any negligence or disinclination of long agricultural petitions, that he considered the land as having more cause to complain of the local than of the general taxation, and he hoped the Committee on county rates would devise some means of mitigating the severity of that burden. He regretted his own inability hithers to story a regret of the county rates would devise some when so mitigating the severity of that burden. He regretted his own inability hithers to story a regret of the severity of t

the severity of that burden. He regretted his own inability hitherts afford relief to the agriculturist, but trusted that in future financial arrangements the existence of a surplus revenue would afford him the means.

At the evening sitting the debate on the Repeal question was again resumed, Mr. Ruthyren having, opened it by a speech in which has strongly supported Mr. O'Come Mr smotion. The debate was continued till three o'clock. Among the speakers were claire. Ma. Ruthyren Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Sandang, the speakers were claire. Ma. Ruthyren Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Sandang, the speakers were claire. Ma. Ruthyren Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Sandang, the speakers were claire. Ma. Ruthyren Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Sandang, the speakers were claire. Ma. Ruthyren Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Sandang, the speakers were claire. Ma. Ruthyren Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Sandang, the speakers were claire. Ma. Ruthyren Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Sandang, the speakers were claire. Ma. Ruthyren Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Sandang, the speakers were claire. Ma. Ruthyren Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Sandang, the speakers were claire. Ma. Ruthyren Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Sandang, the speakers were claired and separate of the Relief Bill the Catholic to sea a strain of the Relief Bill the Catholic town of order, and respect for property-conduct from the Catholic, low of order, and respect for property-conduct from the Catholic, low of order, and respect for property-conduct from the Catholic, low of order, and respect for property-conduct from the Catholic, low of order, and respect for property-conduct from the Catholic, low of order, and respect for property-conduct from the Catholic, low of order, and respect for property-conduct from the Catholic and the property series of society. Was that the time, then, after the destruction, of Protestanism, and the diministion of the influence that property before commanded and ought to orange from the transcription of the struck down the encreaching surpations of an antification of the struck down the encreaching surpations of an antification of the struck down

GREAT MEETING OF THE TRADES' UNIONS.

GREAT MEETING OF THE TRADES' UNIONS.

The meeting of the Trads' Unions in Copenhagen-fields, on Monday, for the purpose of forming a procession to Whitehall, to present an Address, through Lord Melbourne, to the King, in behalf of the Dorset prisoners, passed off very quietly. Every preparation on the part of the Government was made for the preservation of order, and nothing could be more judicions than the arrangement entered into for keeping the military and police out of sight, but ready for action at a moment's notice in case of alarm. As early as seven o'clock great numbers of the Unionists began to assemble The different Trades' Unions as stey arrived on the grounds, took the stations appointed for them. The number of Unions assemble was thirty-three, all of whom had red ribbons in their button-holes, their Committees wearing blue or red sashes, and carrying wands, their Committees wearing blue or red sashes, and carrying wands their committees wearing blue or red sashes, and carrying wands of a rocket. Dr. Wade, in full canonicals, was at the head of the Deputation appointed to present the Address to Lord Melbourne. At a few minutes after 12, the first part of the procession reached Whitehall, when Mr. Owen went into the Home-office with the petition.

At a few minutes after 12, the first part of the procession reached Whitehall, when Mr. Owen went into the Home-office with the Petition.

The deputation was received by Mr. Phillipps, the Under Secretary of State, who asked if they were a deputation from the meeting held that morning at Copenhagen-fields, and if they brought that petition from the body assembled there, accompanied by a procession through the streets to this office? They answered in the affirmative. Mr. Phillipps then said Viscount Melbourne was in the office, and that he had his directions to say, that his Lordship could not receive apetition presented under such circumstances and in such a manner, that Viscount Melbourne had seen a copy of the petition, that he did not disapprove of the language of it, and that if that petition should be presented on another day, and in a becoming manner, he would receive it, and lay it before the King; that Viscount Melbourne directed him to add, he would always be ready to present to the King any petition respectfully worded and delivered in a proper manner.

The deputation then a-ked if the petition was refused? Mr. Phillipps repeated distinctly what he had before said, and desired that they would be accurate in any report they might make of what had passed.—The deputation then retreed, taking the petition will had passed.—The deputation then retreed, taking the petition which marched through Regent-street and Cocksport-street to White-Mail, and verifying the calculations by a variety of checks proposed on the part of military gentlemen well used to judge of humber which marched through Regent-streat and Cocksport-street to White-Mail, and verifying the calculations by a variety of checks proposed on the part of military gentlemen well used to judge of humber when put in motion, we can venture to state the muster of Junionist at something between 20 and 25,000 men.

The whole proceeding passed off without the slightest approach to disturbance.

disturbance.

It has been erroncously stated that the Trudes' Unions had declined to present their petition through the Home-office; on the contrary, a deputation of five waited on Lord Melbourne on Thurbary with the same; his Lordship promised to lay it before his Majesty.

It has been erroneously stated that the Trades' Unions and clined to present their petition through the Home-office; on contrary, a deputation of five waited on Lord Melbourne or Thursday with the same; his Lordship promised to lay it before his Majesty.

The Trades' Union Procession.—Thursday a letter, signed 8. Mark Phillipps, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, was received by the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Police of special constables sworn in within the district of each police of special constables sworn in within the district of each police of order that they may remit the sum necessary to pay them, like all lings each, for their services on that occasion.

Westall and Martin's Lilustrations of the Ribbing as second part of this extraordinary cheap and beautiful monthly publication, of eight engravings, with descriptions, for one shilling, as nounced for the 1st of Martin's Contain.—The Tower of Babellands is Trace Angels—The Destruction of Sodom—Abraham of Babellands and the Contain of the State of Martin's Contain.—The traver of Babellands is Trace Angels—The Destruction of Sodom—Abraham of Babellands and the State of Martin's Contain.—The traver of Babellands and the State of Martin's Contain.—The traver of Babellands of Saraha—and Jacob's Altar at Shalam. The containings, which have been made expressly for this work by those eminent masters, to open on the first of Mary, at the crusive rooms over Messes. Bull and Churton's Library, S. Hollestreet, Cavendish-square, for the admission, gratis, of all subscribers to the work.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that when a Knight of and kind is created, his elevation is not Gazetted till he has paid his feet

CHARLEMAGNE'S ROUND TABLE.

"In ancient (times," tho' this is true—no fable, Two Knights of Charlemone's round table, Were famed from Cadiz unto Poland, Their names, Sirs,—Oliver and Rowland, Such deeds of wondrous valour they did achieve, That folks were creditions and would not believe But they're so wonch'd for, that unto this day
"A Rowland for an Oliver"—they say: "A Rowland for an Oliver"—they say.

In modern times, resounds from shore to shore,
The fame of ROWLAND'S KALVDOR;
But where's an Oliver? bis glory here to share,
All competition ends in mute despair;
But truth with radiant splendour must prevail,
And Env's self does own the doubtful tale;
Our British Fair rewards his hardy toil.

With smiles of gratitude for his MACASBAR Ollo-

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A rumour prevails of the speedy removal of the Ordnance Store-seper at Duncannon Fort, Mr. Blackwell, and the duties to be con-slidated with that self the Fort Major, Maj. Austin. Admiral Sir C. Hamilton and the Hon. Sir A. K. Legge, K.C.B., respected as likely to succeed to the vacant Grand Crosses of the

Bath.

Bath.

Military stationed in the metropolis and suburbs, on account of the procession of the Trades' Unions.—lst Life Guards, Knightsbudge; Royal Horse Guards, Regent's-park; 17 Lancers, Kensington; Queen's Bays, Camberwell; Royals, Croydon; detachment 12th Lancers, Clapham; eight battalions of infantry, of different regiments, from Chatham and Rochester, and 29 pieces of artillery from Woolwich.

regiments, non-constant and Rochester, and 29 pieces of artillery from Woolwich.

John Woolwich.

John Frankling the Militia Staffs efficients a recruiting depoits ander consideration in the proper quarter, by attaching to each a sense of the line to superintend drill, &c.

On the 29d, there was a Court-martial at the Royal Barracks, Jublin, for the trial of private Waite, 81st Regt., for drunkeuness and rinous conduct. Col. Pitt, of the 80th, President. The Court had sense of the property closed their proceedings at half-past twelve, when the Colonel intimated that the regiment had got the immediate route for Oldham to do the line of the colonel in the colo

agreety thouse the regiment had got the immediate route for Oldham of quell the riots.

On the 10th inst. the smack Adelaide, full of contraband goods, was sized, through the zealous exertions of Joseph Foster, chief boatman a command of His Majesty's Coast Guard station at Tillingham, in the Southern District.

NATIOATION OF THE DANUBE.—Count S. Szeichenyi, who has seen staying in London some months on a special mission from the Emperor of Austria, during his stay in this country, has expended the gry promoting the steam navigation of the Danube.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Pergrine Masidand, late Governor of Nova Scotia, a named as the successor to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, when that gullant officer's period of service expires.

ROYAL ANTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.—Lieut.-Colonel Brandred for succeed Col. Brough at Halifaxx, and Major Slade, of the Royal Engineers, is also appointed to the same command. Lieut.-Col. Roberts, R.A., from Woolwich, succeeds Col. Brandreth. Capt. Roberts, R.A., from Woolwich, succeeds Col. Brandreth. Capt. the latter being appointed to Dublin. Col. Halloway, C.B., arrived in Limerick gurrison on the 23d, on a tour of engineer department, the latter being appointed to Dublin. Col. Halloway, C.B., arrived to Limerick gurrison on the 23d, on a tour of engineer and burrack laty.

Forranouth, April 25.—The Barham, with the flag of Sir Pulte-

in Limerick garrison on the 23d, on a tour of engineer and barrack duty.

Portshouth, April 25.—The Barham, with the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, arrived on the morning of the 19th. The Gallant Officer proceeded to Loudon, and at sunset his flag was struck. Report says the Barham is to be paid off at Chatham. She made her passage against a strong N.E. wind, beating up under double-refed topsails for fourteen days, from the rock of Lisbon to Spithead. She left Multu on the 23d ult., where the British fleet, under Sir Josiah Rowley, were kept in preparation for instant service.

We hear that important negociations are going on between the Horse Guards and the East India Company relative to a supply of General Officers for the Indian Army. That force is not less than two handred thousand, and the number of General Officers now upon the Company's Establishment appears to be reduced to forty, all of whom are at home, and of from 50 to 60 years' service.—Navat and Military Gazette.

WAR GEFECT April 1992.

WAR OFFICE, April 25, 1834.

WAR OFFICE, April 25, 1834.

Sh Regt. Light Dragoone: Lieut. F. Willis to be Capt., by pur., vice Pringle, be relieve; Cornet T. Porter to be Liout., by pur., vice Willis; Ensign A. Misseoode, from the 14th Foot, to be Cornet, by pur., vice Proter.—1st Gren. Bulkswoode, from the 14th Foot, to be Cornet, by pur., vice Proter.—1st Gren. Property of the Capt. All Capt

ed.—Captain J. Pennycuick, from 47th Foot, to be Major of Infantry,

Paulinebel.—("aptain J. Pennycuick, from 47th Foot, to be Major of Infantry, Pyurshase. Memorandum.—Major T. Fortye, of the late filh Royal Veteran Battaline, Memorandum.—Major T. Fortye, of the late filh Royal Veteran Battaline as been allowed to retire from the service by the Sale of an Unattached Comission, he heing about to settle in the Colonies.—The half pay of the undersendend Officer has been annealled from the Ist instant, inclusive, he having accepted a communical allowance for his Commission:—Adjutant W. Kelham, Migps Sauthern Fennishe Infantored Officer has been cancelled from the 1st of annay, 1843, inclusive, he having accepted a communical allowance for his Commission:—Lieutum of the under-mentioned officer has been cancelled from the 1st of annay, 1843, inclusive, he having accepted a communical allowance for his Ammission:—Ensign A. de Fountain, half-pay Unattached.
The half-pay of the under mentioned Officer has been cancelled from the 2sth Sant, inclusive, they having accepted communical allowances for their Commission:—Ensign A. de Fountain, half-pay State Foot; Lieut. R. D. Orleinz, half-pay State Foot; Lieut. R. P. Dayrell, half-pay Royal Shedu, D. Macfarlan, half-pay State Foot; Lieut. R. P. Dayrell, half-pay Royal Shedu, D. Macfarlan, half-pay State Foot; Lieut. R. P. Dayrell, half-pay Royal Shedu, D. Macfarlan, half-pay State Foot; Lieut. R. P. Dayrell, half-pay State Payrell Payrell Payrell Payrell Payrell Payrell Payrell Payrell Payrell

Complete Committee and the committee of the North State of the Committee and the Committee and State of the State of the Committee and State of the Committee and State of the State of S

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quarto

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"The design of this work is unique, and its execution beantful; the elaborate richness of decoration and splendour of the combinations of colour and blazonry, which render illuminated missals so curious and valuable, affoot many useful hints for embellishment, both in colour and design."—Spectator.

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Parts Lto VI., medium quarto

"Mr. Bhaw's Specimens of Ancient Furniture is another most intraesting and original work, gratifying at once to the antiquary, who regards them for their associations, to the virtuous, who furnishes his mansion à la mode artique, and to the historical painter, who aims at accuracy of seeney."—Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1, 1834.

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"Mr. Shaw's Specimens of Ancient Furniture; their beds, tables, and cabinets were richly caved and inalsi; the very keys to their doors were works of elegance."

—Atheneum, February 23, 1833.

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On Twesday next, the 29th, No. XXVI. of

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Contents:—Art. 1. Spanish Painters—II. Comparative Mortality of different
Populations—III. Memoirs and Correspondence of Duplessis-Mornay—IV. Swedsib Periodical Literature—V. The Austrian Government and the Intilian Liberals—VI. Chihyology—VII. Prince Pickler-Muskan's Tulti Fruti—VIII. Post

For Communication belower Dagland and Foreign Countries—IX. Judicial
Street Communication belower Dagland and Foreign Countries—IX. Judicial
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Macedonia—XII. Meidlinger's Gothice-Teutonic Dictionary—XIII. Rafn's leelandic History of the Farne Islands—XIV. Misley's Memoirn of the Italian Revolution of 1831—Miscellaneous Literary Intelligence from Denmark, France,
Germany, Hally, &c.

System of British Indus—S. Maccoloma NII. Rafn's leclandic History of the Farne Islands—XIV. Miskey's Memoirs of the Halian Revolandic History of the Farne Islands—XIV. Miskey's Memoirs of the Halian Revolation of 1831—Miscellaneous Literary Intelligence from Dennardt, France,
Germany, Italy, & Go., (late Traitel, Whitz, and Richter), 30, Soho-square; and
Black, Young, and Young, 2. Tavistock-street, Coverlegateden. Sold hydl Booksellers; of whom may be had complete sets and Richter), 30, Soho-square; and
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SPERM CANDLES at WHOLFSALE DEFERM

ignon these occasions by apprincipled persons, positively retures to beten to any proposals for interviews, until, by a continued correspondence and other circumstances, he shall be fully satisfied of the sincerity and real respectability of the respondents.—Letters, post paid, for Andrew Keerton, Evg., Nost office, Konsington, till called for, will be punctually attended to, but no others of the receive the patronage of fashionable society. Its close resemblance to gold itself, its extreme encounty, and the successful, americ in which it can be worked up in every described the changes of fashionable worked, amore in which it can be worked up in every described the changes of fashion without incurring the heavy know when the control of the changes of fashionable world in general, of the importance of making their purchases in the above invaluable composition of the importance of making their purchases in the above invaluable composition of the importance of making their purchases in the above invaluable composition of the country, or any other place of fashionable world in superior in the country, or any other place of fashionable resort; for although frequently applied to by other houses, C. M'theil has constantly declined to supply the trade, either in fondion or slewhere; and that this inestimable article can be procured but of him sione. Those who have not yet hed an opportunity of secing this most elegant manufacture, are respectfully invited to inspect a most splendid assortment of Jewellery, made up in the above beautiful composition, at his Depti, No. 14, feepen-larders, (poposite frowed and Jamess.)—A. Old Diamonds, Pearls, and Jewellery bought, or taken in exchange, or altered to the present fashion.

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Formise and not appear in the rates froy diseases are moderate, and Policies' a granted to persons of advances; the rates for disease are moderate, and Policies' a granted to persons of advances; the rates for disease are moderate, and Policies' a granted to persons of advances; the rates for disease are moderate, and Policies' a granted to persons of advances.

GENERAL CLASSES.

Females need not appear; the rates for diseases are moderate, and Policies assgraded to persons of advanced age.

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America.

on the Continent of America not to the Southward, nor vestward is the Development of America not to the Southward, and the Southward, and the Continent of North America. To voyage to, and reside in, all countries on the Pacitic Coast of South America, America, Amartinia, and Polynesia.

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SOHO SAUCE, begt or term to the Nobility and Gentry their grateful thatfa for the very extensive patronage they have hitherto experienced. They solicat the actention of the epicers to the peculiar, tiph, papuant, yet not psedominating flavour of this Sauce, which justly entitles it to the pre-emiserce it is rapidly attention. It is recommended by the faculty as a stimulant to the weak or delicates appetite, is improved by age, and will not suffer any deterioration by change and the sufficient of the sufficient of the sum of the

don-street; and Sutton and Co. Bow Church-yard. None is genuine unless signate ascale by the Proprietors.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes having quantum and co. Bow Church-yard. None is genuine unless signate. Burge general approbation, and the demand for it containing to include the proprietors. The proprietors of the containing to include the proprietors of the same; its utility and great convenience in all climates have recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connections, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation. It is prepared by them only; and for preventing disuppointment to families, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed on the cork with their fam and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine. JOHN BIIRGESS and SON'S long-established such ence-sectional ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest astication for inary years. Warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London, (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London, (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London, (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London, (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London, (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London, (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London, (The Original Pieh-sauce warbouss, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy

Henry, and the only gonuine preparation of that article.

RNOLD, Perfumer, &c. to Her Majesty, their Royal Highned the Princess Sophia, Duchees of Kent, Princess Victoria, Duchess of Cherland, &c., grateful for the patronage with which his IMPERIAL CREAM been honoured, the increasing dumand for which sevinces the superiority of invaluable article, which has actually recovered Hair that has been nearly the use of motive compositions, which, instead of nourishing, parch, and the destroy it. T. A. a extensive practice in HAIR-CUTTING affords him an of superiority of the contraction of the contracti

A Monday Entrion (for the Country) is published at Thre clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 27-

THEIR MAJESTIES arrived at St. James's on Wednesday, where they were received by his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND.

The KING held a Levee, and a Chapter of the Order of the Bath, at which Sir Herrer Taylor was invested with the insignia of a Grand Cross.

In the evening, His MAJESTY gave a banquet to the members of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at which ten of the Knights were present, exclusive of their Royal High-aresses the Dukes of CUMBERLAND and GLOUCESTER.

The QUEEN honoured the Concert of Ancient Music with ther presence.

The QUEEN honoured the Concert of Ancient Music with her presence.

On Thursday, their MAJESTIES went in State to Drury Lane Theatre, to see The School for Scandal, and Simpson and Co. The Royal cortege consisted of nine carriages.

At ten minutes past seven their MAJESTIES entred the Royal box, and were received with the most enthusiastic greetings from all parts of the house. The hearty demonstrations of loyalty were kept up for some time, and were acknowledged in the most gracious manner by the Royal party. The National Anthem was then performed amidst great approbation by the whole of the company. Between the two pieces the most deafening shouts of applause followed a cry of "Long live the Queen." Rule Britannia was then demanded, and was sung by the whole of the dramatis personac. When their MAJESTIES retired, the cheering was venemently resumed; and the KING may learn from this example, that however odious his present Ministers have made themselves to the people, the country is as firmly and as loyally attached to its Sovereign sever it was.

We are sure that the intelligence we have to announce this

as loyally attached to its SOVEREIGN as ever it was.

WE are sure that the intelligence we have to announce this day, will deeply interest every loyal man, and every good and wirtuous woman in the British empire. Our excellent and amiable QUEEN, whose numerous virtues have so justly endeared Her to the nation, is about to quit England, on a visit to Her MAJESTY'S mother, who, it is understood, has been attacked by severe indisposition.

The QUEEN will be attended by several of the High Officers and Ladies of Her Household; and we are sure we only anticipate our readers in wishing for Her MAJESTY'S speedy return to Her Illustrious Husband and KING, and to a PROPLE, whose affections she has secured by the unostentatious fulfilment of every religious, moral, and social duty.

This is very ingenious, but it is beyond measure absurd in point of fact; for nules we extremely ill informed, one of the Trines that a treaty has actually been concluded and despatched to Lisbon, by which France and England are pleased to take under their especial protection the, kingdom of Portugal; and having given us this information, the ministerial papers proceed to state, that it is not in the contemplation of either Government to have recourse to arms in the conduct of the affair.

This is very ingenious, but it is beyond measure absurd in point of fact; for nuless we are extremely ill informed, one of the articles of this very treaty binds England to send a flect to the Tagus, and occupy the forts upon that river with either British troops or marines. Nay, it is even said that a strong military force is assembling in the neighbourhood of Cork for the purpose; and that the Gentheman who is to fulfit the duties of Commissary-General is actually appointed.

The result of all this is clear. If France and England undertake to protect Portugal, France will, in less than six months, be in possession of the liberalized Peninsula; and England, as usual, will have to pay her full quota of expense, without reaping either military glory or national advantage.

We however think, that this last scheme of our precious non-intervention Ministry will not be quite so smoothly executed. Surely the courts of Russia, Prussia, and Austria will interfere to prevent this new attempt to increase the power of France. At all events, we will not give up our hopes and expectations that some steps will be taken to check in its outset so preposterous and ruinous an undertaking.

"I'T never rains but it pours," says the proverb; and cerainly never was there a better illustration of that ancient say.

"IT never rains but it pours," says the proverb; and cerainly never was there a better illustration of that ancient saying than is afforded by the state of business in the House of Commons. The revision of the Poor Laws—the Commuta-Commons. The revision of the Poor Laws—the Commuta-tion of Titles—the change in Church-rates—and last, though not least, the Repeal of the Union—all have been crowded into one little week, and so crowded, as to render it perfectly impossible to submit to our readers the ordinary portion of remarks upon topics which are, some of them, of the most

remarks upon topics which are, some of them, of the most vital importance.

As to the Repeal of the Union, it is one of those things which are now and then gotten up to anaze a wondering rural population. Of this, Mr. O'CONNELL seems himself to have been pretty well aware, for n his opening speech he went into the ancient history of his beloved country, and indulged so much at large in his historical reminiscences, that Mr. STANLEY and Mr. SPRING RICE, who had come armed with paper and pencils to take notes, for the purpose of answering him, after waiting to hear half-an-hour's worth of his beautiful oratory, but down their notes, too's un their half-an worth. waiting to hear half-an-hour's worth of his beautiful oratory, put down their notes, too's up their hats, and walked out to dinner, where they remained for at least two hours, and yet when they came back they were quite in time, for he had not then hardly got to the year 1800, at which point, for all practical purposes, he had much better have began. The debate is not yet concluded, although, after the splendid, statesmanike, convincing speech of Sir Robert Peel, there seems nothing wanting to set the question at rest.

The other matters in progress, are of infinitely greater importance, and we sincerely hope that due attention will be given to them. Lord Althord's measure for the amendment of the Poor Laws, is one fraught with danger and difficulty.

ment of the Poor Laws, is one fraught with danger and difficulty.

The alterations contemplated by Lord Althorp's Bill are many, of which not a few are, in our opinion, in the highest degree objectionable—objectionable in principle, and objectionable in their proposed practical effects.

The country has by this time had enough of paid Commissioners—Where is the return to Mr. Gouldburn's motion? Yet, here again, in the new Poor Laws' Bill, the working of the measure is to be confided to Commissioners—Commissioners appointed by the Minister—paid by the Minister—for talking of their being appointed and paid by the Crown has now become, even as a matter of ceremony, ridiculous—and these Commissioners, who may be Secretaries of Political Unions, briefless Barristers, young Pulnersy, young Denmans, or any other loss hands yet unprovided for, are

to be put into possession of the most extraordinary, and we will say, most unconstitutional powers ever conferred upon the subordinates of a Government.

Those powers are set forth in the second clause of the Bill, and we invite to it the particular attention of such of our readers as may believe that there is yet something of the Constitution to save, and some liberty of the subject to preserve. The clause says—

"2. That the said Commissioners shall be styled, 'The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales,' and the said Commissioners, or any two of them, may sit, from time to time as they doem expedient, as a Board of Commissioners for carrying this Act into execution; and the said Commissioners shall respectively have a l the protection and indemnity to which the Judges of a superior Court of Record are by law entitled, and shall be and are kereby empowered, by summons under their hands and seal, to require the attendance of all parties and witnesses, and such other persons as they may think fit of call before them, upon any question or matter connected with or relating to the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor, and also to make any inquiries, and require any answer or returns as to any such question or matter, and also to administer oaths, and commissioners may, if they think fit, require any such purch, and to require, and enforce the production upon oath of books, deeds, papers, accounts, and writings, or copies thereof respectively, in anyweise relating to any such question or matter, as the said Commissioners may, if they think fit, require any such party, witness, or other person, to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he shall have been or shall be so examined; and the said Commissioners shall also have power, by warrant under their hands and seal, of committing all persons guilty of any contempt of the said Commissioners shifting is a Board, for any period not exceeding once culendar month, to the king's Bench prison, or tothe common gu

war.
This extraordinary Bill stands for a second reading to-

morrow.

The other measure which Lord Althorp has put forth during the week, having for its object the extinction of Church-rates, is as well deserving of careful notice. One-half of the half-million hitherto raised by the Church-rates, is, henceforward, to be charged upon the land-tax. And this proposition comes from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Government pledged more deeply than any former Government to give relief to the Dissenters. Why, at present, the Dissenters claim exemption from Church-rates, because they do not use the Church. All these claims, and at present, the Dissenters claim exemption from Church-rates, because they do not use the Church. All these claims, and attempts at evasion, will be effectually frustrated by levying £250,000 upon the land-tax. But this is not all: Lord Althorn, with that peculiar dexterity which marks every act of the Ministry, collectively or individually, having caught the Dissenters, proceeds to injure the Church in an equal degree, by proposing that the Church should pay the other £250,000. Thus, after having "buttered" the Sectarians so long as he fancied their support was necessary to establish him in his seart, he serves a quarter of a million out of their pockets; and, having publicly declared his belief that the Church revenues are not greater than is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of her ministers, relieves the Clergy of the Establishment of the other quarter of a million. And all these measures, affecting a total revolution in the institutions of the country, are hurried forward in one week, after two months of idleness and inactivity. We say again, let these things be looked to.

GENERAL GOBLET has arrived at Berlin from Belgium-"But," says the Lipux, "the Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Belgians, has nor." It is not quite forgotten at Berlin how General Gobler quitted the service of the Prince of Obange in 1830. At Berlin, the old-fashioned principles of honour and high feeling still exist, and it is thought, as we foresaw and foretold, that the reception of M. Gobler in a diplomatic capacity, might be rather injurious to the character and dignity of the Prus-Court.

sian Court.

M. Goblet has—in common with every other foreigner, properly provided with a passport—permission to live in Berlin; but there an end. "M. Goblet," says the Lypx, "may spend his fifty-six thousand france in peace; he may attend the reviews, which not unfrequently occur in Prussia, or visit the Opera, which is conducted by Spontini, in the capital. M. Goblet, they tell us, keeps saying every minute—"What infernally good memories these people in Prussia have. I have forgotten all the things about myself, which they seem to remember so perfectly well."

LONDON viewed a spectacle on Monday, such as it never saw before—for the details of the procession, &c., we refer our readers to our articles of intelligence.

our readers to our articles of intelligence.

It was, indeed, a sight calculated to fill the minds of thinking men with awe and alarm—In perfect military order, subject to the word of command, and in silence and regularity did upwards of twenty thousand men, revolted from their employers, and bound by oath to the TRADES' UNIONS, parade the principal streets of the metropolis.

Their ostensible object was to give weight to a petition in favour of six of their fellow-Unionists, who have been sentenced to seven years' transportation at Dorchester, by Mr. Baron WILLIAMS, and who are now on their way to their place of banishment.

That the affair terminated quietly, and that after the rejection of the petition by Lord Melbourne these organized bodies marched off to their respective lodges in perfect discipline and silence, is no matter for congratulation; on the contrary, it proves that a hidden power, beyond the law, controls their actions, and regulates their movements. The

vast body appeared unarraed; but, supposing they were se, which we have great reason to doubt, it is just as easy for the leaders, who directed their march on Monday, when a powerful civil and military force was ready to suppress as insurrection, to re-assemble them at an hour's notice, when no such preparations have been made, and when, should at be in the darkness of the night, they may exhibit weapons openly, instead of concealing them about their persons.

We can conceive nothing more alarming that the tranquility, of which some of the wise ones in Downing-street make so great a brag.

so great a brag.

LORD PALMERSTON (better known to our readers by the name of Lond Pallerston (better known to our readers by the name of Cupin) is reported to have said, in his place in Parliament, with reference to the celebrated suicidal petition from certain individuals in the University of Cambridge, that if the petitioners were looked at with reference to their scientific attainments, and the sum total of their brains divided according to some assumed standard of intellectual unity, they would be found far to outnumber their opponents. Lords Grey and Brougham also attempted to magnify their importance by a similar process. This ingenious mode of reasoning rendered necessary by an apparent paucity of numbers, was resorted to before the appearance of the Counter Declaration, and was meant to be applied to the entire body of resident members of the Senate. We to before the appearance of the Counter Declaration, and was mean to be applied to the entire body of resident members of the Senate. W_0 are far from admitting that science and academical distinction in themselves, and looked at without reference to the religious beigif and practical experience of their possessors, are the only, or the principal, considerations to be taken into account in forming a judgment upon a subject involving the Christian education and moral training of future generations. Mc do not, in this case, submit to the jurisdiction of material philosophy. It is necessary, however, sometimes to descend to arguments drawn from inferior considerations, and to meet our opponents upon the low ground they have themselves chosen. meet our opponents upon the low ground they have themselves chosen.
With this view, therefore, we submit the following analysis of the signatures to the Counter Declaration and original Petition, and which will furnish a triumphant reply to the "argumentum ad verscundiam" to which so confident an appeal has been made.

	AN	ΑL	YSIS.		
		Co	unter Declar	ration.	Original Petition.
Total Numbers	••		112		63
Heads of Houses			11		2
Members on boards of their	col-				
lective Colleges			4311	• • • •	456
of which					
Members of the Senate	••	••	1934	• • • •	189
Deputy High Steward			1	• • • •	
Public Orator	••		. 1		
Christian Advocate	••		. 1		
Professors, who have nothing to do tuition or maintenan discipline.		. 7	Regins D Ly. Mary Norrisian Greek Reg. Cin. Jacksoni Nat.& Ex Mineralo	. Div. . Div. . Law nn, p.Phil.	Geology Astronomy Chemistry Botany Anatomy Hebrew Lucasian Downg Medical Arabic Political Econy-
Tutors and Lecturers Other Fellows of College: Refused to sign to Professor of Modern Regins Medicine.	he Po	·tit ·y·	31 50 ion, althou Master o Late Pro	ugh // //	12 24 rius :—

Master of Magdalen—Absent, but Conservative,
Master of Trin. Hull—Non-resident, but has signed recent petition.
Master of Pembroke—Neuter
University Distinctions:
Declaration.
Petition.

Senior Wranglers Smith's Prize Wranglers Senior Opt. University Scholars Chancellor's Medal 1st Class Tripos 2d Ditto Other Prizemen 6 12 63 21

12 University distinctions of Heads of Houses:

Senior Wranglers		2			0 !
Smith's Prize		4			0!!
Wranglers		4			1 (15th and last)!!!
Senior Opt		2			0 ! ! ! !
University Scholar	••	1			0 ! ! ! ! !
Chancellor's Medal		1			0!!!!!!
Other Prizemen	••	2	••		0!!!!!!!
			Falca	t quai	dum.

Poor dear Old Cupid—the Times has had a slap at him this week:—

"The Globe of last night," says that gentle paper on Wednesdor, "with cool effrontery, tells its readers that the Lisbon correspondent of the Times newspaper 'is a tool of M. Canx-alto, the Minister of Finance;' and adds, that 'it is equally well known that M. Canvallo, and the Times newspaper 'is a tool of M. Canx-alto, the Minister of Finance;' and adds, that 'it is equally well known that M. Canvallo, in the leader of a party in Portugal,' &c. &c. Now what business has the Globe to write this unmannerly nonsense about the correspondent of the Times." Do we ever take the trouble of mentioning the Globe to tist correspondents? Whose 'tool' the correspondent of the Times may be is not, we flatter ourselves, a question, the solution of which rests with our busy-body contemporary. It suffices for us to choose him to be our agent; and if his presence at Lisbon be inconvenient to that half-Portuguese and less than half-English faction, of which a certain prime mover has an office not far from Downing-street, but of which last-mentioned personage it is instable as to easier that the Globe has, for this year or two past, been the humble he can be a natural wish of Canx-ato to punish is noting guest traitors when he can lay hold of them, as an example, on terms green traitors when he can lay hold of them, as an example, on terms from the convenient of th

THE election for Perthshire is fixed for the 1st and 2d of May; and we have great pleasure in stating our expectations that, in spite of every effort making by the pure Reforming Ministry to secure the return of their new Lord of the Treasury, they will again be defeated.

The spirit of indignation has been raised amongst the electors by the barefaced determination of the Government to thrust a rat Tory in the shape of a Whig Lord of the Treasury down their throats. The Edinburgh Advertiser of Tuesday notices the claims of this learned apostate in the following

• Professor Babbage, non-resident, and almost a sinecurist at resent.

† Veto.

which appears with the appended remarks in the

Clerks and other officers of this Court, which we are about to recommend.

Such is the Report of the Commissioners appenited to inquire into the Duties, Emoluments, and Salaries of Mr. Robert Graham and others. Of Commissioners Mr. Graham has now known a good deal, and of the expense they occasion to the public. All the circumstances noticed in the exceptist from the Report of 1817 took place during Mr. Graham's Clerkship. It was he that was 'the Principal Clerk' whose office was 'a Sinecure;' who sold the 'office of Depute Clerk for 1,8001.' who, on an average, pocketed 2901. 7s. a-year for doing nothing; and who has since taken a large sun as compensations, because in compliance with the Report of the Commissioners, the office has been abolished. From this public document Mr. Graham appears to have done pretty rect!—1,8001. upon the sale of a Deputeship—2301. a-year for doing nothing—and the salary and fees of an Advocate Depute for doing—not much more—Mr. Graham has looked to himself."

Mr. Graham has looked to himself."

as to soften down the feelings which are so naturally roused against him.

At Errol, where the greatest preparations were made to give effect to his entry, Mr. Graham made a speech, contradicting a printed statement that he was a Lord of the Treadicting a printed statement that he was a Lord of the Treadicting a printed statement that he was a Lord of the Treadiction, as we find it printed in the newspapers of Thursday schnight:—

After the usual exordium, he begged to refer to a paper which have been put into his hands since he came to Errol. He need not selve thom that paper had been published. It was stated in the lard been put into his hands since he came to Errol. He need not selve the treasury. This was not true. He was not a Lord of the Treasury. This was not the great objection to his receiving the most internal to the thing of the application of the treasury. He knew nothing of the application made by his fineded his behalf for that office, but the great objection to his receiving the uponithent was, that he had no seed in Parliament. He begged than he considered that it was not impossible that it was more appointed to Lords of the Treasury. The circumstance, however, of his holding that office would not in the least degree afteet his independence as Members for the county. He certainly would be bound to support the present Government, but he considered that the members of the Ministry were would oppose their measures, and, if necessary, he would resign his after end remains Member for Perkishice?

Was there ever such a speech made—A man gets up an inalignantly repels the imputation of being a Lord of the Treasury—declares that he knows who the man must be who published such a lifetilous charge—states that he knows nothing of it—and then concludes by expressing his firm belief that he is actually at that moment one of the Lords of the Treasury—declares that he knows who the man must be who habilised such a lifetilous charge—states that he knows nothing of it—and then concludes by expressing his firm be

The naiver's of the man's saying that the objection to his appointment was that he had no seat in Parliament—the letting out Lord Grey's real objects and views in hawking about the office, and then telling one of the people of Perthabire that he was a superficient of the people of Perthabire that he was a superficient of the people of Perthabire that he was a superficient of the people of Perthabire that he was a superficient of the people of Perthabire that he was a superficient of the people of Perthabire that he was a superficient of the people of Perthabire that he was a superficient of the people of Perthabire that he was a superficient of the people of Perthabire that he was a superficient of the people of Perthabire that he was a superficient of the people of the people of Perthabire that he was a superficient of the people of the people

about me office, and then telling one of the people of Perthshire that he was come there to get them to return him to Parliament, in order that he might fulfil his condition with Lord GREY—thus shewing that Lord GREY, the pure, immediate reformer of corruptions and annihilator of abuses, barters a seat at the Treasury Board for a vote in Parliament, and sets up Mr. GRAILAM to be returned by forced suffrages of the electors of a county.

the electors of a county.

If Lord GREY reads Mr. GRAHAM's speech, which we have If Lord GREY reads Mr. GRAHAM's speech, which we have just quoted, and sees what he says about resigning his office and keeping his seat, we think his Lordship will make up his mind in one of two ways—either that Mr. GRAHAM is professing what he never intends to do, or that Mr. GRAHAM is playing the Government a trick after their own hearts; and that he means, when he has been forced into the House of Commons by their interest and manneuvring, to resume his Tory principles, and throw their stale and degraded appointment in their laces.

and throw their stale and degraded appointment in their faces.

Sir George Murray's reception has been most gratifying, and the scene which the contest presents to the eye altogether so instructive as to the system of Reform and Reformers, that even should the Ministerial interest prevail, the lesson cannot be lost upon the country. Sir George Murray appears in Perthshire, possessing, no doubt, the good wises and carnest inclinations of the Conservative inhin, or exerting themselves for his return. Look at Mr Graham's supporters—the ancient Lord Lynedoch was Lord Lynedoch has so far moderated his zeal, that he has returned to London. If Lord Mansfield, or Lord Kinnoul, or Lord Strathallan, or any Lord of Tory principles, had shewn his face upon the occasion, we meddling at elections; but with the Reformers "all's with the Prime Minister for the votes of a country, is of themselves are sufficient to disgust a constituency like that that volume of purity, the Reform Bill.

Lord Brougham has made John Willlams a Judge.

LORD BROUGHAM has made JOHN WILLIAMS a Judge. We are indebted to some of the "briefless Barristers" of the

Morning Post, for baving yesterday given us the following report of an occurrence which took place some years since, at

Morning Post, for baving yesterday given us the following report of an occurrence which took place some years since, at the Appleby Assizes:—

"While Mr. John Williams was addressing the Jury, Mr. Bhougham yawned sloud, and soon afterwards again interrupted Mr. Williams by speaking. Mr. Williams remonstrated, on which "Mr. Brougham yawned sloud, and soon afterwards again interrupted Mr. Williams by speaking. Mr. Williams remonstrated, on which not wish one person to read what is designed for another.

"Mr. Brougham said, a letter of mise was going wrong. I did not wish one person to read what is designed for another.

"Mr. Williams—My Learned Friend says his letters are going wrong. My Learned Friend is lived of my speech; but, if he is not tired of mine, I candidly confess that he very often indeed tires me, though I do not express my feelings in quite so audible a tone as he has done this day. And I now give him notice that if he insists on his numerous and vexious irregularities, I will limitate him for once, and give him a running commentary in his own style on all that he says. This, I know, will interrupt the proceedings, prolong the cause, and be of no use to either plaintiff or defendant, but it may probably have an effect upon my Learned Friend. One cannot very pleasantly speak through a voice constantly raised. My friend's interruptions are incessent, and had much better be spared. He has great powers—great powers of mind, also great powers of lungs: and, if he would wait till his turn comes, is perfectly competent to state what he has to say, and is in no danger of not being heard. Let him, therefere, abstain from impeding the progress of lunsiness. If, however, he will not, I shall most undonbtedly carry my resolution into effect, regardless of consequences.

"Mr. Bnougham replied—I am astonished my friend begins to think I should ever he tired of hearing him. He says I ruffle his patience. I declare that I never feel ruffled at any time during the most tiresome speech my friend ever made in his lif

speech.
"Mr. Brougham—So I believe; I believe it to be so ruled."

"LORD BROUGHAM always correct in his law."—House of Lords, Thursday, 24th April.

Lord B. told Lord Malmesbury (with reference to the trial of two witnesses for perjury, before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Hertford Election), that "the Noble Earl might compass his purpose, by moving for a copy of the Judge's Notes who presided on that trial."

Lord Wynford objected to the production of the Judge's notes, such a course being, he believed, perfectly irregular.

Lord Denman said, it appeared to him rather a new suggestion, that the Judge's notes should be produced.—What, Lord Dovetail? Et tu Brute!

This was the unkindest stab of all.

LORD BROUGHAM has been exhibiting himself to particular advan-LOAD PROCESSAM has been exhibiting himself to particular advan-tage again. On Monday evening—whether his Lordship had been refreshing with some of the Trades' Unions after their walk, or whether he was soured by the results of the procession and the rejec-tion of the petition, it is impossible to say—but his conduct was of a nature which we cannot trust ourselves to describe. We may, hownature which we cannot trust ourselves to describe. We may, however, give an extract from a report which we find in the newspapers, and we are quite satisfied to leave our readers to make their own comments upon his Lordship's courteous behaviour, and the ingenuity of his Grace the Duke of Richards, who appeared, upon the occasion, in the entirely new light of backer to the Lord Chancel-

The occasion upon which this most extraordinary exhibition took place, was the presentation of the Petition, from Cambridge, against the admission of Dissenters to that University. To his Royal Highness the Duke of Gouccestra (as Chancellor) the Petition was entrusted, and no man living could have more ably or impressively fulfilled that trust, than his Royal Highness. After Lord Gney had minde some innocuous remarks about the fitness of an opportunity for discussing the subject, the Duke of Wellington made a few observations, the strength and cogency of which had their effect. My Lord Brougham and Vaux mounted, and, having "wandered en" in the most nomirable minner, informed the House, by way of argument, why signing the Thirty-nine Articles should not be conargument, way signing the 1 mrty-mine Articles shound not occom-sidered an essential qualification for a degree; that he—Lord B, and V.—had in this gift from 8 to 900 Livings, and 18 or 20 Stalls in Cathedrals; still he was not bound to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles, and he never had done so.

The announcement of the extent of his Church patronage was

comical enough just at the moment when the Universities are so diametrically opposed to his Lordship's views—the admission of his dissent, equally humorous;—his fact, that Sir Isaac Newton (why he lugged him in, nobody could well tell) had never signed the Thirty-nine Articles, turned out to be as incorrect as his arguments were inconsequential.

The Bishop of Exerta then spoke—and to his Lordship's speech we shall presently refer our readers—after which Lord Bhottgham proceeded to attack the rules and regulations of the University, at the Reverend Prelate who had just sat down.

Then began the scene, which we find thus reported:—

Then began the scene, which we find thus reported:—
The Marquis of Salisbury rose to order. The rule of their Lordships! House allowed a Noble Peer to explain any observation of his own which had been misappreheaded; but the Noble and Learned Lord, instead of confining himself to this, was making a violent attack, of a very unjustifiable character, on one of the most remarkable institutions of the country.

The Lord Charellous solid it was a good rule, worth any fifty he had ever seen in that House, that before one Noble Peer called another Noble Peer to order, he should have some knowledge—some faint glimmering of a spacker's meaning. He meant no attack on that venerable institution—he meant no attack on its supporters or defenders—he meant no attack—
Lord Wyntorn.—I rise to order.
The Lord Charlellan.—And so do I then. I more that Pre the right to continue my explanation, and if that won't do I'll inove an amendment.

nendment. Lord Wynford.—I'm afraid you'll find that you can't move an

The Lord Chargellon.—In among your mind that you can't move a amendment.

The Lord Chargellon.—Then I'll finish my explanation.

Lord Wayners.—If you wish to move an amendment you can do it, for the time is gone by—the proper time was at the close your first speech. You cannot do it otherwise. No, you cannot append to my Noble and Learned Friend himself—to the great doct of order in this House—I appeal to him to say whether, in eithe House—

appent to my control and the most of the properties of order in this House—I appent to him to say whether, in either House—The Duke of Richmond.—I rise to order.

The Duke of Richmond.—A word in explanation.

The Duke of Lords and in these cases it is always usual to allow Noble Lords to go fully into explanation. The Noble Duke opposite (Wellington) has spoken twice in the—

The Duke of Wellington.—I rise to order—I rise to explain.

The Duke of Richmond.—It is the order—I rise to explain.

The Duke of Richmond.—But I'm speaking to order. I am only anxious, my Lords, that my Noble and Learned Friend should have a fair opportunity of explaining; instead of which he is called the great doctor of all. (Laughter.) My Lords, the Lord Chancellor has nothing more to do with orn in his house than any one Noble Lord in it; he has no more claim than I to put all right, and he the doctor. By nearly of putting all right, however, I move that this House do now adjourn.

adjourn.
[The confusion here became very great, the Lord Chancellor straining his voice to the highest pitch.]
The Loan ChanceLon.—The question before this House—the question before this House stands thus:—The original question before this

House is, "That the petition do lie upon the table;" since has been moved "That this House do now adjourn."

House is, "That the petition to lie upon the table?" since which it has been moved." That this House do now adjourn."

Several Press.—No. no.

The Lord Caracello. Now Town speak. Thrust simply express my regret that I stande have go inflict to the good of the control of the c

Exeter. The Duke of Richmond.—I now beg leave to withdraw my amend-

The Duke of RICHMOND.—I name of the Which has been repre-ment.

The Marquis of Salishury.—The practice which has been repre-hended has been indulged in by many and by none more than the Noble Lord who presides over his Majesty's Government.

Earl Gray and the Marquis of Londonderay rose together—the

Earl Girly and the Marquis of Londonbermy rose orgener—une former gave way.

The Marquis of Londondermy (with great vehemence).—The Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack has been guilty of one of the most unconvictors acts, and been the author of one of the most unconvictors acts, and been the author of one of the most unparalleled scene that ever I witnesses.

The Lond Chancellon.—I ceriainly don't suppose the Noblo Lord who spoke last means—but if he does not mean I am sure he will not succeed—to make a personal quarrel between the two Chancellors (the Duke of Wellington is Chancellor of Oxford). The Noble Lord speaks as if I denied a fact stated by the Noble Duke. I did not dony a fact—what I denied was a matter of opinion. I suppose there is some difference between the two, though all of us, perhaps, cap! see it.

haps, can't see it.

The Bishop of DURHAM said a few words, which were inaudible.

The Duke of GLOBERSTER moved that the petition should lie on
the table, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

the table, which was agreed to, and the Flouse adjourned.

This is a beautiful picture of the House of Lords. A Dissenting
Chancellor brags of his unrestricted power to dispose of 8 or 900
Livings, besides dignities, in the Church; he attacks a Right Rev.
Prelate for words which he did not use—us we shall presently show; he insults Lord Salishury, by telling him that, before he callsaniother
Noble Peer to order, he should be sure that he has some faint glimlimited by the manufact. In them promode to rigidals his 6 Noble. Abble Peer to order, he should be sure that he has some faint glimmering of his menning. He then proceeds to ridicule his "Noble and Learned Friend" (as he called Lord Wyngon); he goes on to allront the Marquess of Londondaux, by inferring that his Lordship was not able to see the difference between a matter of fact and a matter of opinion; quibbles upon what he himself really said—cuts bis new ways and able to see his own words-and then sits down.

But all this absurdity and eccentricity, so long as the country is cursed with the present Ministry, Noble Lords must make up their make to bear; and we really are surprised, when we see any notice taken of their extraordinary exhibitions, beyond that of laughing at them—for, to be sure, nothing can be more ridiculous. There is, however, another point, which is of much greater importance; we mean, the absolute necessity of shewing that Noble Lords actually do say, in their speeches, what the Lord Chancellos funcies they say, and under that delusion is absent to sugar them.

under that delusion is pleased to answer them.

We have before us a copy of the Bishop of Exeter's speech—the We have before us a copy of the Bishop of Exeten's speech—the speech he really made upon the occasion—an explanation of which we have already given in its proper place, and we think when our readers peruse the extracts, which we submit, they will be satisfied that all the astonishment expressed by Loan Brougham in the House of Lords, and all the abuse levelled by somebody else through the columns of the Times, at the Bishop of Exeten, were wholly uncalled for, and perfectly unjustifiable by anything which his Lordshin really said. Lordship really said.

As the article in the Times is merely a réchauffé of Lord Brougham's speech—a hash with some additional seasoning—we shall insert it without making any apology to our readers for its coarseness and vulgarity, in order that, by placing it in juxta-position with the Bishop's speech, we may the more clearly shew the justice of our observations upon the groundlessness of its melignity, and the con-

obser ations upon the groundlessness of its malguity, and the contemptible impertinence of its llippant falsehoods.

The article in the Times, not the Changet Lion's speech, says:—
"Reople have not yet recovered from their astonishment at the language of the Bishop of Exerge in the House of Lord's last Monday. We could name Tories—staunch and thoroughgoing Tories—who hardly believed their senses while Dr. Philliports was promucing absolution upon the crime of peripry as it prevails at Oxford. "If," said this most plausible of casnists, 'the subscription of the Thirty-nine Articles by every youth who matriculates at the University signified that the party signing understood and believed those articles, there might be some ground for calling such a proceeding a solemn mockery;' nut it means no such that he subscription of declaration that the subscribes are members of the Church of England.'(!!) So we are to understand from the pious and single-hearted Bishop, that when a man signs cany given declaration, it is by no means incumbent on him to declare the truth; that when he writes a solemn pledge of his behieving certain doctrines, he means no more than to assert that other people (to wit, his parents) believed them; that when he subscribes the 30 articles in testimony of 'his being a member of the Church of England,' he may at the same moment reject or postpone all belief in the said articles, thus throw aside and falsify the very testimony whereon the fact of his communion with the Church of England is presumed to rest, and in effect violate that one strict condition, the entire and honest fulfilment of which is required by the University as the price he pays for his matriculation. Good Heavens! What a system of morality is this! what a degradation of the Christian character! The Reverend Prelate, it appears, is not content with shaving ilberated Catholics from the restraints of is—he is for enancipating Protestants from those of conscience. His Lordship, however, is in one respect consistent—he always hated th

There are some things, indeed, which we cannot bear gravely to contemplate. The shock to the moral sense would be intolerable. They must be treated with a sort of levity, as one tries to laugh away the approaches of that see-sickness underlywhich one is ready to sink. "We shall merely ask one short question of Tory Lords and Gentlemen. Are they prepared to go all lengths with such reasoners as Dr. Pailleons." Can they endure that the ingenuous minds of their children should perish under the influence of such unwholesome doctrines as that which was breathed on Monday last from the lips of a lawn-sleeved teacher? Is it possible for the heads of the Protestant Tories to uphold such sentiments, or to make common cause with those by whom they are promulgated? Never, surely, was a blow so dangerous nimed at the Church Establishment by Papist or Dissenter as by him who asserted, in the face of the Christian world, that the coltingation which a man signs and that which he meditates are not merely distinct from but possibly contrary to each other." It is odd enough that the doctrine here attributed to the Bishop of

It is odd enough that the doctrine here attributed to the Bishop of EXETER is one most stoutly maintained by several of the most eminent Popish divines; but, as far as the Bishop of Exerca is concerned, nothing that he said, in the speech which he delivered, can by any

Exerge is one most stoutly maintained by several of the most eminent. Popish divines; but, as far as the Bishop of Exerge is concerned, nothing that he said, in the speech which he delivered, can by any possibility be twisted or perverted into the remotest approach to such a principle. We here give the words of the Bishop:—

"The University of Oxford differs from the University of Cambridge in one very material point—that no one can be even matriculated into it without subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles. I am awas that his provision in the Statutes of Oxford aboves spoken awas that his provision in the Statutes of Oxford aboves spoken awas that his provision in the Statutes of Oxford aboves spoken awas that it is no selected as a farmed tentieman is reported to have said, that it is no selected as a farmed tentieman is reported aboves spoken awas that it is no selected as a farmed tentieman is reported and according a maintain of a statem to sign Thirty-nine Articles, containing a multitude of propositions about many of which able and learned persons have materially differed. My Lords, I should agree in that view of the matter, if the subscription to the Articles at that early age implied that the persons subscribing hem did in fact say, 'We have informed ourselves and have examined the various propositions which these Articles contain, and believe them from "xamination to he true;' but such, my Lords, I submit, is not the case. The bare subscription made by boys of this early age is simply tantamount to a declaration that the subscribers belong to the Clurch of which these are the Articles, and accept them as true on that authority.

"I see that the Noble and Learned Lord intimates his astonishment at this statement, but I hope he will hear with patience the grounds on which I make it. By a very early Statute, passed soon after the Reformation, the University of Corford determined that no one should be matriculated without subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles. Another Statutes expressly require that the indi

be the portion of the Bishop's speech there is an excellent article in Friday's Standard, for which we sincerely wish we had room—for one convincing argument we must find space. "The writers in the Times," says the Standard, "know that from the age of infancy upwards, from the very first dawning of reason, from the very first exercise of memory, which is, perhaps anterior to reason children are to be taught diligently by their parents or baptisma condered are to be leaded unigently of user parents of baptasman sponsors, the Catechism of the Church of England; and they know also, or ought to know, that in the responses of that formulary, child-dren make a distinct and much more solemn virtual profession of the Articles of the Church than any act of bare subscription can amount

We repeat it; there is not a proposition, or mystery of religion contained in the Articles, which is not embodied in the Catechism: and nobody will deny that a detailed oral expression of any proposition of belief is infinitely more grave and solemn than a compendious act of subscription. We do not like to incur the danger of profanation by giving, in full, a harmony of the Catechism and the Articles. It is enough to remind our readers that all the more disputed points of our faith are unequivocally and strongly set out in the former—the necessity and efficacy of baptism, the corruption of man by the 'all of our first parents, the doctrines of Election and the Atonement, the Divine Nature, sufferings and ascension of our Blessed Redeemer, the future judgment by him, the influence and saving power of the Holy Spirit, the Divine Authority of the 'Scriptures,' the mystery of the Eucharist, and the religious sanction of all social duties. Amongst these there are many things hard to be understood at any age—we need not say as difficult of un-

sitions of the Thirty-nine Artisles, for they derstanding as the propos are, in fact, the same. Yet the Church of England reg demand, from infant children, a profession of all these; it requires us, and if we do our duty it does not require us in vain, to instruct our children diligently in the spirit as well as in the letter of this Catechism, in order to their confirmation at a proper age, which proper age has, by practice and good sense, been fixed at a much earlier time of life than that at which young men usually enter the Universities."

We have much exceeded the space which we can usually afford to any one subject in these remarks and extracts, but when we see so bold an attempt made by a dissenting LORD CHANCELLOR to fasten upon an English Bishop an imputation which would even disgrace a Popish Prelate, we think it our duty to lend our help to the exposure of the motives in which it has originated, and the fallacies by it has been attempted to sustain it.

The remains of the late Marchioness of HERTFORD, after lying in state throughout Monday, were removed on Tuesday morning for interment in the family vault at Ragley, in Warwickshire, the seat of the Marquess of Herrorn. The procession attracted considerable attention, and as it passed along, by the display of heraldic decorations, and the attendance of the carriages of the Royal Family and the Nobility, was such as we have seldom witnessed. Indeed we never remember to have seen his Majestry's carriage at the funeral of any individual not in office, except in the instance of the Duchess

Tuesday, however, the carriages of both their Majesties attended Tuesday, however, the carriages of both their Majesties attended, and the first was drawn by the six state black horses, the second by the six state white horses, and both attended by their proper grooms; the carriages of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cuemerland and Moses, the Princess Augusta, and the Duke of Gloucester, each drawn by six horses, manifesting the very high degree of estimation in which this distinguished and highly-gifted Lady was held by the Royal Family. Her Ladyship's carriage, drawn by four horses, followed the hearse; and nmonget a long train we noticed those of Prince Esterhazy; the Dukes of Somerset, Northumberland, Gordon, Grafton, Dorset, Wellington, Newcastle, and the Dowager Duchess of Richmond; the Marquesses Winchester, Salisbury, Cholmondeley, Thomond, and Londonderry; the Earls of Radnor, Mansheld, Westmorland, Lonsdale, Eldon, and Mexborough; Lords Howden, St. Helen's Lonsdale, Eldon, and Mexborough; Lords Howden, St. Helen's, Kenyon, Beresford, and Cowley; Lady Robert Seymour, and the Dowager Lady Ellenborough; Sirs W. W. Wynn, G. Seymour, J. Beckett, and J. Beresford; Mrs. Pelham, Captain Meynell, R.N., M.P., Mrs. Ramsden, Captain Weymouth, &c. Her Ladyship, together with Lady WILLIAM GORDON, the late Honourable Mrs. Harvey Asron, and the Lady of Sir John Ramsen, Bart., of Byram, were daughters and co-heiresses of the late Viscountlavin. The Marchioness of Herford, as elder daughter,

viscount IIIVIN. The marchoness of therefore, as cider augmen, inherited the estates, which now pass to her sister, Lady WILLIAM GORDON. She was early married to the late Marquess of Hertford, and has left issue only the present Marquess, who, with Captain HENRY MEYNELL, R.N., M.P., are appointed executors by the

It is with great concern we have to announce the death of W HANNING, Esq., of Dillington House, near Ilminster. His death, which was sudden, took place at his house on Monday last. Mr. HANNING attended the Assizes in this town hast week, apparently in good health. His only son, Lee Lee, Esq., M.P. for Wells, succeeds to a large property by this event.—Exeter Paper.

More Reforms are in progress—The Sergeants are no longer to have the exclusive privilege of lending in the Court of Common Plens. On taking his seat on Friday morning, the Lord Chancellon said that he had received His Majesty's Lond Charcellow said that he had received 118 MAJESTY'S most gracious warrant, authorising the Court of Common Pleas to be thrown open to the profession generally, and which warrant his Lordship desired the officer of the Court to read. It commenced by setting forth that inasmuch as various inconveniences had arisen from the practice of allowing only the Counsel learned in the law, who have acquired the rank and dignity of Sergeant-at-Law, to plead in the Court of Common Pleas in Term time; and whereas it was thought that if such right was thrown open to all members of the Bar, it; would greatly facilitate the administration of justice; his MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to will and order that from and after the first day of Trinity Term next ensuing, that all Barristers at Law be equally entitled to plead in the Court of Common Pleas as in any other Courts; the Sergeauts retaining their present dignity, and taking precedence next to the King's Counsel, according to seniority.—Of this affair we shall next week take some further notice.

We are informed that Mr. Baron Vaughan is to be removed to the

Common Pleas-Mr. Baron WILLIAMS to the King's Bench; -that their Common Plens—Mr. Baron WILLIAMS to the King's Bench;—that their places in the Court of Exchequer are to be supplied by Mr. Justice JAMES PARKE and Mr. Justice Alderson. The gentlemen of the long robe are exceedingly puzzled at these "marchings and countermarchings." It is utterly impossible to imagine why Lord DIRMAK is so desirous to be rid of Mr. Justice JAMES PARKE; and it is difficult to conceive how Lord Denman can anticipate very effective support from the learned presence of Mr. Baron Williams. However, the movements of the Learned Judges, though very perplexing to the public, are, we suppose, exceedingly amusing to Lore BROUGHAM.

Lady Frances Gordon, who expired on Sunday at Argyll House was in her 16th year, and had been for some time indisposed, but was taken seriously ill only ten days ago. She died of consumption, of which dreadful malady her sister, Lady Alicia Gordon, and her mother-in-law, the late Countess, died some short time ago.

Monday evening, as the Earl of Lonsdale was crossing from the House of Lords to Old Palace-yard, he was knocked down by the pole of a carriage, which dreadfully lacerated his Lordship's under lip. His Lordship was conveyed home in his carriage.

During the procession on Monday, Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., wa seen making—as is not unusual with him—a very imposing appearance on the left flank of the column. He was mounted on a bay were an underess military blue frock coat. His tout ensemble was decidedly that of one who had been in service.

Rome is said to be very gay. Lord Pendroke gave a party one evening lately at his hotel (the Europa), which cost him the sum of 5001.—a thing unheard of in the modern history of the capital of the Casars.

We learn from Constantinople, under the date of March 8, that the negociations on the subject of the Dardanelles have come to a point. A species, of truce has been agreed to, by which this diplomatic warfare is suspended, each party maintaining its present position. but no final arrangement has been made.

It appears by the last accounts from Napoli, that the Greek Sovernment was very unpopular, and the majority of the young

Ministry would follow. The Munotes are said to evince a redislike to the new order of things, and the Government had finded it fit to send thinker abody of 1,000 Bevarian moops, and to distant all the towers and forteesses in that territory. Two Consuls-General the one for London and the other for Copenhagen, had be appointed. The Regency had established a quarantine of 15 to 21 days on all vessels coming from the Gulf of Amatolia. This was a proved yery vinious to commerce, and petitions from the industry. 21 days on all vessels coming from the Gulf of Amatolia. This proved very ruinous to commerce, and petitions from the inhabitant proved very ruinous to commerce, and peutous from the confidence of the various islands were on the eve of being forwarded to Nausia, the suppression of the quarantine. In fact such is call be the want of confidence on the part of the people, that number would emigrate to the Turkish territory were it not for the imped evied there upon foreigners.

We learn, by late advices from Merocco, that the Emperor in communicated to the Governors of the Provinces information of communicated to the Governors of the Provinces Internation of the having declared war against the Neapolitans. The navy of Mousis said to be ne corvette of 40 guns, one gorlette, two brigs of war, and five gun oats. A force of 200 men had been sent to Lames, to garrisson that place. The object or causes of this war are mentioned, although the probable origin is the withholding of battle. tribute, which, we believe, has long been paid by the Court of Naples to the Morocco Chief.

The Bill for allowing Counsel to persons accused of felony prevides that the evidence, both for the prosecution and the defense, shall be given before the Counsel for the prosecution addresses the Jury, and after he has done, a Counsel or Attorney may address the Jury for the accused. The Counsel for the prosecution is not to reply.

If he decline to address the Jury the Counsel for the defence is not deprived of his right to speak.

writ was on Tuesday night moved for Monogl of the Hon. CADWALLADER (now Lord) BLAYNEY. Mr. LEGES gentleman of moderate principles, has addressed the electors; and Mr. WESTENRA has announced his brother as in the field.

Sir Daniel Keyle Sandford, on Tuesday, previously to the admission of strangers, took the oaths and his seat for Paisley

Sir Peter Laurie having resigned the duty of Returning Office for the borough of Marylebone, the Sheriffs have appointed Mr. Under-Sheriff Sannell in his stead.

It is proposed to divide Somerset for judicial purposes, as it is now divided by the Reform Act, into East and West, giving to each dission two Assizes and four Quarter Sessions. It is likewise proposed to make Bath and its neighbourhood a separate county.

Among the patriotic acts of the late John Fuller, Esq., was the prection of a light-house on Beachy Head, not far from his seat. Rosehill, by means of which numberless lives have been saved from shipwreck.

In the will of the late Marquess of BREADALBANE the following sums were bequeathed as charitable donations:—To the Charitiese Perth, 5,0001.—Ditto of Edinburgh, 2,0001.—To the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands, 1,0001.—To the Caledonian Asylum, London 5001.—besides various gratuities to the

Lord BLAYNEY, who died at Bilton's Hotel, in Sackville-street, Dublin, on Tuesday last week, was left at table on the preceding Saturday evening, in his usual delicate health, by his agent, who dined with him, and was subsequently found alone by his servand senseless and on the floor, with his leg entangled in the chair, in which it had probably caught in an attempt to rise from the table.

He was carried to bed as if it had been an ordinary accident, and no doctor was called in till next evening, when it was found that his thigh was broken near the hip. He appeared to improve a little Monday; the same night fell into a state of insensibility, which terminated his dissolution.

Great anxiety has been manifested by the distillers t intentions of Ministers relative to the spirit duties. On Saturday 8
Deputation from the Scotch distillers waited on the Charenton of the Excuegues on the subject, when his Lordship stated that he would make no alteration in the duties until the Report of the Excise Committee was made, which could not be in time for the present Session; so that no change will take place in the duties. during the current year.

The Duke of Newcastle has been once more exercising his well known penchant for "doing what he likes with his own." In consequence of circumstances of a domestic nature, a widow on his Grack estate, whose worldly means of retirement were on the wrong competence, felt herself under the necessity of quitting her fami-but on the facts being communicated to the Duke, his Grace at once and without solicitation, signified his intention to allow her 301. year for life.

The Whigs of Yarmouth have set up a loud cry of "monopol against the office of corporation bellman, and have started one their own party in opposition. What an opening for a Greyling!

The Mechanic's Institution in Taunton has been found so imper feetly to answer the purposes for which it was intended, as entirely to have censed to attain them. It is found, as some of the warmen supporters confess, that the Mechanics will not devote their time of their attention to theoretical knowledge, and are not yet so fond of learning as to be induced to spend their leisure hours in hard mental to the control of improvement. The members have gradually withdrawn, and the library is now used as a circulating one amongst persons who sail subscribe exclusively to it about half-a-guinea a year.

The Bill for allowing the Dissenters to take degrees printed. It enacts,—"That from and after the passing of this Advits hall be lawful for all his Majesty's subjects to enter and matricely and the University of the Advits and the Majesty's subjects to enter and matricely and the University of the Majesty's subjects to enter and matricely and the Majesty's subjects to enter and majesty subjects to enter an culate in the Universities of England, and to receive and enjoy all Degrees in learning conferred therein (Degrees in Divinity alone excepted) without being required to subscribe any Articles of Reise gion, or to make any declaration of religious opinions respecting particular modes of faith and worship, provided such applicants befunexceptionable moral character. unexceptionable moral character, and of competent knowledge, willing to conform to such rules of discipline as are or taking a declaration, which is that provided for the Catholic Mes, we believe, and it enacts that no grace, ordinance, or detects. the University shall obstruct, limit, or qualify the meaning of the

We are sorry to record the death of the Right Hon. Lord Wentership high trees where which took place, on the 10th inst., at his villa near Florence, after which took place, on the 10th inst., at his villa near Florence, after few days' illness. His Lordship was one of the newly-created perform the Coronation of His present Majesty, and formerly belief known as Sir Ranger I was De-1 known as Sir Robert Lawley, Bart.

Calcutta papers have been received to the 29th of November. accounts from Bombay amounce the death of the Amer of Sigle The celebrated Jesures T Rao of Holkar had also died. Mornarch was anxiously looked for, in the hope that a change of to find that grain, ghee, oil, &c., was on the advance at Bombon's

three of the supply, the crop having been by the burning winds. Famine was raging demonstrate the analysis of the supply, the cross having beer demonstrate to the burning winds. Famine was raging and 25,000 persons are stated to have perished.

The gay assemblage of distinguished individuals who have for some time past graced the Duke of RUTLAND'S beautiful domain at Belvoir time past graced the Dwke of RUTLAND's beautiful domain at Belvoir have dispersed. His Grace has been entertaining them in a princely sple. There is one part of the noble edifice which is called Staunton Tages, and when any of the Royal Family visit the Duke, the Rev. Br. STAUNTON, who lives at Staunton Hall, ten miles off, brings a golden key of that tower, which is a part of his possession, and dines with the Royal guests. This key is always kept at Staunton Hall.

Thursday evening the annual dinner of the Society of the Friends Thursday evening the annual dinner of the Society of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held at the City of London Tavern, get Howe in the Chair. There were also present the Marquess of Miraylorass, the Spanish Minister, Baron Blome, the Danish Minister, Barons Renausen and Sechendorff, Count Jarat, &c.; but there was not so numerous an attendance as we have noticed former operations. In the course of the course of the an former occasions. In the course of the evening subscriptions were amounced amounting to nearly 8001. Amongst the donors were the Kina, 1601.; the QUEEN, 201., in addition to her MAJESTY'S annual donation of 101.; P. C. LABOUCHERE, ESq., 501, &c. The Moble Chairman retired at an early bour, but the majority of the company remained until late, and added materially to the funds previously raised.

The Brussels papers are chiefly composed of details of the forcible expulsion, from the "Liberal" country of Belgium, of various persons obscures to King Leorouro and his Government. These arbitrary decrees, founded on the law of the Republic, have excited great alarm, and serious apprehensions are entertained that many wealthy ercial men will take their immediate departure, rather than be exposed to the tender mercies of the son-in-law of Louis Philippe.

On Thursday a large body of the friends and supporters of Mr. Mans, amounting to between three and four hundred, and including many of the most opulent and respectable gentlemen of the county many of the most opulent and respectable gentlemen of the county and neighbourhood, dimed together at the Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of congratulating that gentleman (who was their guest on the coaston) upon his return to Parliament, as the representative of the eastern division of this county. It had been intended that this, dimer should take place immediately after the election, but circumanner sound take place immediately after the election, but circumsanose, connected with the important questions then before the House, and other business, prevented that desirable arrangement, sai it was found necessary to postpone it till about the middle of the present mouth. Sir ALEXANDER HOOD, Bart., was Chairman of the principal table, the Vice-chair being occupied by Captain Paris, R.N.—Exeter Post.

We do not quite understand the following paragraph:-

we do not quite understand the ionowing paragraph:—
"Great distress at present prevails in Leeds, owing to the vast
number of workinen out of employ. In that town no relief is given
to the able-holded except in return for work done—an excellent regudisa, which has much reduced the number of applicants for relief.
—If the greatest distress prevails, we cannot comprehend how the
rapplations are excellent of which that distress is the result.

We are sorry to hear that Sir JACOB ASTLEY'S brother was in the affine at the source tent of April, and received a wound from a pidal, and two subre cuts in his arm, while endeavouring, as a volunter with other Englishmen, to protect the houses from pillage. Sir J. A. left Norfolk this week, under the supposition that it would be necessary for him to proceed to Brussels.

On the death of Lady PENRYHN, in 1816, six of her horses ha Pandons assigned them of 46l. per annum each. The first five died at the respective ages of 28, 29, and 31. The last died lately, at the age of 34; the executors having paid for the pension of this one home one

ECCLESIASTICALINTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Hon. and Rev. George Neyllle, M.A., has been appointed Chaplain to Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of the Rev. George Obborne Towshend, resigned.

The King has on plensed to present the Rev. Alexander Low to the Church and parish of Keig, in the presbytery of Alford and shire of Aberden, vacant by the death of the Rev. Alexander Smith. The Rev. W. L. Niciols, M.A., has been licensed by the Bishop of Bath and Welis to the Curacy of St. James's, Bath.

M.A., the pretual Curacy of St. James's, Bath.

M.A., the pretual Curacy of Breinton, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Homisti.

The Rev. W. Homisti.

The Rev. John Hodgson. Patron The Rev. Department of Durham, to the Perpetual Curacy of Heworth, Yearn by the resignation of the Rev. John Hodgson. Patron The Rev. Lowelle Lowelle How.

Thomas Her. Ess. of London.

The Rev. Lowelle Lowelle Lord Dishop of Cheeter Lowelle Lowelle Lord Bishop of Cheeter Lowelle Lord Curacy of Wythop, on the presentation of Sis France Perpetual Curacy of Mr. Homisti.

The Rev. John Lowelle Lord Curacy of Armathwaite Hall, Bart., and the Sis France Perpetual Curacy of Wythop, on the presentation of Sis France Perpetual Curacy of Wythop, on the presentation of Sis France Perpetual Curacy of Mr. Armathwaite Hall, Bart., and the Lord Bishop of Cheeter Wythop.

The Rev. J. Himman, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, has been presented by the Master and Fellowsof that society Rev. Mr. Norris.

The Rev. G. A. Butterenon, Fellow of St. John's College, Ina West Mr. West Mr. West Mr. West Mr. West Mr. Meyer Rev. Lord Head Master of Sw. Mr. Meyer Lord Head Master of Sw. Mr. Moris.

lay, M., "cory of Fakenham, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the The Revice."

The Rev. G. A. BUTTERTON, Fellow of St. John's College, and Experience of Head Master of West Rading Preparatory School, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

The Rev. G. A. BUTTERTON, Fellow of Makefield, Yorkshire.

The West Rading Preparatory School, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

The West Rading Preparatory School, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

The West Rading Preparatory School, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Manuel School, Watter, International Master of Master of Queen-square declaration Minister of Preparatory School, School, School, School, School, Walley, School, Walley, Walley, Watter, Walley, Wa

8; B.A. 1789, M.A. 1783, B.D. 1702. The Rectory is in the gut or ollege, college, Oxford, the Rev. John Wayte Vilette, B.D., Fellow of Yy, and Vicar of Fyofield, Berks.

V John Reynough, upwards of 3 years Assistant Curate of Burnley, and for a laster of the Free Gunmar School there.

Rivers Derronger, aged 71, the Rev. Charles Hiern, upwards of 42 year false of the Street and Humshaw, both in the county of Devon. et Rivers and Humshaw, both in the county of Devon. et Niers Every Win. Forster, M.A. Rector of Ayston, near Uppinger, W.M., 1799, Viers of Barton-upon-Humber.

Reg., in Kent, cistemed and respected by all who knew him, the Rev. Dias Santos, of Pilgrim's Hatch, in the county of Essex.

ORBINATIONS.

The Lord Bishop of GLOVERSTER intends to hold his next General reason on Trinity Sunday, at St. Margaret's Church, Westmin-

Onimation on Trinity Sunday, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminter, and the standard of the sta

J. Carlyon, B.A., Pemblette Hall, J.A. H. Laffer, B.A., Christ Col., A. A. Vawdrey, B.A., St. John's Col., Cambridge; R. P. Warren, B.A., Exeter Col., E. J. Wilcocks, B.A., Lincoln Col., H. Sweeting, M.A., Queen's Gol., Oxford.

At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Salisauray, in the Chapel of his Palace, on Sunday, the 13th inst., the following persons were admitted into the Holy Order of—Deacons: H. J. Hoskins, A.M., of University Col., W. Sheppard, B.A., of Rester Col., R. Townsend, B.A., of Brasennose Col., G. B. Rogers, B.A., of Pembroke Col., D. Parsons, B.A., of Order Col., Oxford; J. Williams, B.A., of Magdalen Col., Cambridge,—Priests: G. A. Goddard, Clerk, M.A., of Brasennose Col., C. Penny, Clerk, M.A., of Pembroke Hall, E. Hussey, Clerk, B.A., of Exeter Col., S. Cotes, Clerk, B.A., of Wadham Col., W. Rigdon, Clerk, B.A., of Magdalen Col., Oxford.

Clerk, B.A., of Wadham Col., W. Rigdon, Clerk, B.A., of Magdalen Col., Oxford.

UNIVERITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford. UNIVERITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford. However, a congregation holden this day the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. H. B. Wilson, Fellow of St. John's.—Bachelors in Medicine, with Licence to practise: H. S. Dyer, Worcester; W. E. Page, Student of Christ Church; T. Small, Magdalen Hall.—Masters of Arts: Rev. T. Freeman, Brasennose; R. F. Wilson, Oriel; Rev. W. H. Boulton, Trinity; H. Foster, New College, Superior. Bedel of Theology; Rev. R. C. Clifton, Worcester.—Bachelors of Arts: T. Clark, Pembrek; S. Pemberton, R. G. Alston, A. C. Lefroy, Christ Church; J. T. White, Corpus; S. F. Auchmuty, Brasennose; C. F. Baldwin, J. T. White, Corpus; S. F. Auchmuty, Brasennose; C. F. Baldwin, B. J. F. Lambert, St. John's; G. T. C. Lamotte, E. L. Barnwell, Balliol; J. A. Emerton, Magdalen Hall; J. Byng, Merton; C. G. Bethune, Trinity; H. M. Barlow, Wadham; W. D. Roberts, Jesus; J. H. Nurse, Worcester; H. Allen, New Inn Hall, incorporated from Pembroke College, Cambridge.

In a convocation holden at the same time the Rev. William Prettyman, M.A., of Trinity College Cambridge, was admitted ad cunden.

In a convocation holden in the afternoon of the same day, an

Bethine, Trinity; H. M. Barlow, Wadham; W. D. Roberts, Jesus; J. H. Nurse, Worcester; H. Allen, New Inn Hall, incorporated from Pembroke College, Cambridge, use Inn Hall, incorporated from Pembroke College, Cambridge, was admitted advancement.

In a convocation holden in the same time the Rev. William Prettyman, M. A., of Trinity College Cambridge, was admitted advancement.

of Dr. Rawlinson, the candidates being the Rev. Robert Meadows White, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, and the Rev. George Moberly, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Balliol C-lege, of whom the former was successful; the numbers at the close of the election being—For Mr. White, 188; Mr. Morberly, 124.

Durham University:—The Dean and Chapter have received from the Rev. Thomas Gisnonse, Prebendary of Durham, the valuable collection of British birds formed by Walter Scruton, Esq., amounting to 314 specimens; from Mr. W. Proctor, a fine specimen of the Red Phalarope, for the University Museum. From the Rev. the Master of John's College, Cambridge, his Mathematical Treaties; from the Rev. N. J. Holingsworth, 160 volumes; and from the Venerable Archideacon Wangham, a copy of his edition of Walton's Prolegomeus, for the University Library.

Westining Readown Miscellands of Westiniaster Abbev. The following inscription is engraved upon it:—"Creared to the Rev. M. WATERS, M.A., and Mr. J. D. Darish, Precentor, by the Rev. Mr. WATERS, M.A., and Mr. J. D. Darish, Precentor, by the Rev. Mr. WATERS, M.A., and Mr. J. D. Darish, Precentor, by the Rev. Mr. WATERS, M.A., and Mr. J. D. Darish, Precentor, by the Rev. W. W. DARINS, D.D., Precentor of St. Peter, Westminster, by the members thereof as a tribute of respect for the long and gratuitous services rendered to them.

The Rev. C. Cravex, Lecturer of St. Philip's, Birmingham, has been presented by the ladies of his congregation with a purse of 100 sovereigns, as a nark of their respect and esteem.

BULDING ANN REPAIRING CHURCHES.—On Smidhy last collections were made at the following Churches in aid of

Church. This Church was the first of the present of good feeling evinced this kingdom.
It is with pleasure we notice an instance of good feeling evinced by the inhabitants of Fladbury towards their highly-respected Curate, the Rev. WM. ASHMEN PRUEN, B.D., who for twenty-seven years, filled that office. The inhabitants, or rather the parishioners and householders, on his being separated from them, "one and all" contributed towards the purchase of a very clegant silver salver, weighing 100 ounces, to present to him as a memorial of their

weighing 100 ounces, to present to him as a memorial of their esteem.

The Vicar of Huddersfield has received a note from John Blackburge Esq., M.P., requesting that his name be put down for the sum of fifty pounds towards rebuilding the Parish Church of Huddersfield.

The Venerable Dr. Verschovle, Bishop of Killala, died on Thesday the 15th inst., in the 85th year of his age. His Lordship is the third Prelate of the Church in Ireland who has died within the last twelve months. The weant See is to merge into the diocese of Tham, under the Irish Church Fenporallities Act.

His Grace the Archibishop of Twas left the Palace on Thursday week, to hold confirmations in the different parishies in his Archibicocse, as also to inspect the state of the different Churches and parochial shools, prior to his holding his annual Visitation, whill take place in the Cathedral of Tuam, about the 22nd of May next.

Hanne A. Hernert, Esq., of Mackross, Killarney, has deter-

HENRY A. HERBERT, Esq., of Mackross, Killarney, has determined on building a Church at his own expense for the Protestant villagers of Cloghereen, Kerry, and endowing the Clergyman with

willagers of Cloghereen, Kerry, and endowing the Clergyman with 1001. a year.

Sr. Mark's Chunch, Drogheren.—His Grace the Lord Primate has been pleased to present the Rev. Geome Needman to the has been pleased to present the Rev. Geome Needman to the Currey of the Free Church, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. H. U. Tront to the Rectory of Clommore, county of Louth.

Lord Headber and the Protestants of Aghadoe have, by memorial, acquainted Bishop Krox of the inconvenience they suffice by resorting to the distant Church of Killarney, which is insufficient to accommodate its own congregation, and praying to have a Church built in the parish of Aghadoe. His Lordship has promptly expressed his nitention to forward the views of the memorialists by every means in intention to forward the views of the memorialists by every means in his power; and Dr. Posstre, the new Archdescon, hes signified his his power; and Dr. Posstre, the new Archdescon, hes signified his determination to appropriate two years' income to this laudable object.

On the 1st of May will be published, Part Brof ...

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THE MUSICAL LIBRARY. "This work appears in Numbers, every Sainta, at the Art of May will be published, Park of the Art of

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The extended work itself is now for he ard time given to the public. The, preparation of it for the press was the last of the literary labours of its diskinAs there is no Universal History now in the hands of the English Reader, except an enormous collection occupying nearly thirty large oclavo volumes, the production of a compact and elegant Epitome—not prepared, hartily, to uses the demand of the hour—but the result of the litelong thought and exertion of a most accomplished man of letters—can hardly, if is presumed, fail to be considered as filling up an important blank in the popular literature of the day.

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Glion from certain Members of the Senate of Cambridge, presented to the,
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In this Treatise, partly from the MARRIAGE of DISSENTERS.

In this Treatise, partly from the state of the law in the above respect as it stands at present and trily latinciple on which any new enactment should proceed, will be found very fully discussed.

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The Series will close with the ar-fauned Tales of a Grandfather, which will
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nence on the lst of May, 1834, and to be continued on the lst day of each month Robert Cadell, Edinburgh; Whittaker and Co., London. Specimens of the Illustrations may be seen at the Shop of every Bookseller in war or country.

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etters, free of postogo, attended to —At, home from eleven to two. BILAS BLANDFORD, Surgeon, B.N., No. 20, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING

The French papers of Thursday do not bring much news, but contain strong indications that the fidelity of the army is more than stage-cted. At Luneville, fifty-one sub-officers of regiments have been arrested, and a "purification" of the whole army is in progress. M. Marnast, of the Tribone, is charged with the crime of exiting civil war by his articles in that paper, the punishment for which, if he be found guilty is death paper, the punishment for the derrum appers continued and twenty wounded. In the same papers we find that a cordon of Austrian, Prussian, and Sardinian troops is to be drawn around Switzerland,

Mr. Serjeant Stokes, Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, Mr. Serjeant Coleridge, and Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, were, in consequence of the regulations contained in his Majesty's warrant, called in the different Courts at Westiminster yesterday, to take their seats within the bar, next to King's Counsel.

The Madras papers state that the Governor-General has been under the necessity of swearing the peace against a Mr. Kearney; the exciting cause is not mentioned.

By a return laid before the House of Commons, it appears that the course of last year two hundred and forty-six persons were sentenced to death for robbery, of which seven only were executed. The Derby Mercury announces the total dissolution of the Trades' Union in that town, the funds of which have, for the last few weeks, rapidly declined.

It is gratifying to know that, besides the petitions of the University of Cambridge, both from the Members of the Senate and the Undergraduates, the inhabitants of the town bare also sent up one for presentation, most numerously signed. The following communication has been received from Oxford:—

signed. The following communication has been received from Oxford:—

OXFORD, April 24.

The following declaration has, in the course of a few hours, received the signatures of considerably more than one hundred Members of Convocation:—

"The undersigned Members of the University of Oxford, immediately connected with the instruction and discipline of the place, make this public declaration of their sentiments concerning the admission of Dissenters among them.

"They wish to state, in the first place, that the University of Oxford has always cousidered religion to be the foundation of all education; and they cannot themselves be parties to any system of instruction, which does not rest upon this foundation.

"They also protest against the notion, that religion can be taught on the vague and comprehensive principle of admitting persons of every creed. When they speak of religion, they mean the doctrines of the gospel, as revealed in the Bible, and as manifatined by the Church of Christ, in its best and purest times. They also believe in their consciences, that these doctrines are held by the Church of England, as settled at the period of the reformation; and as on the one hand they cannot allow these doctrines to be suppressed, so on the other they cannot consent that they should be explained or taught in any sense which is not in accordance with the recognised tenets of the Established Church.

"In thus stating it to be their solemn duty to provide for a Christion education, they feel that uniformity of faith upon essential points is absolutely necessary; and that the admission of persons who dissent from the Church of England would lead to the most disastrous consequences; that it would unsettle the minds of the younger members of the University; would raise up and continue a spirit of controversy which is at present unknown; and would tend to reduce religion to an empty and unmeaning name, or to supplant it by scepticism and infidelity.

"They therefore deem it their bounded duty to Almighty God, and to those c

the same inviolate."

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past revived from them, and begs to inform them he has declined in favour of

past received from them, and begs to inform them he has declined in favour of his Son.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, in entering upon the Anzel Inn, most respectively solicite a continuance of that patromaps from the Nobility and Gentry so the solicity of the solicity of the configuration of the state of the patrone will add to the comfort of his victor in improvements the has made in his hone will held to constant endeavour.—Stillon, April, 28.

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April 27.

LAW LIFE ASSUMANCE SOCIETY, April 4, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEET.

ING of the Proprietors of this Society will be held at their Office, No. 80.

Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Thurnday, the Lit day of May noxt, for the purpose of declaring a division of the surplus of the Assurance Fund of the Society. And notice is hereby further given, that any person who shall have been assumed by the Society for two whole years may, on the production of his policy, and of the Society for two whole years may, on the production of his policy, and of the Society for two whole years may, on the production of his policy, and of the Society for two whole years may, on the production of his policy, and of the Society for two whole years may, or the production of his policy, and of the Society for two whole years may, or the production of his policy, and of the Society for two whole years may, or the production of his policy, and an onice is hereby further given, that in case the resolution proposed at the same hour and place, on Saturday the 10th of May next, for the purpose of confirming such resolution, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Deed of Settlement.

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On the 23d inst., at Sandwell. Suffinishire, the Countres of Dartmouth, of a son—On the 24th inst., the Marchiomess of Salisbury, of a son—On the 24th inst., the Marchiomess of Salisbury, of a son—On the 24th inst., in Fitzyor-square. Mrs. John Murray, of a daughter. On the 19th inst, at Early Justiana Nati-On the 19th inst, at Roth Valishina Retorn, Hauts, the lady of Major Justiana Nati-On the 19th inst, at North Waltham Retorn, Hauts, the lady of the Hay of St. Justianes Williams, of a son—On the 23d inst, in Grossenor-square, the Lady of Henry Bainbridge, Esq., of a smith, 18th 19th inst, at Combridge-terrace, Regent's Park, the Lady of the 19th inst, at Combridge-terrace, Regent's Park, the Lady of Major Hay of Carlint, Esq., of a daughter. On the 23d inst., at Combridge-terrace, Regent's Park, the Lady of Major Hay of Carlint, Esq., of a daughter. On the 23d inst., at Combridge of Carlint, Esq., of a daughter—On the 23d inst., in Westninster, the lady of E. P. Gilbert, Esq., 20th regiment, of a supplier.

MARRIED.

At Hunton, in Kent, on the 15th inst.

assi, as vincenwien, the ludy of Charles J. Cartfar, Esq., of adoublet 23d inst., in Westminster, the lady of E. P. Gilbert, Esq., 26th regime daughter.

MARRED.

At Hunton, in Kent, on the 13th inst., the Rev. John Duncombe, St. cond son of Robert Eden Duncombe Shafton, Esq., of Whitworth Parl county of Durham, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rev. Rober Prehendary of Canterbury—At Kinfann Castle, Perbashire, on the Ucaptaid Ainslie, of the Royal Dragoons, to the Hon. Jane Ann, vonnee for of the Lord Gray, of Gray and Kinfanns—At Streatham church, Golden, Esq., of Streatham Paragon, to Martha, wilow of the late Job Esq., of Cambridge—On the 23d inst., at Trinity church, Slome-ster Rebecco, second daughter of the late David Jennings, Esq., of Parcham Well, Borks—On the 23d inst., at Trinity church, Slome-ster Rebecco, second daughter of the late David Jennings, Esq., of Parcham Well, Borks—On the 23d inst., at Christ church, St. Amylelome, Captle harf Macleon, B.A., to Louiss Maria, third daughter of S. Robinson, Melbury-terrace, Dorset-supure—At Battersen church, on the 23d inst., J. T. Leslie Melville to Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Henry Thord of Battersen-sis—On the 23d inst., at St. Gorge's, Bloomsbury, Captail 31st Regiment, to Frances Harriet, second daughter of the late Holland Esq., of Congleton, Chechire -On the 22d inst., at St. Gorge's chim over-square, William Badgley, Esq., of Montreal, Lower Canada, to I Wallow, Steff doughter of the late Gondal John William Stor, Synd the Charles, M.A., of Relmont, Review of Sutton, Derivshire, and Perpetual Japones, in the county of Stafford—On the 13th inst., at Wheel Charles, M.A., of Relmont, Review of Sutton, Derivshire, and Perpetual Japones, in the county of Stafford—On the 13th inst., at Wheel Charles, M.A., son of the late Rev. T. Scott, of Wallow, Older Son of the Stafford of the late Gondal Stafford of the Late Charles, of the Stafford—On the 13th inst., at Wheel Charles, M.A., son of the late Rev. T. Scott, of Wallow, Older Mondey, young

On Wednesday evening, the 23d inst, at Broughton, Manchester, Mr. Thoms Bancks, aged 24, sincerely regretted.
On the 25th inst, at his house, in Weymouth-street, William Thomas Bos, etc., of Wildean, in the county of Sussex, one of the Commissioners of Bis Majesty's Customs.
On the 17th inst, in the 69th year of her are. Miss Catherine Maria Fanshaph,

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 699.

SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1834.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow evening will be performed, Lord Byron's Tragedy of SARDANAPALUS. After which, THE MAID OF CASHLERE. In which Mille, Duvernav, who here engaged for this one night only, will appear in the character of Zelica.—On The Control of the Minister and the Mercer. After which, Secret Series.—On Weinscale, Sandanapalus. After which, Secret Series.—On Weinscale Series. After which, Albert, On Series. After which, Secret Series.—On Series. After which, Weinscale Series. After which, Weinscale Series. After which, the Opera of The Challenge.
THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHL.—The Public is respectfully informed, that on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY mext, Mr. THEATRE, Albert Series in Series. After which, the Opera of The Challenge.
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DVAL VICTORIA THE ATRE—Thomorrow evening, will be performed, Shatspeare's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, lase F. Roton, Mercutin, Mr. Albord, Fillet, by a Young Lody. After which, a result of the performed shatspeare's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, lase F. Roton, Mercutin, Mr. Albord, Hillet, by a Young Lody. After which, as Packet. To conclude with a new Farre, called SPARKS IN THE DARK; of The Three Closks.—On Tuesday (first time), a Tragic Play, to be called The Abianiel OMnervilles. Principal characters by Mr. Bitton and Mrs. Fisher, Prince Boxes, &c., may be had of Mr. Thompson, at the Box-office, from 10 till 4 did, Agent for Private Boxes, Mr. Androws, 167, New Mond-street.

ADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the performance will commence, for the first time here, with RICHARD CRUR BE LION; or, The Dog and the Banner. Characters by Messes. Campson of the Commence of the Commence

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SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1834.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PETITION.—Cambridge, May 3.
—Those MEMBERS of the SEXATE who are desirous of attaching their Names to the PETITION against the ADMISSION of DISSENTERS to DEGREES, are required to signify their wish to some Friend in Cambridge, or to the Vice- Chancellor, before Thursday next.

L'INGS CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Mr. MOSCHELES has the bonour to announce, that his MORNING CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, May 8th, at 2 o'clock precisely. The following eminent performers, both Vocal and Instrumental, have kindly promised their assistance:—Madame Caradori Allan and Mrs. W. Knyett, Miss Masson, Miss Clark Novello, and Madame Stockhausen (who will sing several Newwiss Arie); Sig. Bergez, M. Mackini (who will sing the Chev. Neukonum's new Song, "Our own British Oak"); Mons. De Vrugt, first foror Singer to H. M. the King of Holland (his first appearance in this econdry; and Signor De Begnis. Knight and the Merunaid;" as performed at the Philharmonic Concert; a new MS. Ronolo Brilant, with Orchestral Accompanients, written expressly for the occasion by F. Mendelssohn: a Concertante Duet, with Mr. H. Herz; and an Extemporancous Performance. Leader, Mr. F. Cranner; Conductor, Sir G. Smart—Tickets, 10... 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Mowheles, 3. Chester-place, Regent's park; '7st the principal Music-shops; and at the Ronus.

M. R. MORL'S CONCERT,—Mr. MORI begs to announce to the Order of the Caradori Allan, Miss Clara Novello, and Miss Masson; Signori Rubini, Wanod, Signor Lablache, who is shortly expected in England. Mons. Henri Herz and Mr. R. Morello, and Miss Masson; Signori Rubini, Wanod, Signor Lablache, who is shortly expected in England. Mons. Henri Herz and Mr. Australiance, and Mr. Bullson, selection from Beethoven's Grand Symplony Fronce, and Mendelson's New Green for men be thoo end of the Moriand Lavenu, 28. New Bond-street.

M. R. MORL'S CONCERT CONCERT for Founding the Misson, and Mismand, as performed at the Planaforte, a Grand Concerts in Mini, Indones Gra

SIT USONGE SIMPL—TICKETS, 10s. 6d. each, and BOXEs to be had only of Mori and Lavenu, 28, New Bond-street.

TR. and MADAME STOCKIIAUSEN have the homour to inform the Nobibity, Gentry, and their Friends in general, that their MORNING CONCRET will take place at the CONCRET ROOM, KINGS TREATRE, on TUESDAY, May 20, 1834. Vocal Performers—Mills (Guiletta Grist, Miss Musson, Mrs. Bishop, and Madame Stockhausen; Signor Rubinds, Signor De Bengts, Signor Bushot, Signor Will, Signor De Bengts, Signor Paulous, Signor Will, Will, Signor De Bengts, Signor Paulous, Signor Will, Will, Signor De Morit, Signor De Bengts, Signor Paulous, Signor Will, Signor De Morit, Signor Law (1997), Will, Mill, Morit, Harp, Mr. Stockhausen. Leader, Mr. Morit, Conductor, Sir George Sundt. The Concert will Commence at half-past One o'Clock. Ticket, Half-Guinen each, to be had of Madame Stockhausen, 4, Manchezter-street, and at the principal Music Shops. An early application for boxes is requested to be made to Madame Stockhausen, and to Messer. Lowel and Co., French Library, 14, Great Matboroughes-street.

Marlborough street.

M.R. N. R.ATE, most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, he braits and Friends, such his MORNING CONCRET will state place in the Great CONCRET BOOM, KINGS THARTAR, or TURBADA, the 3rd of June. Leader, Mr. Mori; Conductor, Sir George Sunat. Particulars will be duly announced.—Tickets, Halfa-guines each, to be had of Mr. Neate, 103, Great Portland-street; and at the principal Music-shops.—Boxes may be secured by an early application to Mr. Neate,

Porlland-street; and at the principal Music-Boys.—Boxes may be secured by an early application to Mr. Neste.

UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MRETHING of the Members of the UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 16th of May. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock precisely.

Pall-mall Bast, 30th April, 1834. By order of the Committee,
Pall-mall Bast, 30th April, 1834. WM. HOYS, Secretary.

ORIENTAL CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the URIENTAL CLUB, will be held at the Club House on MONDAY the 3th of May, 1834, at Two o'clock precisely.

T. CORNIBAL, Secretary.

of the Members of the ORIENTAL CLUR, will be held at the Club House on MONDAY the shot May, 1834, at Two o'telock precisely.

T. CORNISH, Secretary.

Aldersgate-street.

A BANY.—A SET of CHAMBERS, handsomely FURNISHED, to be SOLD cheap. Apply to C. Allmutt and Co., Upholders 193, Piccadilly.

JOHN PORT LATIN.

LBANY.—A SET of CHAMBERS, handsomely FURNISHED, to be SOLD cheap. Apply to C. Allmutt and Co., Upholders 193, Piccadilly.

JOHN PORT LATIN.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, will be held at the Thatched House Tevern, St. James-sisterd, on TUSBAY NEXT, May the 6th.

Dinner on Tableral Security of the Noblemen and Gentlemen the Company of the Court of the Co

VICE-PREMIENT—Henry Simpson, Eq.
STEW ARDS.
The Rev. Geo. Fred. Nicholas.
John Simpson, Eeq.
STEW ARDS.
Charles Belfort, Esq.
Robert Tayler, Esq.
Robert Tayler, Esq.
N.B. Dinner on table at half-past five o'clock precisely.

N.B. Dinner on table at half-past five o'clock precisely.

OFFEE and TEA WAREHOU'SE, No. 17, Old Bond-street, nearly opposite Staffort-street.—The Public are respectfully invited to an importion and trial of the Subscriber's existive and well-selected Stock of Coffees minepertion and trial of the Subscriber's existive and well-selected Stock of Coffees which are generally imported from the East strength far superior are not sufficiently aware that the faults which they find in Indies. The Public are respectfully invited to an indies. The Public and the Coffees which are generally imported from the East strength far superior are not sufficiently aware that the faults which they find in Indies. The Public account of the Coffees which are generally imported from the East Strength for the Stafford Strength (Stafford Strength) to procure a quick return of money, and sity, into the crise to superior are not procured a quick return of money, and sity, into the resket too soon, in order to procure a quick return of money, and sity, into the resket too soon, in order to procure a quick return of money, and sity, into the resket too soon, in order to procure a quick return of money, and sity, into the resket too soon, in order to the best quality. The prices will be flavour.

N.B. Club Houses, Hotel and Coffee House Keepers, will find it to their advantage to deal at this Warehouse.

Price 7d.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The REHEARSAL of the MUSIC to be performed at this FESTIVAL will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1/1 of May, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the ANNIVERSARY will be held on FRIDAY, he 9th of May, when a SERMON will be preached there, before Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldeimen, Clerpy and others, by the Very Rev. JOHN MEREWETHER, D.D., Dean of Hereford.—Divine Service will commone at Two O'Clock, and the Doors of the Cathedral will be opened each day at One o'Clock.

His Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER (fifth time).
The Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER (fifth time).
The Earl of Wilton
The Ray Hon, Viscount Althorp, M.P., The Lord Bishop of Ely (24 time).
The Lord Bishop of Ely (24 time).
The Lord Bishop of Ely (24 time).
Hon, and Very Rev. Dr. Howard, Dean Rev. Dr. Gondenough, D. of Wells Ven. Dr. Royeley, Archdescon of Stow Rev. Dr. Rownley, Vice-Chancr. of Oxf. Rev. Dr. Gondenough, D. of Wells Ven. Dr. Royeley, Archdescon of Stow Rev. Dr. Rownley, Vice-Chancr. of Oxf. Rev. Dr. Gondenough, D. of Wells Ven. Dr. Royeley, Archdescon of Stow Rev. Dr. Homan, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Bosanquet (24 time)
The Hight Hon. the Lord Mayor
The Hon. Mr. Justice Bosanquet (24 time)
The Hight Hon. the Lord Mayor
The Hon. Mr. Justice Bosanquet (24 time)
The Hight Hon. the Lord Mayor
The Hon. Mr. Justice Bosanquet (24 time)
The Hallelujah Chorus
The Grand Coronation Anthem ("Zadok the Priest,")
Cantactor, Sir George Smart,—Mr. Attwood will preside at the Organ.—Leader of the admission of on the Revent of the Royal Society of Musicinus Hall, Threadneedle-street, to be had of the Treasurer, Oliver Hargrave, Rev., 2,

And Review.

THE BEST LITERARY JOURNAL is THE PORTICO, published Weekly, price 3d., and in Monthly Parts.—No. 9, SATURDAY May 3d., contains an Exposition of the conduct of the Literary Union and Carence Clubs. Thomas Hurst, 63, St. Paul's Churchy-Literary Union and Literary Hurst. Thomas Hurst, 63, St. Paul's Churchy-Literary Union and Carence Clubs. Thomas Hurst, 63, St. Paul's Churchy-Literary Union and Carence Clubs. Thomas Hows, are on sale and MLTON SEE HIVE WARK-HOUSE, 10, Great Marylebone-street. Also, all the newly invested Hives (for taking the linest Honey without killing the Rees), in glass, straw, and boxes. Bees supplied, and a Practical Treatise, price 2s., on the Management of Bees, by 30 R MLTON.

Be described in this work, are on sale at Million's Described Hives (for lathicities, Circuit Maylethone-street, Aleo, all the newly invested Hives (for lathicities, Circuit Million), and a Practical Treatise, price 2s., on the Managament of Bees, by JOHN Million.

Fig. 18 ASIHON ABLE BONNETS.—H. R. WILLIAMS, No. 15, Blackfrant vond (two doors from Stanford-street), begs to invite Ladies to an inspection of a aplential assortment of Tucan, Dunstable, and Fancy Straw Bonnets, now selling at prices astonishingly cheap. Miss Williams having just returned from Paris with the newest fashions "Ale-mode de Paris," Ladies in their purchase at these Show Rooms, will be able to combine elegance with their purchase at these Show Rooms, will be able to combine elegance with their purchase at these Show Rooms, will be able to combine elegance with their purchase at these Show Rooms, will be able to combine elegance with technique than other houses who have to pay an infermediate profit.

DOIN MORRIS, 7, Chaptel-place, Cavendish-square, Inter Collector to the Vestry of St. Maylebone, CONTINUES Collecting RENTS and BOOK DBBTs, 4c.—Posting and making out Books and Account—Copying Deeds, 4c.—making Calculations or Ketimates—Arranging and Settling intricate business—Persons whose affiliar are in any way dendary Theorems entiring from Institute and Collections and Collections and Collections of Business, are required.—Terms moderate.

SALADS, of a delicious kind, after the Italian character, dressed in one minute, without any trouble, and at a small expense, by using BitgFFITT and Co.'s much-approved ITALIAN CREAM.—"The epirure, as well as the economist, with printed directions for use in Posts, and a small expense, by using BitgFFITT and Co.'s much-approved ITALIAN CREAM.—"The epirure, as well as the economist, with printed directions for use in Posts, and a Posts, and a Breditt and Co.'s Warehouse, It, Hungeffort-Marin, Strand—N.B. A large allowance to the Trade, Hotel-keepers, &c.

ECONOMICAL RADIATING STOVE GRATES.—W. Hotel-k

PARASON, No. 2, Lamb's Conduit-street.—Appointments attended to, ten miles TPARASON, No. 2, Lamb's Conduit-street.—Appointments attended to, ten miles Tron London.

I URKEY COFFEE, finest quality, 2s. per lb.

MARSHALL and Co. beg to inform the Public that they continue selling the finest Turkey Coffee at the Cocon Nuts, Nibs, or Ground, finest
Checolate
On Cocon Nuts, Nibs, or Ground, finest
Checolate Powder, in Cans for travelling
Also some very curious old, high-flavoured Mocha Coffee
At their Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

MATHMONY.—An individual whose rank and station in life of an equal MATRIMONY.—An individual whose regards fortune the pup of the coccasions by unprincipled persons, positively refuses to living to any proposals for interiews, until, by a continued correspondence and other circumstances, he shall be fully satisfied of the sincerity and real respectability of the respondents—Letters, post paid, for Andrew Egerton, Esq., Post office, Kensington, till called for, will be punctually attended to, but no others.

MATRIMONY.—To PAILEN'IS and GUARDIANS—A A TRIMONY.—To PAILEN'IS and GUARDIANS—A A TRIMONY.—To PAILEN'IS and GUARDIANS—A Advertiser in property the property of this reguest, and the cocomplished Lady, who may not be allogether destitute of fortune. It is singered by more the property of the reguest, and show the property of the reguest, and the cocomplished Lady, who may not be altogether destitute of fortune. It is singered by more than the greatest series will be streetly dispersed to the property of the reguest, and the companying and the property of the reguest, and the companying reference, and the property of the reguest, and the property of

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. GREEN, Cheltenhaun, mercer.

W. SWALES, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, mercer.

W. SWALES, Great Portland-street, Coffond-street, uncere.

BANKRUPTS.
T. SCRIVENER, Mark-lane, corn-dealer. Att. Smalee, Walbrook-buildings—
T. WEAVER, South-street, Spitalitelas, cheesemonger. Atta Pearson and Wilsinson, told Bond-street-buildings—J. W. AUGHTIE, Chapside, jeweller. Att. Adamson, Bly-place—G. T. THOMPSON, Bishopsgate-street, dealer in sunff and tobacco. Att. Hodgson, Broad-street-buildings—J. ARKELL, Alstone, Glourestenshire, miller. Atts. Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Griffiths and Pruen, Cheltenham—W. BRIDGE, sen., Manchester-, Lincoln's Griffiths and Pruen, Cheltenham—W. BRIDGE, sen., Manchester, timber-dealer. Atts. Blockstock and Bunce, Temple, London; Brahner, Liverpool, uphoistere. Atts. Blockstock and Bunce, Temple, London; Brahner, Liverpool, and Control of the Cheltenham. Atts. Blockstock and Bunce, Temple, London; Brahner, Liverpool, and Control of the Cheltenham. Atts. Blockstock and Bunce, Temple, London; Brahner, Claston, Sonaseetshire, Indexense Dava and Stevenbell, Lincoln's Inschedels, London and Control of the Cheltenham and Control of the Cheltenham and Control of the Cheltenham. Atts. Blockstock and Bunce, Temple, London; Brahner, Claston, Sonaseetshire, Indexense Dava and Stevenbell, Lincoln's Inschedels, London and Medcalfe, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London — PRINCE, Bath, inn-keeper. Atts. Addington and Co., Bedford-row, London; Bathellor and Co., Bath. Ethila Avis. Control of the Cheltenham and Co., Bedford-row, London and Medcalfe, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London and Co., Bath.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSBED.

G. STOCKER, High-street, Whitechapel, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

F. WEBB, Fleet-street, robe-maker. Att. Stedman, Throgunorton-street—
BANKRUPTS.

F. WEBB, Fleet-street, robe-maker. Att. Stedman, Throgunorton-street—
BANKRUPTS.

T. WEBB, Fleet-street, robe-maker. Att. Stedman, Throgunorton-street—
BANKRUPTS.

T. WEBB, Fleet-street, robe-maker. Att. Stedman, Throgunorton-street—
BANKRUPTS.

T. WEBB, Fleet-street, robe-maker.

T. WEBB, Fleet-street, robe-maker.

T. WEBB, Fleet-street, BANKRUPTS.

T. WE

Mrs. Anderson's Morning Concert, which has always been one of the most brilliant and fashionable of the season, is likely to provunusually attractive on Monday, the 12th inst. Their Royal High nesses the Duches of Kent and the Princess Victoria, with a numerous party of distinguished personages, will occupy the Royal Boad and those immediately adjoining. Mdlle. Guilletta Grisi, Madam Stockhausen, Mrs. H. Bishop, Miss C. Novello, Miss Masson, Sig Rubini, Mr. Sale, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Hennett, and Mr. H. Phillips, are the Vocal Performers announced. Mrs. Anderson performs on the Plano-forte (first time), Beethoven's celebrated Concerto in E flat, and a grand Fantasie Brillante on a National Air by Czerny. Mori plays a Solo on the Violin; Nicholson, a Fantasie on the Flate; and Madame Stockhausen will charm the audience with her delicious Swiss Airs.

stocknassen, Arts. H. Hisbop, Miss C. Novello, Miss Masson, Sig. Rubini, Mr. Sale, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. H. Phillips, are the Vocal Performers announced. Mrs. Anderson performs on the Phano-forte first time, he bethoven's oclerated Concerto in E flat, plays a Solo on the Violin; Nicholson, a Fantasie on the Flute; and Madame Stockhausen will charm the audience with refelicious Svisa Airs.

Dauar-Lans.—A new After-piece, in two acts, entitled Scoret Service, translated from the French, was preduced on Yusesia venture of the celebrated Fouché, Minister of Police. The performance of Farren, who sustained the part of Perrit, was sone of the finest pieces of acting witnessed for some time. The piece will probably have a considerable russ.—Two now pieces were produced here on Monday last—the Gipsy of Epping Forest and the Homan Nose. The latter is a clewer face from the pen of Mr. Almar: it was supported by some v-ry respectable acting, and received with much appliause. Michard Cenu de Linn will be produced to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Ducrow is preparing Turpin's celebrated ride to York for To the British merchant, manufacturer, and ship owner, the facts contained in Mr. Inglie's book on Jersey, and the other Channel Islands are highly important. The disclosures made will be new to most persons; and the field laid open by the information contained in this book, for mercantic spendiation in this country, by taking in this book, for mercantic spendiation in this country, by taking chain the performance of Alcae, it he entrance to which is through an artificial glen, in which country, which are so placed amidst wild and rocky scenery as to produce the effect of life. On one side is represented a Scene in the Desert, with the commencement of a Storm—whirly winds and clouds of sand rising in the distance. A mong the various interesting objects at the Colosseum, will well rapay the various interesting objects at the Colosseum, will well rapay the various interesting objects at the Colosseum, will well rapay the vari

"Journal.

by there was a general strike of the journeymen boot and
makers of the metropolis for a rise of wages. A good
r and expert workmen can earn seven shillings a day, but
s are slow as indifferent workmen cara less.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Catholic Marriages Bill and several Private Bills were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

The Duke of Newcastle Commons and read a first time.

The Duke of Newcastle Called the attention of the Noble Viscount (McIbourne) to the disgraceful proceedings of certain bodies of persons calling themselves Trades' Unions, who were in the habit of congregating upon the Sabbath in the metropolis, in great numbers, under various pretences, to the great alarm of the respectable and peaceful inhabitants. He hoped the Noble Viscount would feel the propriety of taking some step in the matter—Lord Melabourne knew of no means to prevent such assemblages, but hoped they would be abandoned by the people themselves.—The Marquess of London-Debrand did not think the Unions likely to die a natural death: they were still increasing in numbers.—The Earl of Euron thought it was the bounden duty of Government to discountenance such assemblages. He agreed that if the subjects of this country met for the purpose of discussing their grievances they had a perfect right so to meet. But if a such meetings such things took place as they had been told had taken place of late, such as agreeing, one and all, not to pay the assessed taxes, that would be an act tantamount to superseding the Government of the country.—The Lord CHANCELLOR entirely agreed with his Noble and Learned Friend. His opinion was, that it was not lawful for men to assemble in vast bodies disproportionate to the nature of the occasion which had brought then together. After a good deal of strong animadversion on the part of his Lordship against those designing persons by whom the industrious people were misled, the conversation dropped.

The Earl of Dunhax then moved the second reading of the Warwick Disfranchisement Bill—Lord Waxvord moved that the petitioners against the measure should be heard by counsel and evidence on the 2d of May, which motion, after some discussion, was adopted.

A number of Bills were then advanced a stage, and the House adj

on the 2d of May, which motion, after some discussion, was adopted A number of Bills were then advanced e stage, and the House adjourned.

Turspay.—The Earl of Malnesbury presented a petition from Oxfordshire, complaining of the importation of grain and live stock from Ireland, to an extent almost incredible, and to the burthen of the poor rates, increased by the number of Irish paupers that were allowed to come over. It was singular that the people of Ireland should complain of their connection with England, when England was making so muny sacrifices to Ireland.

The Marquess of Loxnox nearx stated that it was his intention to take an early opportunity of putting some questions to the Noble Earl (Grey) upon the subject of the relations of this country with attention of the Noble Earl to the situation of Sir Irolan Campbell, who had been novel centree to say that there never was a more inspired to the convenient for him.—The Marquess of Loxnox near was a more inspired to the convenient for him.—The Marquess of Loxnox than made Tuesday next.

The Old Bailey Jurisdiction Bill was recommitted, on the motion of the Loan Chancellos, when certain amendments were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received to-morow.—Adjourned.

Wednesday.—A deputation from the Commons having 'requested a conference, the same took place, when he resolutions on the mession of the Union with Ireland, which had passed on the preceding night in the House Commons, was communicated to the Earl Cas when moved the concurrence of the Union. The Loan Calanders of the Union value reports of the Processing of the House Commons, was communicated to the Earl Cas when moved the concurrence of the Union to the interest of both countries, and inculcated the propriety of their Lordships coming to a unanimous vole, expressive of their concurrence in the address voted by the Commons respecting the repeal of the Union was carried.

Trusbayay.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in presenting a petition for the better observance of the Sabbath, expressed

Westmeath, in approbation of the sentiments of the address, the motion was carried.

Trubsboay.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in presenting a petition for the better observance of the Sabbath, expressed a hope, that notwithstanding the decision of the other House on the subject, some measure would be brought forward before the Session closed. Lord Wynyons said he would revive the Bill had proposed at the commencement of the Session after he had consulted with the Right Rev. Bench on the subject.

The Marquess of Salisbury complained of the practice of paying for returns relative to turnpike trusts out of the county rates.—Lord Melbourns: admitted that the subject required consideration. The Earl of Winchutska presented a petition signed by 100 Under-Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, residing in the county of Kent, against allowing Dissenfers to take degrees.

The Lord Charceller acquainted the House that he and their Lordships, together with the other House, had this day proceeded to wait upon his Majesty with the Address which they had agreed to upon the subject of the Union of the Legislatures of Great Britain and Ireland, and that his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the same; to which he had been pleased to return the following answer:—

"It is with great satisfaction I receive your Address, stating your

and Ireland, and that his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the same; to which he had been pleased to return the following answer:—

"It is with great satisfaction I receive your Address, stating your determination to maintain involate the Legislative Union of the two countries, which I perfectly agree with you, is essential to the safety, neace, and integrity of the British empire. I shall use the powers that are by law intrusted to me to put down and repress all attempts, by whomsoever made, to sever my dominions. I look back with satisfaction to the salutary laws which have for a series of years been passed to remedy the grievances which affected my Irish subjects, and have resolved to continue to remove, from time to time, all just causes of complaint."

Earl Grav then moved that the Address of their Lordships, together with his Majesty's gracious answer thereto, should be printed in the usual way.—The motion was agreed to.

The Earl of RADNON moved the second reading of the Liverpool Bribery Bill.—The Earl of ELDNON bjected to it, on the ground that it disfranchised the innocent as well as the guilty.—A long discussion followed, in which several Peers took part. It ended in the adoption of a qualified amendment for the hearing of Counsel and evidence.—Adjourned.

Fadday — Various petitions were presented, amongst which was

sion followed, in which several Peers took part. It ended in the adoption of a qualified amendment for the hearing of Counsel and evidence.—Adjourned.

Friday—Various petitions were presented, amongst which was one from Perth, by Earl Fitzwilliam, praying for the repeal of the Corn Laws, in the prayer of which his Lordship expressed his concurrence. The Earl of Malmesbury, the Duke of Wellmoton, and the Earl of Rivos exposed some of the fallacies of the favourist theory of Earl Fitzwilliam on this subject.

The Hisho of London took the opportunity of the presentation of a petition by the Bishop of Chichester, praying the House to passone law to enable the inhabitants of his Diocess to purchase landsfrom the Dean and Chapter, to state that the Ecclesiantical Commission would make their report very shortly, which had been dealy edit of the consequence of their auxiety to lay Returns of unquestionable accuracy before their Lordships.

The Earl of Winchilber alluded to a letter (which had been noticed in the other House) alleged to have been written by Lord Asgles to Earl Grey, recommending the abolition of the Church Stablishment in Irreland—Earl Grey admitted that a letter had been written of the date and upon the subject referred to, but denied that it bore the construction placed upon it by the Noble Earl. At the same time he condemned in the most severe terms the breach of confidence which had given such a letterinner Abbey, which he censured as a desceration of the Abbey—The Earl of Malmesbury, the Duke of Chineral Ashan, and the Lord Chancellow did not think it would be injurious to the Church. The Dishop of London disaster a lew words from the Duke of Newcastle Residue in Withesses appeared at the Bar of the House to be examined relative to the borough of Warwick. The first part of the evidence was not important, and the further proceedings were postponed till Tuesday.—Addurned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The morning sitting was wholly occupied with petitions on the subject of the Dorset Unionists.

At the evening sitting the report of the Dungarvon Election Committee was presented. It declared the election void.

The adjourned debate as Mr. O'Connell's motion was then resumed. Mr. O'Calagnan spoke at considerable length, and maintained that the best interests of Ireland had been sacrificed to the adoption of that measure, and that finud and correption were the means by

which Ireland had been deprived of its resident Legislature.—After an extended debate, the discussion was again adjourned.

Sif J. Giaram moved the second reading of the Superannuations Bill, which was agreed to.—Lord Althour moved that the Dissenter Relief Bill be read this day six months.—Agreed to.—Adjourned Tuesday.—The morning sitting was occupied, as usual, with the presentation of petitions.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Wallace postponed his motion respecting the Post-office till the 5th of June.

The discussion of the Repeal question was then resumed, Mr. Mullins having opened it with a speech in favour of the motion.—After an extended debate, in which many Members took part, Mr. Mullins having opened it with a speech in favour of the motion, 38—against it, 523.—Mr. Hung moved an amendment to the Address, which was negatived without a division, and the Address, which was negatived without a division, and the Address, which was negatived without a division, and the Address, which was negatived without a division, and the sale of beer.—Adjourned.

Wednesday.—At the morning sitting-several petitions were presented in favour of a labour rate, and on the subject of the Trader Unions.

At the vening sitting, after many petitions in favour of a betis-

sented in favour of a labour rafe, and on the subject of the Trader Unions.

At the evening sitting, after many petitions in favour of a better observance of the Sabbath had been presented, Sir Andrew Addrew moved, without any introductory speech, that the Lord's Day Observance Bill should be read a second time—Sir. O. Mosley seconded the motion.—Mr. F. L. Bulwer opposed the Bill, and moved as amendment that it should be read a second time that day six months.—After an extended discussion, in which many Members took part, the House divided; the numbers were—for the motion, 125; against it, 161; majority against the Bill, 36.

Mr. Tookr's Bill respecting climbing boys was read a second time.—Lord Ebburgton's Bill regarding weights and measures was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, on the understanding that the inquiry should be general—mamely, as to the weights and measures of England, Scotland, and Ireland.—Tha House was shortly afterwards counted out.

Thusbay.—Sir Robert Heron brought forward his motion for

read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, on the weights and measures of England, Scotland, and Ireland.—The House was shortly afterwards counted out.

TRURBIAY.—Sir ROBERT HERON brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the vacation of seats by Member on the acceptance of certain offices. The Hon. Member introduced his motion by a speech in which he contended for the necessity of some arrangement of the kind, and maintained that since the passing of the Reform Bill, the power of controlling official appointments was not necessary to the people.—Mr. E. L. Bulwer moved as a mendment, a resolution declaring, "That for the convenience of the public service, and for the promotion of the public good, it is desirable that one organ of each of the most influential public deparaments shall have a seat in this House by virtue of his office, by without the privilege of voting unless returned by a public constituency."—After speeches from Dr. Lusbington, Colonel Davis, Mr. Roebuck, and Lord Althora, both the notion as amendment were withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. Hill, a Committee was appointed becamine into the claims of Baron de Bode.

Mr. Barron's motion respecting the education of the Irish por was, after a short discussion, withdrawn.—Adjourned.

Friday.—At the early sitting, in answer to a question from Mr. D. W. Harney, Lord Howick stated that Lord Melbourne thought it his duty to recommend no mitigation of the sentence on the Dochester convicts.

Mr. GOULBURN presented a petition from 899 Under-Graduates of the University of Cambridge, praying that the House would as account of the lour for the Speaker to leave the chair having arrived. As hort discussion ensued on the petition, which was adjourned an account of the hour for the Speaker to leave the chair having arrived whether any steps had been taken to protect the British fishermen in the exercise of their vocation in the Channel, which had been interrupted by the French authorities?—Lord Palazeraro said that when commun

Exchequer Bils in Ireland; which, after some conversation, was agreed to.

Mr. Littleton proposed the second reading of the Tithes (Ireland) Bill. Mr. R. S. Carew proposed, as an amendment, that the Bill should be read that day week, in order to enable the Hon. Secretary to make such amendments in the Bill as would make it suitable the wants and wishes of Ireland. Mr. O'Retill's seconded the amendment, there a protracted discussion the House divided on the amendment, when there appeared—For it, 74; against it, 24; in a jority, 167. The debate was understood to be adjourned to Tuesday. On moving for certain Returns, Colonel Evans asked Lord Althor to postpone the second reading of the Poor Laws Bill over Moschy. After some conversation it was understood to be postponed Elfriday.—Adj.

day. After some conversation it was understood to be postponed as Friday. Adj.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT BIRMINGHAM.

Friday, May 2, Seven o'Clock.—At twenty minutes before two this afternoon a very dreadful shock was experienced in the neighbourhood of St. Philip's Church, in Birmingham. It appears that the landlord of the Rocket Taxern, in Little Charles-Street, is a firework maker, and the alleged cause of this sad entastrophe is stated be the sudden explosion of some detonating powder, which communicated with a large heap of touch-paper. An immense quantify of gunpowder was on the premises; 300 weight was added to it only yesterday. Three houses are completely destroyed. Two were holown in the sir. A girl at the moment frying bed-f-steaks mireculously escaped; she was in the house adjoining the taxern. A company of the 8th Husarra arrived here about half-past three teclear the streets of the multitude who beset it, and netive search commenced, and yet continues affer the bodies. It is impossible to calculate on the probable loss of life. Twelve tradesmen were dining the fire on one room—to occount has yet been received of any one of them; four one room—to occount has yet been received of any one of them; four one room—to occount has yet been received of any one of them; four one room—to occount has yet been received of any one of them; four one room—to occount has yet one requirers of a lour witnessed its commencement and end. Immone minuses fellow witnessed its commencement and end. Immone minuses fellow witnessed its commencement and end. Immone masses fellow witnessed its commencement and end. Immone minuses fellow the supplied of the premises belong to a young woman justof age, and are uninsured. Not a window is left in Little Charles street uninjured.

P.S. The twelve persons at dinner, and Mrs. Ashley herself, mirroucously escaped destruction, being in a room at the back part and the premises.

raccously escaped destruction, being in a room at the back part at the premises.

In consequence of the universal strike among the journeyment tailors, several of the masters having taken into consideration the propriety of employing women in the place of men. Several constant and by women this week, who never attempted, or thought of sack made by women this week, who never attempted, or thought of sack made by women this week, who never attempted, or thought of sack made by the sack property of the same property of the same persons, and the same persons, and the same was a coat equal to any journeyman tailor in London. Trousers and waistcasts have, for a long time, been made by women, and oat a waistcasts have, for a long time, been made by women, and oat waistcasts have, for a long time, been made by women, and oat waistcasts have, for a long time, been made by women, and oat waistcasts have for a long time, been made by women, and oat waistcasts have for a long time, property of the prope

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

general order has been recently promulgated granting the algence to Paymasters of regiments of an extra room for an office erever a room can be spared for the purpose in any barrack) and

wel. Lieutenant-Colonels William Beresford and C. R. O'Donnel are oppointed to the Staff of Great Britain, and attached to the Northern

Lieutenant-Colonels William Beresford and C. R. O'Donnel are appointed to the Staff of Great Britain, and attached to the Northern district.

His Majesty has commanded that Lords Yarborough, Belfast, and Vernon, be in luture styled Admiral, Vice-Admial, and Rear-Admiral of His Majesty's Royal Yacht Fleet.

The vessel which had been despatched to Sable Island to ascertain the fate of His Majesty'gun-brig Thais, which sailed so long since as December, from Hailiax, with the American mails, has returned, but without bringing any intelligence of the packet.

Poarsmourt, May 2.—Rear-Admiral W. H. Gage, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, has been created a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Sir William will proceed to his command when the Hustings is ready for sea, and will hoist his flag (on her arrival) at this port. The Reeenge and President will be ready for sea about the end of this month. St. Vincent, 120; is daily expected at this port to be paid off. A negociation is on foot between the Admiralty and the Horse Guards relative to the occupation of the Marine Barracks by the regiments of the line. In that case the Royal Marines will go to Forton, near G-sport, and the other troops be permanently quartered altogether at Portsmouth. Princeus Charlotte, 110, is preparing for sea service. Ganges, 34, and Bellerophon, 80, proceeding with their equipment, but neither as yet commissioned. Childers, 16, is in the same state.

A Court-martial has been held at the Marine Barracks, Woolwich, upon eight near, for mutiny, in combining to refuse to perform drill, and insulting their commanding officer. The crime was fully proved; three were sentenced to transportation for seven years, three for fourteen, and one for life, and the other to 500 lashes. The last man was immediately brought out into the yard to undergo his sentence, but only received half the punishment.

Thrisday his Majesty, accompanied by his suite, reviewed the four light infantry companies of the brigade of

WHITEHALL, May lst, 1834.
The King has been pleased to raise to the Baronetage Adın. Sir H. Whi

WHITERALL, May 1st, 1884.

The King has been pleased to raise to the Baronetage Adm. Str H. Whitshed, G.C.B.

WAR OFFICE, May 2nd, 1884.

WAR OFFICE, May 2nd, 1884.

Maget. Drag. Guards—Lieut. W. C. J. Campbell to be Capt. by pur. vice Edwards, promoted; Cornet J. G. W. Brighers to be Lieut. by pur. vice Campbell, 1884.

May 1885.

Maget. Drag. Guards—Lieut. W. C. J. Campbell to be Capt. by pur. vice Brighes, May 2. 10th and the Capt. by pur. vice Brighes, May 2. 10th and the Capt. by pur. vice Large May 2. 11st or draw, Rept. of Pt. Guards—Capt. F. V. Harcourt to be Capt. and Lieut. by Jur. vice Large May 2. 11st or draw, May 2. 30th Pt.—Ras. J. C. Handfield to be Lieut. Leol. by pur. vice Hardfield, May 2. 10th—Str.—Str.—Str.—Str.—May 1. J. Lautour to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hardfield, who retires, J. W. P. J. Netterville, Gent. to be Kas. by pur. vice Hardfield, who retires, May 2. 10th—Str.—Women. 1995.

May 2. 10th—Str.—Williat to be Capt. by pur. vice Todd, who who retires, May 2. 10th—Str.—Williat to be Capt. by pur. vice Todd, who who retires, May 2. 10th—Str.—Williat to be Capt. by pur. vice Todd, who pur. vice May 2. 10th—Str.—Williat to be Capt. by pur. vice Todd, who pur. vice May 2. 10th—Str.—Williat to be Capt. by pur. vice Todd, who pur. vice Willias; H. R. Bretlin, Gent. to be Eas. by pur. vice Todd, who pur. vice May 10th—Str.—Williat to be Capt. by pur. vice Todd, who pur. vice Randle, prom.: R, A. Seymour, Gent. to be Kns. vice Heatley. 58th—Thies. 2 the Capt. by pur. vice Williat by R. Williat to be Lineut. vice Todd, who pur. vice Williat to be Lineut. vice Todd, who pur. vice Williat to be Kns. by pur. vice Heatley. 58th—Nay 10th—Str.—Williat to be Kns. by pur. vice Heatley. 58th—Nay 10th—Str.—Williat to be Lineut. Str., 10th—Str.—Williat to be Kns. by pur. vice Williat to be Kns.—Williat to be Lineut. Str., 10th—Nay 10th—Nay 10th—Nay 10th—Str.—Williat to be Kns. by pur. vice Williat to be Kns.—W

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 4.

THEIR MAJESTIES came to town on Wednesday, and the KING held a Levee; and in the evening gave a splendid banquet to the Duke of Wellington, and the Officers of his Grace's Regiment of Guards. The QUEEN honoured the Ancient Music with her presence.

On Thursday their Majesties went in state to Covent Garden Theatre, and were received by the audience with every mark of respect and loyalty.

One of the Royal Yachts, commanded by Lord Addlephus Fitzclarence, which is to convey the Queen to the Continent, is fitting at Portsmouth for Her Majesty's reception.

reception.

A GREAT Meeting of Ministers and Ministerialists was held yesterday; when it was most distinctly stated, on the part of Lord GREY and his colleagues, that if they were heaten in the division to-morrow night, on the Civil List Question, they

division to-morrow night, on the Civil List Question, they would resign.

They have so often cried "Wolf," that we cannot give them credit for this threat—which, we believe, was only put forward to settle the unsettled, and decide the wavering: although we must admit, that the difficulty in which Lord GREY (after all his old Whig flourishes) would be placed, in advising His MAJESTY as to the answer to be returned to an address upon the subject, would be great—but not more so than that upon the Repeal of the Union question, out of which he has floundered most entertainingly.

For our own parts, we have no desire to see the Government beaten to-morrow upon the question, and we are quite sure that Lord GREY will meet with the support of those Conservatives to whose aid and countenance he is indebted for being Prime Minister at this moment. We believe that a change of Government is every hour becoming more and

for being Prime Minister at this moment. We believe that a change of Government is every hour becoming more and more necessary to the preservation of the country; but we are quite sure that it is not desirable to work that change by carrying a measure having for its object the destruction of the Royal prerogative, and the rendering (of all men in the kingdom) the King himselt unable to bestow a mark of grace and favour upon a deserving object, or, to use a now cant political phrase, "Do as he likes with his own."

political phrase, "Do as he likes with his own."

THE farce of the Repeal debate is over, and Mr. O'Connell who got returned, with his Tail, to Parliament on his pledge to Repeal the Union, has most satisfactorily exposed the real state of his influence and power in the country. In a division of the House of Commons, thirty-eight men only, could be found to support his mad proposition, against the votes of five hundred and twenty-three—of those thirty-eight, thirty-seven were Irish Members; so that, while of the whole House only one English Member could be found to support the motion, no fewer than fifty-seven Irish Members opposed it. Nothing could more decidedly set the question at rest than this division, in which, as we have just said, we find only one English Member—a gentleman of the name of Kenneddy, who was petitioned against, on the ground of non-qualification, and would not defend his seat, but was re elected by the independent electors of Tiverton after he was unseated.

NEDY, who was petitioned against, on the ground of non-qualification, and would not defend his seat, but was re elected by the independent electors of Tiverton after he was unseated.

The effect produced by the division, upon Lord Grey, appears to have been almost magical, for on Wednesday evening his Lordship delivered a speech, calling upon the Lords to agree to the resolutions of the Commons, in which he talked the most Ultra-Conservatism, declared that something must be immediately done to put down the insurrectionary spirit in Ireland, or she would be lost to England; and that he would pledge the Government to use the powers confided to them with a strong arm. He then proceeded to make a formal recantation of all the things he had ever said in opposition to the Union, when it was first proposed; and declared his conviction that it was no dereliction of principle for a man to confess himself wrong, after the experience of upwards of a quarter of a century of the advantages of the measure to the country, which he had so violently attacked.

This is an agreeable confession for the party to which (with the exception of the short period when his Lordship was unsuccessfully coquetting with the Duke of Wellington). Lord Grey has always been attached. It is vastly pleasant to the deluded mobs, who have listened, as their fathers and grandfathers before them have listened, to the fine flaming speeches of the Anti-Unionist Charles Grey, to be told—Yes, my friends, I said so then; but I am older and wiser now; and besides, then I was in Opposition, now I am in office; then I was one of the Friends of the People, now I am a friend to myself—Here I am, and there you are—I helped to fill your minds with all the revolutionary principles which now animate them—I was one of yourselves, and never expected to be anything else: but the case is altered, and if you dare to practice upon my precepts, I will exercise fearlessly the powers confided to me, and put you down with a strong hand. It is true that I did oppose the Union,

differed from my own."
Mr. Fox swore, that Mr. O'CONNOR "lived principally with

able in quelling the troubles which have had their origin in them.

But, now, the Union is everything. Truly so it is; and if Mr. Grey were sincere when he opposed it, what a proof of his weakness that is—if he be sincere in supporting it now, what a lesson, we say, to those who then put confidence in his talents, and looked up to him as a popular leader.

But, looking much nearer our own time, what will Lord Arglesey think—he who was the greatest and first to advise the Irish people to "agitate,"—when he finds that Lord Grey is determined to stop their agitation altogether—or what will Mr. Littleton, the truckler to Mr. O'Connell, think, at hearing his Agitating friend so menaced.

For the sake of the empire, we rejoice that Lord Grey has at last come to his senses—it is rather late, we confess, but better late than never. Cheered by the voices of five hundred and wenty-three Members of Parliament, he feels new life and vigour; and so supported, announces a determination to do that fearlessly, which in the days of his Opposition he would have denounced as barbarous and tyrannical. We repeat, and we will repeat it again and again, that the Mobocracy of England never can read themselves a better lesson than they will find in Lord Grey's speech of Wednesday—to the other classes of society it will be found highly amusing, but to those who flatter themselves that the Whigs love them dearly and lead them sincerely, it ought to be most seriously instructive. seriously instructive.

amusing, but to those who flatter themselves that the Whigs love them dearly and lead them sincerely, it ought to be most seriously instructive.

OUR readers may remember that, in the early part of last year, we took the liberty ofmentioning certain facts connected with a letter written by the Marquess of Anglesey to the Minister, which contained his then Excellency's views as to the absolute necessity of a particular course of conduct to be pursued in the Government of Ireland.

Somehow, this letter has got into circulation, and having been referred to, by Mr. Hume in the House of Commons, and by Lord Winchlisea in the House of Lords, has produced one of those displays which are so agreeable to the present Cabinet, and which occasionally make manifest to the country the entire confidence each member of it has in his colleagues, their personal regard for each other's opinions, and their general capacity for conducting the public business. When Mr. Hume alluded to the letter, Lord Althorp denied its existence—point-blank. This was on Tuesday, in the House of Commons. On Friday, in the House of Lords, when Lord Winchlista mentioned it, Lord Grey, without hesitation, admitted the letter, but denied the contents, and satisfied himself with denouncing most violently the perpetration of such a shameful breach of confidence as had been committed by somebody, in exhibiting or commenting upon a letter of such vital importance, which was intended by a Lord-Licutenant of Ireland for the eyes of the Cabinet exclusively. Thus, it is clear that either Lord Althorp was never told of the letter, or that he resolved upon a different course of answer to the question upon it in the Commons to that adopted by Lord Grey in the Lords, or that, if Lord Grey had thought it worth while to mention it to him at all, he had entirely forgotten the whole affair.

Nothing can be more anusing than all this. As to how the letter got about, nobody who knows the high mind and noble spirit of the Marquess of Anglesey, could, for a moment, imagine

EVERY day, every hour, adds to the miscries of Ministers; the exposures of their weakness continue to increase, and we need only go back to Thursday to prove the wretchedness of their condition, by calling the reader's attention to the proceedings of the House of Commons upon that evening.

Sir Robert Heron had given notice of a motion touching the vacating and occupation of seats in Parliament by certain members of the Government, which motion Ministers resolved to support. When they got into the House, they found their friends by no means so staunch as they had expected; and after hearing Sir Robert Heron's speech, which was a sort of abstract of Sir Robert Peel's speech on the Reform Bill, and which, coming from him, excited continued merriment on every side, they began to waver; and at last Lord Althorp agreed that, although such a Bill might be constitutionally brought in—yet—yet—that, did not appear to be the convenient time: whereupon Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer made a speech, and moved an amendment. This, under the circumstances, it might have been supposed Minis-

May 4

company in which he had the honour himself to live a good deal. He was very much with the leading Members of the House of Comtons and the House of Lords, who are sometimes called the Opposition, who are generally in the minority. He is very ardent and affectionate in his friendships, and totally without any reserve—I should think," asy Mr. Fox. "as much as any man I have the honour to be acquainted with."

Upon this occasion, Mr. GREY was not examined; but Mr. PLUMER stated to Mr. Justice BULLER, that Mr. GREY and several other gentlemen were in attendance to give similar testimony, and willing and desirous to be called to attest to Mr. O'CONNOR's character.

We merely mention this circumstance to shew how very warmly Lord GREY must have felt when this paragon of perfection, O'CONNOR, the man of such unreserved communication to those whom he admired, venerated, and loved, confessed himself an Irish Rebell! It is instructive, we say, for the People, to see how the Whig in office can throw overboard the feelings and recollections of other days, and take credit for recanting opinions formed and neted upon, in the prime of life, when his example in mischief could not fail to be, in a tenfold degree, more powerful than his present on his intensity of the proposed to those principles in his old age can be serviceable in quelling the troubles which have had their origin in them.

But, look, the Union is everything. Truly so it is; and if Mr. GREY were sincere when he opposed it, what a proof oh his weakness that is—if he be sincere in supporting it now, what a lesson, we say, to those who then put confidence in his talents, and looked up to him as a popular leader.

But, looking much nearer our own time, what will Lord ARGENESEY think—he who was the greatest and first to advise the Irish people to "agitate,"—when he finds that Lord GREY has the Lirish people to "agitate,"—when he finds that Lord GREY has at learning his Agitating friend so menaced.

For the sake of the empire, we rejoice that Lord GREY has at learning

to the thoughts of the French people, and a fine employment for the French army.

"1st. Don Penso binds himself to expel Don Carlos from Pottagal, and to publish an amnesty in favour of such of the adherent of Don Micoulla as may, within a limited time, desert the caused that Sovereign.

"2d. The Queen Regent of Spain binds herself to send an amy into Portugal to assist in placing Donna Maria upon the throne.

"3d. His Burlannic Majerny binds himself to lend the aid of such a feet as may be deemed necessary to co-operate with the lad forces of his allies in settling the affairs of Spain and Portugal.

"4. The King of the Furner binds himself to contribute tole objects of the league such aid, of every kind, as the other three carried parties may jointly demand."

This Treaty was signed at London on the 22d of April—Why not on the 1st?

In Spain, Don Carlos is everywhere succeeding, and if Don Michella ville now bestip himself and strike a blow, the

In SPAIN, Don CARLOS is everywhere succeeding, and if Don MIGUEL will now bestir himself, and strike a blow, the weak and wicked designs of France and England may yet be

THE Eclectic Review, with a coolness, amounting almost to serious impudence, said in its last number:—
"While dissent has done this, it has been under to contribute its proportion towards the support of an endowed Church, and yet has, as it refreshed by its exertions, areathy surrassed that Church is to contributions of service-money, to those greater efforts of Christian benevolence, which are not of a sectarian but general character." Similar statements have been hazarded in other quarters, and have been instantly refuted by facts. The present audacious falschood has aroused the feelings of a correspondent of that admirably conducted work The British Magazine, who

amor nave been instantly reflicted by facts. The present attoracious falschood has aroused the feelings of a correspondent of that admirably conducted work The British Magazine, who writes from Nottingham thus:—

"Mr. Editor,—In compliance with your wish to obtain information respecting the relative proportion which the public charities of the Dissenters bear to those of Churchmen, I heg to refer you to the streports of the Committees for the General Hospital, the Lunake Asylum, and the Dispensary in the County Town of Nottingham, from which you may glean the following particulars:—

Names of Charities. No. of Subscribers. Total. Sums Subscribed. Sums Subscribed. Churchmen. Dispenters. Churchmen. Dispenters. Churchmen. 1984. 48 322 21018 216 18. Lonalif Asylum 24 48 322 21018 216 18. Lonalif Asylum 24 20 360 12 6. The Donations to the Lunatic Asylum from its commencement:—Churchmen, 20,000.—Dissenters, 10001.

The Donations and Legacies to the General Infirmary have been:—Churchmen, 20,000.—Dissenters, 10001.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "D. D."

So much for Nottinghamshire!—The next communication is from the Western Lunanary:—

"The account between the servent of the County of the county between the servent to the county of the county

is from the Western Luminary:—
"The account between the members of the Dissenters of Exeter stands thus:—
Names of Charities. Total of Proportion of Proportion of Dissenters of the Charities.

	Names of Charities.													
ļ				Number of			Amount of				•	Dissenter		
ļ				Subse	cribe	TS.	Subscr	pti	one.	Di	ssente	PR.	Subs	a rip
ı	Hospital		••		696		2,147	' 5	0		51		131	
Ì	Dispensary				225		250	19	0		37		36	. 4
١	Humane Society				43		48	6	0		10			2
ı	Lunatic Asylum	(Benci	[acti	ione)	310		8,908	16	4		41		936	
ļ	Deaf and Dumb				330		339	14	0		38		42	
١	Lying-in Charity				52		67	14	6		5			14
Į	Coal Charity				178		257	15	6		35			11
ì	Blanket Society				315		88	19	0		50		18	
Į	Eye Infirmary	••			129		147	1	0		9		40	
ı	Penitentiary		••		197		203	7	0		37		40	
ı	•						a10 410				919		1 270	8

These facts are, we think, tolerably conclusive as to the sincerity and justice of the Review writer.

THE case of Magdalen College in the reign of James II., has not unfrequently been referred to—during the discussion of the question of admitting Dissenters to Degrees at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—as involving, in an eminent degree, the principle of altering the statutes of those Universities, by the intervention of the Royal authority or attention. Royal authority or otherwise. A brief abstract of that case may not uninteresting.

be uninteresting.

The Presidentship of St. Mary Magdalen College having bear vacated by the death of Dr. Henry Clark; the Vice-President, Dr. Aldridge gave the customary notice of an election to fill that offict, which election was to take place on Thursday, the 31st of Marchy 1687. Before the day of election, it was generally rumoured that the King, James the Second, had granted his letter mandatory, directing the Fellows to elect Mr. Arthony Farmer; upon which, as the fellows of Magdalen had proof of his incapability to be so elected or to hold the office, they prepared a petition, begging His Majest or to hold the office, they prepared a petition, begging His Mares to leave them to a free election.

This petition was delivered by Dr. Smith to the Earl of Suxpersion Land, to be submitted to the King; but, from a narrative of the case, drawn up by Dr. Smith himself at the time, it seems doubthed whether the netition was accounted to the case of the case o whether the petition was presented to the Kino until after sees steps had been taken in the affair at Oxford. Certain it is, that the Manday product of th the Monday previous to the proposed election, Mr. Robert Crass Nock arrived at Magdalen with the letter mandatory of the King directing the Fellows to elect Mr. Anthony Farmer President; of which Mr. Charnock, a very distinguished actor in the scenes which

followed, it may be only necessary to observe, that, eight years afternonoweas, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, that, eight years afterwards, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Tyburn, for being concerned in a conspiracy to murder King William the Third.

Upon the receipt of the King's letter by the hands of this most worthy Fellow of their College, the rest of the electors resolved to ne the election until they received an answer to their petition postpone to the King, which, it appears, did not arrive until the Friday following, when Dr. Smith communicated the fact of its having been received, and that the answer was, "His Majesty expected to be

Upon this announcement, it was resolved, with the exception of Mr. CHARNOK and Dr. SMITH himself (who wished to defer the election until a second appeal had been made to the Kine), that the election should be proceeded with; and, accordingly, after the Holy Sacrament had been administered to all the Fellows present, excep Sacrament may been administered to an the Fellows present, except Mr. Charrock, the Fellows proceeded to the election, according to the Statutes, which were previously read; and the choice of eleven the Statues, which were previously read; and the choice of eieven of the Fellows out of thirteen, fell upon Mr. Houst-afterwards Bishop of Worcestre-and Mr. Maynard was appointed to present the said President elect to the Visitor, in order to his admission. Mr. Channock and Mr. Thompson then declared vivá voce for Mr. Farmer, according to His Majesty's letter.

FARMER, according to 11st MATAST'S settler.

The next day, Mr. HOUGH was presented to the Visitor, the Bishop of Winchespera, sworn into office, and on the day after, Sunday, repeated the oath in College, and at five o'clock prayers took his seat as President in the College Chapel.

The answer which the Vice-President and Fellows gave to the

King's mandatory letter, contained their reasons for not complying with its injunctions, namely, the utter unfitness of Mr. FAR the office, in support of which, evidence was produced that FARMER had been expelled from Trinity College, Cambridge, for misbe-hariour; that having left Cambridge, he taught at a school at Chip-penham, in Wiltshire, under a Non-conformist minister; that subsequently he had entered himself of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, subsequently he had entered himself of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, where such frequent complaints were laid against him that he was adoised to quit that Society, which he did; that he afterwards was admitted of Magdalen College, and that at the very time at which the Kray's letter, commanding his election to the presidentship, was made at the latest and the latest a received, he was at Abingdon, living in low and riotous company received, he was at Abingson, inving in low and notous company, where he behaved in a most extraordinary manner to Mrs. Martha Mortimer, laudlady of the Lobster Inn, in that town; and, in company with one Horkins, lie, in a drunken frolic, pulled up the townstocks, and carried them away and threw them into a pool called Mad Hall's Pool; and besides this, his own confession, made ten MBG HALL'S [700]; and besides this, his own confession, made ten years before at Cambridge, upon the occasion of his first admonition, in which he says, "1, Anthony Farmer, Bachelor of Arts, and Scholar of this College, do confess that I have behaved myself rery unlike a member of this College, and even a Christian, at the dancing-school, for which I humbly ask pardon."

These and a variety of other testimonials to character were laid before the Commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs previous to the proceedings which the poor KING was ultimately advised to permit. Of the five Eulewa of the Callege beautiful control of the five Eulewa of the Callege beautiful control.

Of the five Fellows of the College deputed to make the answer, to which were appended such portions of the statutes as related to the election of Presidents, and the oath to be taken by the electors, one, Dr. Fairfax did not sign, and the oath to be taken by the electors, one, Dr. Fairfax did not sign, and when the answer was rend he desired to be heard apart. The Lord Charcetlon, whose black heat was set upon humbling the University, and overthrowing the most sacred institutions of the country, appeared mightily pleased at finding a large statement. at finding, as he supposed, a submissive member in the person of the snid, " Aye,

Dector, and changing his manner to a courteous smile, said, "Aye, this look like a man of sense and a good subject, let us hear him."

The Loan CHANCELLON, Whom NORTH describes as "talking fluently, and with spirit, but as having the weakness to be unable to reprehend without scolding, and in such Billingsgate language as should not come form. present without scotching, and in such Billingsgate language as should not come from the mouth of every man," was, however, not long in this placid humour; for upon Doctor Fairfax explaining that he had not signed the answer because "he denied the authority which required it," the Chancellon began to give him what his Lordship used to call "a lick awith the rough side of his tongue," and told him that "he was a Doctor of Discipling and tollaw," upon which the that "he was a Doctor of Divinity, and not of law," upon which the Doctor desired to know "by what commission they sat;" upon which the Land of the La the Lone Charefleon—who was sober, too—flow into one of his vulgar passions, and said,—"Prny, what commission have you to be so impudent in Court;—this man ought to be kept in a dark room.

Why do were safe, him with the constitute of the officers seize him!"

so impudent in Court;—this man ought to be kept in a dark room. Why do you suffer him without a guardian—let the officers seize him!? The Commissioners, after a debate, proceeded to deprive Mr. House of his Presidency, and to suspend Dr. Fairfax and Dr. Almonar from their Pellowships; and the King issued an inhibition to the College, by which they were prevented from proceeding to any election of admission of any persons into any place or office in the College. election of admission of any persons into any place or office in the College, until His Majrary's plensure should be known, "any statute, custom, or constitution to the contrary notwithstanding."

On the 18th of July the inhibition was dated, and on the 14th of Algest His Majrary's mandate was despatched to the Fellows to elect the History of the statute of the st

t the Bishop of Oxford President, and at the same time they Regired a letter from the Bishop stating that from illness he should be unable to attend in person, but that he desired them to admit him by prove. by Proxy in the person either of the senior Fellow or by one of his

On the 4th of September, the King himself being at Oxford, sent by the Fellows to come to him at Christchurch, where he was lodged and there are the King many that where he was lodged there are the King re a very sharp conversation took place between the Kine addr. Pubsay, which ended by His Majerry (who, it seems, grew long and more irritable and peevish, as his affairs became entangled by as weakness and withdrawn of his Ministers) saying, "Get you ame and more irritable and pecvish, as his anairs occurs.

The weakness and wickedness of his Ministers) saying, "Get you gone and elect the weakness and wickedness of his Ministers) saying,

Bishop of Oxyonn, or else expect to feel the weight of my hand."

They again offered to the saying the saying again offered to the saying the saying again of the saying again They again offered their petition, but the King would not have it, and told them he would hear nothing till they had elected the Bishop of Oxfore.

Upon which they repaired to the Chapel, and Dr. Pubsay inquired "Spou which they repaired to the Chapel, and Dr. Pubbayinquises whether they would elect the Bishop of Oxrono, in obedience to the Kire's command? To which they all answered, each in his turn—that they were as ready to obey His Majerry in all things that lay in their power as any of his subjects, but the electing the Bishop of Oxrone was directly contrary to their statutes and the positive that they had taken, and they could not apprehend it in their power on the they had taken, and they could not apprehend it in their power to obey him it its matter."

On the 15th of September six questions were transmitted to the Fellows, to which they replied calmiv and resolutely, and expressed their belief that no Commission could be issued under the Great Seal to alter the constitution of Colleges or place, or displace members; war belief that no Commission could be assued under the Constitution of Colleges, or place, or displace members; but the constitution of Colleges, or place, or displace measure fixed a but their answer proving unsatisfactory, a Kina's messenger fixed a summoning the pretended President and Fellows to appear before the Bishop of Comment and Mr. Otto Institute Writer and Mr. summoning the pretended President and Fellows to appear near the Bishop of CHESTER, Lord Chief Justice WRIGHT, and Mr. Baron JENNER, on the following Friday, in the Chapel.

The next day, the Lords Commissioners arrived, attended by three

troops of horse. On Friday they met, and the Commission being end, the President and Fellows were called in, and the Bishop of CHESTER (of whose "drunken humours" NARCISSUS LUTTRELL CHESTER (of writes) made a long speech, exhorting them to obey the Kino, and then adjourned till two o'clock, when all persons belonging to the College were called in. Dr. Hough spoke as to the shortness of time afforded them between the citation and the sitting, and desired a copy of the Commission by which they sat, which was denied. He then protested against the visitation: and, admitting that the King men protested against the Kisker might alter the statutes, and even that a Parliament might do so, declared himself sworn not to admit of any such change or alteration by any authority whatever.

The same scene was repeated the following day, when Dr. Hough was repeatedly asked whether he would deliver up the keys to the person whom His Majesry had appointed President? to which Dr. Ноиан replied, he had as yet neither heard nor seen anything to induce him to do so. He was then admonished to quit the College, and then the Commissioners struck his name out of the Buttery book.

Dr. Fairfax underwent a similar inquisitorial process, which, in like manner, ended by the Commissioners striking his name out of the book, against which, and all their proceedings, Dr. Hough protested, in terms which created a nurmur of applanse. Upon which the Commissioners bound him in a bond of 1,0001., and sureties to an equal amount, to appear in the Court of King's Bench, on the 12th of November. Upon which Mr. Baron Jenner, the junior Commissioner, wound up the scene with a pun, saying, "Sir, you must not think to Huff us."

Upon the Tuesday following, Mr. Wiggins, Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, was called before the Commissioners, and the Kixo's mandate being rend for the election of the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop's appointment of Mr. Wiggins as his proxy, they proceeded to the Chapel, where the Bishop of Chester placed Mr. Wiggins in the President's Stall, when he took all the requisite oaths; none of the Fellows attending, or being present, except that most respectable gentleman, Mr. Charnock. After this they proceeded, with ATTER-BURY, the KING's messenger, a tipstaff, and a blacksmith, to the President's lodgings, of which they forced the door. tired to the council room. They then re

Doctor FAIRFAX here protested, and was struck out of the Buttery Book, and, in like manner, on the Friday, the other Fellow were called in and desired to acknowledge their contrition for the contempt they had shewn to His Majesty's mandate, and promise to behave better in future; to which demand they replied in an address, refusing to make any such acknowledgment, at the same, time professing all due loyalty to the King and his authority, where the oaths and statutes did not bind them not to recognise it.

At this sttting, Mr. Fulham, a Fellow, was struck off the books; and the Commissioners busied themselves with inquiring into the property of the College, and so adjourned until the 16th of November property of the College, and so adjourned until the 16th of November, upon which day they called in Mr. Joynen and Mr. Allibone, and entered them actual Fellows—dispensing with all oaths, except those of a Fellow. They then—after a long speech from the Bishop of Chester, describing the course of proceedings—laid before the remaing Fellows a declaration of contriction, more submissive than the former one, which they all, except Dr. Thomas Smith and Mr. Charnock, refused to sign. It was upon this occasion that the Bishop of Chester said to Dr. Aldworff, the Vice-President—"Your statutes are over-ruled by the King's authority;" to which he answered—"My Lords, your Lordships sit here as visitors, which implies that there are certain laws and statutes which we are bound implies that there are certain laws and statutes which we are bound implies that there are certain laws and statutes which we are bound to observe, and by which we are governed; and if it shall appear to your Lordships that we have acted conformably to those statutes, I your Lordships that we have acted conformably to those statutes, it hope we shall neither incur the Kiru's displeasure, nor your Lordships'. The whole tenor of our statutes runs, that we should inviolably maintain our rights, and observe the rules of our Founder; who, if we vary from them, has hid his curse upon us in these words—" Ordinamus sub puna anathematis et indignationis Omnipotentis — gramams see perm anathematis et indignationis Omnipotentis Dei, &c. Item sub interminatione Divinis Judicis interdicinus." "Are you not," said the Bishop of Chester, "to obey the Kino as well as the founder's statutes?"

replied the Vice-President, " I ever did obey the My Lord," King, and ever will. Our statutes, which we are sworn to observe, are confirmed by several Kings and Queens before and since the Reformation, and as we keep them, are agreeable to the King's laws, ecclesiastical and civil; and so long as we live up to them we

After this, all the Fellows were asked if they would sign the submissive address, and acknowledge the authority of the Bishop of Oxford; and, with the exception of Mr. Charnock, the gentleman Oxyone; and, win the exception of MIT. Charroot, the genteeman who was afterwards hanged, drawn, and quartered, they refused Whereupon a paper was fixed upon the College gates, expelling all those who would not sign, and which received a most important corroboration, dated from Whitehall, Dec. 10, in another publication. corronormann, once non-winesamples, Dec. 10, in another publica-tion, rendering all these gentlemen, in number twenty-seven, inca-pable of being admitted to any ecclesiastical promotion, and disqualifying those of the number, not yet in orders, from ordination. On the 17th of January, 1688, the day on which the thirty demies of Magdalen College were summoned to appear before the Bisop Oxform, and none of them appearing, the respectable Mr. Char-nock, who had been appointed Vice-President of the College, called for the Buttery book, and struck out the names of fourteen of them who were resident in the University.

And so for a time these destroyers triumphed; but to shew the justice and wisdom of their measures, and the feeling of the country upon their proceedings, the weak, vacillating King, having justice and wisdom of their measures, and the feeling of the country upon their proceedings, the weak, vacillating King, having heard that the Prince of Orange was coming to England, did, on the 12th of October, 1888, direct the Bishop of Winchester, visiter of Magdalen College, to recal Dr. House and all the Fellows of the Society by the 3rd of November following; but an account arriving that the fleet of the Prince of Orange had been disabled by a storm, the order way withdrawn, and the restoration of the College with the context of the College with the context of the College with the context of the College with the College with the context of the College with the context of the College with the College with the context of the College with th the order was withdrawn, and the restoration of the College put offwhen His Majesty, again hearing that the fleet was rendy for sea, he was graciously pleased to direct the process to go on, and the College was restored on the 24th of November, 1688.

It has been stoutly argued that the alteration in the King's It has been stouy argued that the dispersion of the Prince's inten-fine was not produced by the news of the dispersion of the Prince's fleet, and that the temporary revocation was made before that news arrived. Be that as it may, the apprehension of the day of retribu-tion secured the restoration of the firm and conscientious men who were then—as no doubt there are now as many—ready to sacrifice all were then—as no doubt mere are note as many—ready to sacrince all their temporal advantages to a just and steady maintenance of the sacred obligations into which they have entered, to keep their statutes unimpaired and their oaths unqualified. The College did itself immortal honour. Dr. Houen was publicly declared President, the Fellows were reinstated, and the city of Oxford, participating (as we removes were remissioned, and the street of the unique doing at this moment) in anxiety for the welfare of the University, and partaking of the joy which was felt for its triumph, made the streets as light as day with their bonfires and illuminations, and the night joyous with feasting and ringing of bells.

e proceedings are now matters of great importance, and we are quite sure that our readers who happen not to have the work whence this abridgment is made, at hand, will not be displeased with seeing the details of a noble and unworldly resistance to an invasion of sacred rights involving the most sacred interests of the country-those of the Established Church.

THEIR MAJESTIES visited the Exhibition at the Royal Academy on Friday, the Royal Suite consisting of six carriages. After which there was a large assemblage of nobility and patrons of art admitted, by invitation of the members, to the private view, according to annual custom.

The Exhibition will be opened to the public to-morrow, and we confidently state that it will prove highly honourable to British art.

Notwithstanding the absence of the works of Leslie, Newton, and Mulhardy, whose pictures have been among the most attractive, so rich and abundant is the collection of the present year, that we have still an unusually powerful combination of admirable works, most harmoniously and skilfully arranged.

Mr. Hillow, who we cannot but place at the head of our school, has produced a grand and beautiful picture, on a large scale, from a striking incident in British history, viz. The Finding of the Dead Body of King Hanold after the Battle of Hastings;—and the moment chosen by the painter is that, when Edith recognises the lineaments of her lover, though he appeared totally disfigured to other eyes. Whether considered with reference to composition, or to colour, it is a work that may fairly compete with the finest works of art of any period.

The Portraits, by the President, of Sir Henry Halvord and

others, possess more than their usual force and brilliancy; while that of Mr. Const, by Pickensgill, is painted in his very best

manner, and is a striking likeness.

Wilkie's Spanish Mother possesses very great charms of character and colour, though the drawing is imperfect; and we hail with pleasure the spirit and freedom by which his powerful pencil has been inspired on this occasion. His lesser picture of Not at Home is in the style peculiarly his own, and is fully equal to the expectations of his most sanguine admirers.

TURNER has several, CALLCOTT has several, and COLLINS and LANDSEER each two pictures, all among the best productions of these truly eminent artists; and the names of Briggs, STANFIELD, ALLAN, EASTLAKE, and UWINS, are most honourably supported by their respective works.

From Erry we have two small pictures, the Eighth, between Wolsey and Buck-

by Mr. HART, must also attract peculiar notice, from its great merit of style and colour.

We pretend to do no more on the present occasion, than merely to mention a few of those principal pictures on which we found the truth of our assertion, that the Exhibition of this year will be found. truth of our assertion, that the Exhibition of this year will be found above the usual average, in excellence, strength, and variety. The lower rooms we could only glance at, but Chalon's exquisite drawings will be found there, with all their usual taste and beauty; and many good drawings in water-colours.

Flowers, Shells, &c., by Mrs. Pore, are painted with all the truth and talent for which her works are celebrated. The objects are happily composed, and beautifully coloured.

Mr. Barriolomew's flower pieces are in a different, but not less owerful, style; and are full of the feeling of a painter.

We shall enter into a more careful examination of the merits of

the numerous admirable works at future opportunities: and conclude, with an anxious hope, that the patrons of art will be as generous in encouraging our painters, as they have evidently been anxious to deserve encouragement.

THE DECLARATION OF THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF HARBOTTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Harbottle, 10th April, 1834.

ENJOYING, as we do, the blessings of religious freedom under the Church of England, and partaking in common with her own Members, of the incalculable benefits which she is the author of to the bers, of the incalculable benefits which she is the author of to the whole community, we feel ourselves called upon, not only by a conscientious sense of gratitude, but by a dutiful regard for the future happiness of the country, to make this public declaration of our sentiments towards the Establishment, lest by remaining silent at a distribution of the country. time like the present, we should subject them to suspicion, and expose ourselves to the evil of being numbered with her adversaries.

We trust that a sincere attachment to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of Scotland, will be deemed a sufficient reason for our omitting, on the present occasion, all expressions towards a Church differing from our own in a few unimportant things, inconsistent with our character and principles.

But while we waive what we could not applaud without condemn But while we waive what we could not applaud without condemning ourselves, we openly avow our sincere regard for the National Church, looking on her as the very citadel of the Christian faith, the best armoury of religious truth, the noblest guardian of genuino Christianity, and the strongest bulwark against heterodoxy, infidelity, atheism, arianism, unitarianism, and popery, in the world.

Neither can we withhold our acknowledgment of the immones advantagement with all clauses, but amongs the sisk and judgment of

vantages which all classes, but especially the sick and indigent of thinly inhabited districts, derive from a National Establishment. whereby instruction and comfort, peace and piety, are conveyed into the hearts and houses of thousands who would otherwise be left entirely destitute.

Holding these sentiments, we cannot but solemnly deprecate all the base attempts of unhallowed hands to endanger the safety and utility, to invade the rights and privileges, or to disfigure the appearance of so venerable a fabric.

THE publishing season appears to be at its height. From all quarters, and upon all subjects, new works, and new editions of old ones, crowd upon our view, and this, in addition to the periodicals of the month, makes such a stir in the Bookselling world that wo

of the month, makes such a stir in the Bookselling world that we have scarcely room to notice half of what is laid before us. Blackwood gives a double number full of powerful writing, and a "Nox;" but we confess it to be too full of localities and personalities (piquante enough, no doubt, in Edinburgh) to be perfectly enjoyable by us. Fraser is not so good as usual, but it is hard to keep up such a work to the point of brilliancy at which we are in the habit generally of seeing it. The New Monthly contains some papers, called Dialogues of the Living, in which there is much after our own hearts. The United Service Journal is remarkably good. The first article, on the brilliant services of the French much after our own hearts. The United Service Journal is remarkably good. The first article, on the brilliant services of the French army since the Revolution, is capital. We must, however, just observe, that it appears to us rather a pity that so much space of the valuable columns of this work should be appropriated to personal explanations and vindications. They are as interesting, no doubt,

as we are sure they are honourable, to the individuals who enter into them with the best motives and upon the most honourable principles, but some other medium should be found for them, than a periodical the miscellaneous character of which is one of its greatest

ne Metropolitan is fully worthy of its predece The Metropolitan is fally worthy of its predecessors, and we begin to suspect that Jacob Faithful is destined to follow in the brilliant wake of Peter Simple. The Court Magazine, the beautiful work with the beautiful Editor, is rich in literary and graphic subjects. The portrait of the Honourable Mary Anne Jervis, the all-accomplished daughter of Lord St. Vincert, and who might, without fear of dispute, assume the title of St. Cecilla, is a very beautiful engraving, from a well-executed likeness. A view of Alnwick Castle deserves our praise, and the plates of fashions demand our admiration, not only because they are good of their sort, but because they are totally unlike anything that ever was, will be, or could be worn, except in Kamschntak, Madagascar, Lynn Regis, or Devonport. Kamschatka, Madagascar, Lynn Regis, or Devonport.

The Portrait Gallery of the month contains likenesses of Dr. OLINTHUS GREGORY, Sir JEFFERY WYATVILLE, and—of all birds of the air—Mr. Baines, the Member for Leeds. If this last efficies is devoid of much attraction, the biography which accompanies it makes

Mr. MURRAY has just commenced a most valuable as work, to be completed in six volumes, an "Universal History, from the Creation of the World," which will commence as the 41st volume of his Family Litrary, a work which stands unparalleled for amusement and instruction, and for cheapness. The same spirited publisher has commenced a series of beautiful Illustrations of the Bible, which do great credit to the burin of Finney. Messrs, Bull and which do great credit to the burn of Finder. Messrs. Bull and Churton, of Helles-street, have also begun a series of Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures, which, in their way, are deserving of high praise. They are composed of a series of wood-cuts from pictures and drawings by the best artists. Of course they cannot compete with the higher finished engravings: nor is it fit they should; for, excellently executed as they are, the Number—containing eight illustrations—is sold, letter-press included, for one shilling. We havefmore than once noticed the exertions of these publishers, and are glad to have occasion to repeat the praise we have felt it our duty to bestow upon them.

60 Destow upon them. & Mr. Valury's beautiful edition of the History of England has reached its fourth volume, and truly maintains the reputation its first appearance obtained—in that, as in his recently concluded Shakeepeare, the beauty of the illustrations increases as the work proceeds. New editions of Sir Walter Scott's works, and his edition of *Dryden*, to be published periodically, have also made their appearance, which deserve, in an eminent degree, the notice and patronage of the public.

Several new novels have been ushered into the world, to which Several new novels have been ushered into the world, to which we shall next week pay due attention; but really the influx, or rather efflux, of literary novelty has been during the last few days so great, that it is quite impossible to qualify for a criticism upon half of it. We cannot, however, take leave of the subject without noticing the admirable number for the present month of the British Magazine, and acknowledging our obligations to the Editor of the East India Magazine for his insertion of the letter of the Bishop of CALCUTTA, which nothing but its length and our want of space would have pre vented us from extracting from his pages.

In the New Monthly Magazine for the present month, we find the

following article:—

"An actor, Sloman by name, has made a bet that he will perform in three different characters in the course of five hours, at three different places, Maidstone, Rochester, and Canterbury—each part is to occupy forty minutes. The distance from Rochester to Maidstone is nine miles, and from Rochester to Canterbury twenty-seven. Now, considering that of the five hours allowed, two are to be expended in acting, and that he has to perform thirty-six miles in the other three, we will readily go halves with Mr. Sloman's opponent in the bet; or, if he win it, we must beg he will never call himself Sloman again."

In the Kentish Observer of Wednesday, we find that the thing is e early attempted. It says:-

to be early attempted. It says:—
"Mr. SLOMAN will execute his arduous undertaking this evening,
of appearing in the same character at the Canterbury, Rochester,
and Maidstone theatres. He commences here, in the piece called
Intrigue, or the Bath Road, in which he performs Tom, and suigs the
comic song of "When a man weds." Inamediately after, he sets off
for Rochester, where the same piece is played second; and thence to
Maidstone, where it is the last piece. He will have no time to make
alls on the road. We suppose, unless he is actually on the Maidstone stage before the clock strikes twelve, the conditions of the wager
will not be considered as fulfilled.

The head of Mr. Attwoop, which formed the sign of a publichouse, at Harbourne, near Birmingham, was stolen on Tuesday night last. We presume this circumstance is the origin of the fol-lowing whimsical squib in the advertising columns of the Birming-

ham Advertiser:— "On yes!!—Whereas the Head of Thos. Attwoon, Esq., Member of Parliament for the borough of Birmingham, was Lour at Harbourne, about elevan o'clock on Monday night hast Nortes is, therefore, hereby overs, that the thanks of the Political Union may be received by any person who will restore the same to its natural stock. As the above head is wooner, and has hitherto been found useless to any one but the owner, a Greater reward cannot be offered.—N. All persons are particularly requested to treat the above head with other forms, as it has lately gone to decay, and is supposed to be very not Low."

and ioniowing paragraph has been "going the rounds," as they call it, of the newspapers during the week:—
"The Earl of Mulgrave was accompanied from Jamaica by his only son, Viscount Normanney, youth of fourteen. The Earl and his farmily are staying at Fenton's Hotel until a suitable residence can be engaged for him."

-Now, that Lord MULGRAVE should have been accompanied by his son on his return from Jamaica, does not seem anything very extra-ordinary, as it was not at all probable that he would leave him behind; but as it does so happen that Viscount Normanny did not go with his father to Jamaica, his return with him is something curious. We regret to hear that since the return of the Earl and Countess, the young Viscount has been attacked by hooping cough.

We find the following in a provincial paper. We do not recollect having seen it before. As the *Worcester Journal*, whence we extract it, gives no reference as to whence it derived it, we are not sure whether it appears in its columns as a novelty or a quotation :-

whether it appears in its columns as a novetty or a quotation:—

"INTERESTING NARRATIVE.—A few months since, a plot for the murder of the King of the two Sicilies was set on foot, but fortunately not carried into effect. The leading conspirators (persons whom the King had recalled from banishment) were providentially discovered in time, and three of them, all military officers, apprehended: one put an end to his existence; but the other two (by name Francesco Angelotti and Cessare Rossroll) were imprisoned, tried, and condemned to suffer death. The day of execution (December 14) arrived; the Neapolitan troops in considerable number surrounded the scalloid; and the population of Naples crowded to the spot. The prisoners, surrounded by priests, were led to the fatal block; the head of the elder culprit was placed upon it; the executioner stood ready to do his dreadful work,—when a King's

Messenger, on horsebuck, dashed through the crowd, exclaiming, "Grace, grace!—and holding out a free parden. The reseased culprits seemed metamorpho-ed into stone; but the spectators rent the air with, acclamations, dancing, throwing up their hats and cape, and almost running wild with admiration of their second Trajan, who, to complete his work of clemency, sent two medical men to stand close to the culprits at the moment when pardon was pronounced, lest they should have been so much overcome as to require instant medical assistance. The King of Narus placed himself on one of terraces of his Palace, which overlooks the spot where criminals are executed, and watched, with a telescope, to see that his pardon arrived in time."

There seems to be a schism even yet in the Clearence Club; the Provisional Committee have ousted several objectionable members among the number, that Priest-Militant Dr. Wade, and the result has been the secession of Mr. Thomas Campbell, the Poet, and Mr. Mackinnon, who have addressed the following letter to the Committee. It should be recollected that CAMPBELL was the founder of the Association :-

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, not approving of the proceedings of the Provisional Committee with respect to the exclusion of certain members, have to request that you will withdraw our names from the Clarence Club.

Signed {"THOS. CAMPBELL, "W. A. MACKINNON."

The Cambridge Chronicle gives the following from its Huntingdon

We are happy to be able to contradict the rum POLLOCK is pledged to support the General Registration Bill. We have seen a communication from our honourable member, wherein he states that he has not only presented petitions, but that he has spoken against the measure. We are glad to find that he is likely to be entrusted with one from his constituents, as a large majority of the borough partake in the feeling of dissatisfaction which prevails with respect to it; and we have no doubt that one will be sent from the county also. Let Parliament be content to give us what we do want, and not force upon us that which we do not require, and do not ask. Both agriculture and trade need every support; and if temporary loans are required to give assistance to either interest, it can not be good policy to prevent the facilities which at present exist for attaining them, to say nothing of far greater and more harassing ntraining them, to say nothing of the greater and more intrasang inconveniences which must arise from having the title-deeds of every acre of ground, and every £10 tenement, in one depository in London Surely the scheme is too monstrous and inquisitorial to be supported through a House of the "People's Representatives;" a few jobbing lawyers may laud it, for they are the only parties who could possibly derive any benefit from it, but all men of property must hold it in

A Concert was given, as it is called, at the Opera House on Thursday, for the benefit of the Poles, which was very badly attended, as might have been expected. Another party of these noble Patriots are about to get up a Ball, which they hope will be more attractive. This portion of the exiles will be distinguished from their brethren Concert, by the appellation of the Hop-Poles.

The christening of the infant son of the Marquess and Mar-chioness of Salisbury will be conducted on the most splendid scale. The Duke of Wellington will be godfather.

There has been a good deal of congratulation amongst the sub-

ordinates at Whitehall, because the Derby Union has fallen to pieces. This is all illusory—in every other part of England they are increasing rapidly. The Brighton Gazette says—

"The number of members belonging to the Trades' Unions in this town continues to increase; from less than 500 they already, we understand, have increased to 975, and several hundreds more are said to be waiting the next arrival of delegates from London, in order to be initiated."

The chimney-sweepers of the metropolis had a grand dinner at Highbury Barn on Thursday, which passed off in the most agreeable manner. Several professional gentlemen were engaged, who added much to the conviviality of the evening, and the banquet was in every point sootable to the occasion.

Mr. Ganra and Mr. Bell, the Editor and Proprietor of the Time Sun, have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, to com-mence from the expiration of the confinement they are now suffering Taxes. It is supposed that Lord FITZWILLIAM and Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM have expressed the same opinions in their speeches. It is probable that the repeal of the House Tax may be effected before their release; but Lord Althorn has distinctly stated, that know ing it to be Sir Samuel Whalley's intention to move the repeal of the Window Tax after that of the House Tax is carried, he means to delay it so that he shall not have time. We rather suspect that if Sir Samuel means to sit again for Marybone, he had better take the lead, and bring forward his Window Tax motion first.

THOMAS STOTHARD, Esq., R.A., died on Sunday last, at his house in Newman-street, Oxford-street, in the 79th year of his age.

His Majesty has intimated his intention of giving 500l, tox of a monument, to be placed in the Painted Hall, in Greenwich Hospital, in memory of Sir RICHARD KEATS, the late Governor of that Institution.

A free pardon, it is said, is to be granted to M'Kan, one of the dividuals who was compelled to exile himself from these dominions in consequence of his participation in the Irish rebellion of 1798

The lowest calculation makes the annual expense of the proposed Poor Law Board 30,000l. per annum, to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

The other day, when the Members of the Chamber of Deputies who support the Government were leaving the House in order to rush to the Tuileries " to compliment the Citizen King" (that is the phrase) on the "successful termination of the events at Paris and Lyons!" the the "successful termination of the events at this and 137018. In Minister of Finance perceived M. Berryers, the Royalist Deputy, seated in his usual place, and occupied in writing. "You do not follow us then, M. Berryer," said M. Hunan—"I perceive you are busy writing." "Yes, Sir," replied this witty and sarcastic speaker, "I am writing to Charles the Tenth to inform him that his ordi nances are executed !!!'

By the latest accounts from Lower Canada we learn that Revolu By the latest accounts from Lower Canada we learn that Revolution is making as rapid strides in that valuable branch of our colonial possessions as in any "liberal" country of Europe. The resolutions for the impeachment of Lord AYLMER were carried on the 19th of February, after an amendment had been moved, by a majority of fifty-two against nineteen, which proves the strength of the French faction in the House of Assembly. It seems not altogether improbable that, while the Committee of the House of Commons is deliberating on the mode of settling the misunderstanding between Lower Canada and the Mother Country, the revolutionary party in that Colony may throw off the yoke altogether.

At the Paris Court of Assizes, last week, M. LIONNE was sentenced

to six months' imprisonment and a fine of twelve thousand from an article published in the *Tribune* against the Law of Associated the control of the contro -Oh! for the King of the BARRICADES, and the Liberty of Press!

Another engagement has taken place between a French cutter and some English fishing-bonts, in consequence, as the French version has it, of the British vessels having encroached upon the oyster-bod of Cancale. The cutter had one of her masts broken, and kept up a fire from her swivels, which was responded to by discharges of musketry. The English vessels ultimately took advantage of the wind ketry. The English vessels ultimately took advantage of the wind being in their favour, and bore away, while the French cutter proceeded to Granville with one sloop which had been captured. The Messager adds that it doubts not but the French Government remonstrate with our Ministry on such violations of their coast, as the French marine respects the coast of England. This, as the Morning Post justly observes, is exceedingly cool on the part of our Gallic Contemporary, when it is well known that the advantage derived from the coast fisheries are in the true spirit of Whig recipmon city-all on one side.

According to the Madrid Journals of the 19th ult., the Carlier insurgents in the north have become most formidable. Arragonis much agitated, and has its own Junta. Numerous bands are represented to be scouring the two Castiles up to the Madrid gates, whilst others stationed on the mountains on the limits of Estremador unicate with Portugal. The Madrid Gazette announce ally the retirement of M. Burgos from office. Don Jose Maria Moscoso de Altamera, late Prefect in Vigo, is named as su to the place of Minister of the Interior.

The accounts from Holland state that trade at Retterdam has increased to such an extent that new docks and warehouses are about to be built there. The Funds are rising, the finances flourishing, and trade in all its branches extending itself. It is said that the Prince of Nassau has declared to the Ministers assembled at Bib that he will not consent to the alienation of Luxemburgh.-In the meantime every preparation is making to put the Belgian army into an effective state for service.

A valuable appointment has just fallen to the gift of the Foreign Secretary, by the death of WM. TAYLOR MONEY, Esq., Consul-Gene-ral for the Lombard States, residing at Venice. The salary excess 1,2001. per annum, with an allowance for a residence, &c.

A bill has just been issued, describing the order in which the per formances are to proceed at the forthcoming Royal Musical Festinal.

The first is to be on Tuesday, the 24th of June, and to consist of the Oratorio of the "Creation," and selections from "Sampson." The Oratorio of the "Creation," and selections from "Sampson." The second on Thursday, the 26th of June, selections from Hand, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, &c.; the Oratorio of "Israel in Egypt." The third, on Saturday, the 28th of June, Oratorio of "Judas Macabeus," and a miscellaneous selection. The fourth on Thesday. cabeus," and a miscellaneous selection. The fourth on Treeding, the 1st of July, Oratorio of the "Messiah," by command of his MAJESTY. The rehearsals to take place on the 20th, 25th, 27th, and 30th of June.-We trust that no further cavilling will the place of performance. It is not only disrespectful to the Krst, but injurious to the cause of charity.

Calcutta papers have been received to the 1st of January. Prom the Price Current of the 23d and 31st of Dec. we learn that the Government had published the Orders of the Court of Directors, prohibiting further commercial operations on the part of the Company, which leaves the field in India and China free to private enterprise. The great mercantile house of Cauthere to priose payment. Minza Abdas, the Prince Royal of Persia, having on the demise of his father, left the province of Herat to proceed to Theras, the capital of Parsia, the capital of Persia, to assume the reigns of government, the departure of these forces was the signal for the revolt of Kameran Srass, the ruler of Herat, who immediately shook off the Persian yoke, and having gathered his forces attacked the retiring army, and captured two pieces of cannon with other booty, with which he safely returned to his sent of government. The greatest distress continued to exist

The effects of the insurrection at Lyons have been felt at a graid distance in France. At Calais and Boulogne the net manufactorish have suffered severely. The goods sent to Lyons have remained unsold, and the bills drawn in consequence have not been accepted. The manufacturers, overloaded with goods, have ceased to employ their men, excepting only one for each machine, as necessary for keeping it in order.

A Commissionership of Customs has become vacant by the death of W. T. Roe, East, brother, we believe, to the Chief Magistrate & Bow-street, and nephew to the late Mr. Adain, who bequeated him a brong of 10 0001. Page 100 a legacy of 10,000l. By a Treasury minute of the Duke of Welling row's Administration it was regulated that the Commissionership of Customs and Excise should be each reduced, on the occurrence acancies, from 1,400l. to 1,200l. per annum.

BUENOS AYRES, JAN. 25 .- A good deal of curiosity has been excited here, in consequence of a secret sitting held by the House of Representatives, on Monday last, at the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is stated that at this Sitting a detail was rendered (received by the last packet from Falmouth) of a plan which is in agitation rovide Monarchs for the South American Republics; that a confer ence for this purpose had been lately held in Paris, at which he Ministers of the absolute Sovereigns, and various South American agents, including Senor Bernardino Rivadavia, assisted.

Letters from Copenhagen say, that large purchases of corn have been made in Denmark by the Russian Government, and that III merchantmen freighted in Holland were expected to convey the corn to Russia. In spite of these large purchases, the price of comb had not risen.

The anniversary of the natal day of the Duke of Northumberland was celebrated with great rejoicings, on Monday, on his estates in the North. A public dinner took place at the Town Hall of Almydis. and also firing of cannon, bonfires, &c. The Noble Duke c his 49th year.

We regret to learn that intelligence has been received of the deaf of the enterprising African traveller, Rrehan Landen. He was first upon and severely wounded by the natives on the Nunn river, when he had gone for the number of the lander of the natives on the Nunn river. he had gone for the purpose of trade, early in the month of January, and he died at Fernando Po on the 6th of February. Another ficing has been sacrificed to this most absurd system of exploration. If it be really an object but Comments and the sacrificed to the sacrification of the sacrification adequate be really an object, let Government fit out an expedition adequate its achievement; but the sending out individuals, who have power of protecting themselves, and no character to enforce respect, is little better then the is little better than the commission of manslaughter.

In compliance with the wish of a Deputation of Gentlemen from the subscribers and supporters of that excellent instintion the Eastern Dispensary, in Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, among

whom was Mr. BALLANTINE, the Thames Police Magistrate, his whom was an addition the anomes route Magastrate, his Grace the Duke of Wellingron has kindly consented to become the patron of the institution, and has given a donation of 100 guineas to the charity. His Grace's bounty has not ended here, for he has, in the most condescending manner, consented to take the chain at the approaching anniversary dinner of the institution.

approximity anniversary differ of the institution.

A Ball will take place at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, June 3, for the benefit of the Adult Orphan Institution, Regent's Park, under the patronage of her Majerry, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, and other persons of distinction.

A short time ago it was discovered that the teas were frequently A short time ago it was discovered that the least were requently mixed by the Chinese with iron dust, or an earthy detritus strongly impregnated with iron, which made the article weigh heavier, but, of course, was no improvement to the contents of the ten-pot. The test contrived for the detection of this has been a powerful magnet, which being stirred about among the leaves came out incrusted with the detritus in question.

the detritus in question.

There are two candidates in the field for Wells in the room of the late Captain N. Lamont, namely, Mr. R. Colborne, who was an insuccessful candidate at the last election, and Mr. Martin, author of The History of the British Colonies. Why does not Sir Edward Sueden offer himself. We believe there are some of the Wells worthies who are or were inclined to invite poor Sir John Campbell, the Atomey-General. He would not do—and as things stand at RIPLEY COLBORNE is the man.

Viscount MELBOURNE has communicated to the High Bailiff of Birmingham, that it is not the intention of Government to proceed at present with the Municipal Corporation Bill, which was introduced into Parliament towards the close of last Session by the Lord CHANGELIOR. One of the objects proposed in this Bill, was to give a Mayor and Corporation to Birmingham, in lieu of the present manorial authorities.

Ministers have withdrawn the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, and it is understood that a measure more satisfactory to the Dissenters is to be introduced by Mr. Brougham. Whether Ministers will support it, remains to be seen.

PROCLAMATION OF DON CARLOS,

PROCLAMATION OF DON CARLOS,

Printed at Villa Read, March 7, 1834.

"Castlians!—The province, in its impenetrable justice has appained me to put round my head the diadem of Philip V., under commission of the most difficult to which our enemies have reduced as whost and provided in the control of the contr

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Thomas Littlehales, M.A. Sundent of Christ Church, has been presented by the Denn and Chapter of that Society to the Vicarage of Butlers' Murston, Warwickshire.

The Rev. Canalis, Paahans, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Lightorne, in the country of Warwick, void by the death of the Rev. Mere the Rev. Rev. 1 and 1

Griffith.
M. G. Boerr, B.A. of Triuity College, Cambridge, hadded, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, to the Caracy of

been licensed, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, to the Carney or Ben licensed, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, to the Carney or The Bishop of Chichester has appointed the Rev. II. M. Wagner to the Treasurership of Chichester Cathedral, an office which includes a Stall. The presentation to the Living of Easthourne, in case of an avoidance, is vested in the Treasurer.

The Kine has been pleased to present the Rev. Samuel Smith to the Church and parish of Borgue, in the Presbytery and Stewarty of Kirkcudbright, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Gondon.

In the 78th year of his age, the Rev. John Cooke, for more than forty years one of the Master of King Edward's Grammar School in Birmingham—for thirty signam the Head Master; and for more than fifty years one of the Ministers of St. Bartin's Minister of St. Bartin'

of the 78th year of his age, the How John Chooke, for more than forty years one of the Ministers of Kim Edward Grammar School in Birmingham—for thirty-size he hashed Church, either as Curate of St. Martin's Minister of St. Bartin's Minister of St. The Minister's Minister of St. Bartin's Minister of St. The Minister's Minister of St. Bartin's Minister of St. The Minister's Minister of St. Bartin's Minister of St. The Minister's Minister of Minister's Minister'

MAY FAONT.

NUMBER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE 22d ult. E. Warter, W. D. Lawson, Way 2.—On the 22d ult. E. Warter, W. D. Lawson, Way of Hackelson of Arts, of Magdalen College, were elected a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were

conferred:—Dortor in Divinity: Rev. C. Jenkin, St. Peter's coll.— Musters of Arts: Rev. H. M. Crichlow, Trins coll.; Rev. F. Owen, St. John's coll.; Rev. R. P. Amphlett, St. Peter's coll.; Rev. W. G. Moore, Corpus Christi coll.; Rev. J. Slaw, Jesus coll; Rev. T. J. Theobuld, Christ's coll.—Buchelors of Arts: J. H. Jenkins, Trinity coll.; J. Marsh, Catherine hall.

ORDINATION.

At an ordination held in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, on Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough admitted the following gentlemen into Holy Orders:—Deecons: R. B. Burgess, B. and J. Price, B.A. Queen's coll. Camb.—Priests: J. S. Broad, B.A. St. Edmund hall, Oxford; C. Cookson, B.A. St. John's coll. Camb.; F. B. Wright, B.A. Queen's coll. Oxford.

MISCRILLANEOUS

S. LEMBURG BRILL ONDER; C. COOKSOB, B.A. St. John's coll. Camb.; F. B. Wright, B.A. Queen's coll. Cykford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAMBRIDGE, May 2.—The Petition from the non-resident Members of the University of Cambridge, against the admission of Dissenters, has already received 900 signatures, and it is intended to present it to both Houses in the course of a week. Such Gentlemen as may not have received application, from their addresses not being known, and may have seen the Petition, and are favourable to its prayer, may forward their signatures to the Vice-Chancellor, as authority for affixing their names to the Petition.

CITY OF LONDON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The anniversary of this excellent Institution was celebrated on Tuesday. The children were examined at the Mansion House, as usual, before the Lond Mayon and a large and highly respectable assembly, notwithstanding the state of the weather. The utility of these schools to the poor, was strikingly illustrated by their knowledge of the Scriptares, and of their duties as Christians displayed in the answers of the children.—An unusually large meeting of the friends of the Charity afterwards dined at the City of London Tavern, at which the Lond Mayon presided.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—Friday

society for Promotives Chinavian Knowledges—Priday a numerous Meeting of the Members of the above Society was holden at the Society's house in Lincoln's Inn-fields, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of appointing a Select Committee to examine all tracts and books issued by the Society previously to their publication.—After some shile speeches the mittee be ferrand; consisting of seven persons, to whom all tracts and intended publications should be referred for their judgment and opinion, and that his Grace the President have five Bishops to form a Committee of reference on such parts of difficulty or doubt arising to the Committee of reference on such parts of difficulty or doubt arising to the Committee of reference on such parts of difficulty or doubt arising to the Committee of seven, whose power of recommending books, to objected to by the Episcopal referres; and that one such a bound has struck out of the Society's istuntifiassented to by the same referees."

Ward Exo Chaptl.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the re-building and enharting of this ancient Chapel has been commenced, netwithstanding the subscriptions obtained are inadequate to the completion of the work. There is yet a deficiency of always and the completion of the work. There is yet a deficiency of always calculated to the completion of the work. There is yet a deficiency of however a subscription of the work. There is yet a deficiency of however a subscription of the work. There is yet a deficiency of the work of the country of the money, the Ministers of the Church and Chapels in the parish have been solicited to permit sermons to be preached and collections made in aid of the landage the deficiency of the work of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscripti

wo Universities is about 220,000, making in all about 320,000, exclusive of about as many Testaments, and a large number of Prayerbooks, Palmis, &c.

The sum of 201, 8s. 7d. has been remitted by the Rev. W. M. Lawson to the Treasurer of the "Society for promoting the Enlargement &c. of Churches and Chapels," being the amount collections after a sermon preached in Moseley Chapel on Sunday, the 18th ult.

—Birmingham Advertiser.

Huddenstein Advertiser.

Huddenstein Advertiser.

Huddenstein has been determined that this ancient edifice shall be closed as to divine service on Sunday next, when collections will be made in aid of the funds for rebuilding the Church. It affords us no small gratification to state that the voluntary subscriptions in aid of this undertaking already exceed 20001., and that many of the subscribers have agreed to double their subscriptions, affording ample proof, notwithstending all that may have been said to the contrary, of the existence of a very ardent and have been said to the contrary, of the existence of a very ardent and have been said to the contrary. Of the existence of a very ardent and various the stablishment. The Church is to be built in the perpendicular Gothic style, with crypt and buttresses, pursuant to designs by Mr.-J. P. Pritchett, York. The Present edifice was consecrated in 150s, and was erected on the site of a former Church, of the standing of which records carry us so far back as the year 1316,—Leads Intelligencer.)

Just published, price 39s. neatly half-bound in morocco, gilt edges, INDEN'S GALLERY of the GRACES; a Series of Portrait Illustrations of British Poets, from paintings designed expressly for this

Just published, price 38s, neathy half-bound in monecon, gilt edges.

INDEN'S GALLERY of the GRACES; a Series of Portrait illustrations of British Poets, from paintings designed expressly for this work.

This splendid volume is now completed; and contains thirty-six finely-engraved portraits of heautiful females, each subject illustrated by a piece of poetry. A few of the 1to sets remain, price 21. 12s. 6d; indin proofs, 3t. 5s. half-moroeco-Charles Tilt, 8d, Fleetstreet.

NECESSITY of POPULAR & Fleetstreet.

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A and C. Black, Edinburgh; Longman and Co., London.

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SIR WALTER SCOTT'S town was a superior of the subministration of WAVERLEY NOVELS, Complete in 48 vois.

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By the Paris upones of Thursday was learn that the Pennah Minis-

By the Paris papers of Thursday we learn that the French Ministry speaking through Marshal Soult, has declared, that Algiers is to be retained, in spite of the solemn assurance made to England by the Poliganc Administration, originally, and by Louis Philippe on his accession to the throne, that it was to be given up.

SPAIN.—The following is the official account of the victory of the Carlist Chief Zomalacarregoy over General Quesada:—

ARMY OF KING DON CARLOS IN NAVARRE.—Bulletin of April 24.—
General Don Tomas Zumalacarregoy, Commandant General of Navarre and Guipuscoa, destroyed, on the evening of the 22d April, the column of the proud Quesada, hended by that rebel, forced him to a shameful retreat, making him leave on the field of battle upwards of 200 killed of divers ranks, and taking 102 prisoners, among whom were the Captain Colomel Don Leopold O'Donnell and several officers, who were immediately shot, in just reprisal of the conduct of the said O'Donnell towards our prisoners, three officers of the Royal Guard, one officer of the Carbiner, and 14 privates. The booty which has fallen into the possession of the armies of the King our Lord is very considerable.

Court of King's Berch.—Sir J. Scarlett applied yesterday, at

Guard, one officer of the Carbineer, and 14 privates. The booty which has fallen into the possession of the armies of the King our Lord is very considerable.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Sir J. Scarlett applied yesterday, at the rising of the Court, for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. Hong, the Corporation Commissioner, for using insulting language to the Mayor and Corporation of Colchester, with a view to degrade them in the eyes of the inhabituate of the borough. Our readers will recollect that in the inhabituate of the borough. Our readers will recollect that in the inhabituate of the borough. Our readers will recollect that in the inhabituate of the borough. Our readers will recollect that in the inhabituate of the borough. Our readers will recollect that in left the Corporation to their remedy by indictment.

By the Irish Papers which arrived yesterday, we perceive that three more lives have been lost in the county of Limerick, in a fray between the police and the military, and the peasantry, owing to the non-payment of tithes.

ADVANTAGE OF GOING TO LAW.—The Court of Chancery was occupied on Thursday and Friday with the case of "Price v. Williams," when it was agreed between the parties, that they should pay between them the costs that had been incurred, and proceed no further with the cause, in which there were 650 exceptions.

The Plough public house in Giltspur-street, Smithfield, of which Cyrus Davis, the ex-pugilist, has long been the landlord, was yesterday entirely consumed by fire.

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On the 27th ult, at the house of John Pardoe, Est, Leyton, Essex, the the Rev. Henry Eaton, of a son—On the 28th ult, the talky of the Rev. Fem. Morzan, Winchean, Canterbury, of a daughter—On the 28th ult, in Harley-street, the hady of Edmund Pepps, Est, of a son—On the 28th ult, in Harley-street, the hady of Edmund Pepps, Est, of a son—On the 28th ult, and hardy street of the Estimate Pepps, Est, of a son—On the 28th ult, in Hunter-Entreet, Regent's Park, of a daughter—On the 38th ult, in Hunter-Enuswick, square, the lady of Compton Reade, Est, of a son.

MARKIEG

Brunweite-square, the lady of Compton Reade, Key, of a son.

MARKIKD.

On the let inst., at Christ Church, Marylchone, Philip Button, Esq., of Weinington, Esq., of Lindon, State of the Lindon, State of Lindon, State

Hornby, Esq., of Portland-place, and of the Hook, Hauts.

DEED.

At Chalfont, Bucks, on the 29th ult., nuch regretted by her family and frieth Mrs. Cannon—On the 28th ult., at Bishoply Cannolle, in the county of Doroth Hors. Cannon—On the 28th ult., at Bishoply Cannolle, in the county of Doroth Hors. Cannon—On the 28th ult., at Bishoply Cannol of Windson—At Tagle Hon. Mary Digity, wife of the Rev. Charles Digity, Canon of Windson—At Tagle Hon. And the Cannol of Windson—At Tagle the Cannol of Cannol of Windson of Cannol of Windson of Cannol of Windson of Cannol of Windson o

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JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 670.

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THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow evening will be performed, Auber's popular Opera of GUSTAVUS THE THRD; or, The Masked Ball. After which, A GOOD LOOKING FELLOW. To conclude with the Last Act of THE REVOLT OF THE HARRM.—On Treeday, the new small Balle of the Fairy Slipper. And other Entertainments.—The new small balle of The Fairy Slipper. And other Entertainments.—The mean will be repeated four times a week until further notice.—A Good-looking Fair of the Fairy Slipper. And other Entertainments.—The Three ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-mourrow evening will be performed every evening during the week.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Mr. MACREADY respectibly announces to his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT is fixed for WEDNESDAY, May 21, when will be presented the Tragedy of Kingstalkar, from the Text of Shakspeare. King Kear, by Mr. Macready (his first appearance in that character): Cordella, Miss Phillips. With other Entertainments.—Tickets and Plance for the Boxes to be taken at the Box-office, Drury-bar Thatte; and of Mr. Macready, 61, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

superance in that character; Cordella, Miss Phillips. With other Entertainments.—Tickets and Plances for the Boxes to be taken at the Box-office, Drivales Tester; and of Mr. Macready, 61, Liucoln's land-fields.

Tinformed, that on TUKSDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY next, Mr. Tillips. The Public is respectfully informed, that on TUKSDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY next, Mr. MISTEWS with his COMIC ANNUAL. The Series to commence with the VOUTHFUL DAYS of Mr. MATHEWS, in which he will induce the following Songs: School Orators—Marked Day—Humours of the Pacies—A firsh Rubber at Whist—Crookeen Lawn—Volunteer Field-day and Sam Fight—Land Mayor's Show-Street Meloditis.—The Songs will be accompanied in the Finandorie by Mr. Moss, who will perform Rondos hetween the Mr. Sam Fight—Law Companied on the Finandorie by Mr. Moss, who will perform Rondos hetween the Mr. Sam Fight—Law Companied on the Finandorie by Mr. Moss, who will be performed to the Finandorie by Mr. Moss, who will be performed to the Finandorie by Mr. Moss, who will be performed to the Finandorie by Mr. Moss, who will be performed to the Finandorie by Mr. Moss, who will be add at Mr. Sam's Library, Pall unall.

ADDER'S WELLIS.—To-morrow evening will be performed, the Tracet of HAMLET. Characters by Mosses. Archer, R. Honner, Campbell, Halford, W. Smith, Goldantith, Mortimer, Mrs. H. Lewis, and Mise World, also, the celebrated Dogs, Hector and Bruin, will appear. To cockide with Jack ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY. Characters by Mosses. R. Honner, Corry, C. Smith, Dunn, Maynard, Bisgood, and Mrs. Mise Hills, and Mrs. H. Lewis.—On Tuesday, Master Blanchard, Mrs. Lewis, Maskites, and Mrs. H. Lewis.—On Tuesday, Master Blanchard, Mrs. Lewis, Maskites, and Mrs. H. Lewis.—On Tuesday, Master Blanchard, Mrs. Lewis.—On Webnesday, Master Blanchard, Mrs. Lewis.—On Webnesday, Master Blanchard, Mrs. Lewis.—On Tuesday, Master Blanchard, Mrs. Lewis.—On Webnesday, Master Blanchard, Mrs. Lewis.—On Tuesday, Master Blanchard, Mrs. Lewis.—On Tuesday, Master Blanchard, Mrs. Lewis.—On Tuesday,

Northern Halb instant, and continue open daily from Ten until Six.—Admission, Catalogue, D. Catalogue, Sixpence.

Northern Halb State Descriptions—Admission of the State Descriptions—Admission of the State Descriptions—May 1.

PATHEON.—FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.—Artists and Pathensian of the State Descriptions—May 1.

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READY State Descriptions—May 1.

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READY State Description DESCRIPTIO

ACALY for the reception of Liceuses. Academic points of the Stabilishment.—Notices of Works in our constitution of the Stabilishment.—Notices of Works in our constitution, will be exhibited.

By order of the Trustees.

By order of the Internation of the State of the Internation of the Intern

ball & DEVERTED POUNDS WILL BE PAULON OF SECTION OF SEC

Scales, May 1, 1843.

PUTWEEN DORKING and GUILDFORD.—To be LET, for DORKING and GUILDFORD.—To be LET, for DORKING and GUILDFORD.—To be LET, for Scales, containing eight rooms besides servants rooms and offices, with safe, touce, stabling for six horses, two acres of pleasure-ground, five acres of 20 — and shooting if required. Rent, furnished, exclusive of the shooting, Juneau of Meszrs, Bray and Warren, 57, Great Russell-street; or of Mr. MALL DURGER, a Sheep, near Guildford.

MALL BREAKPAST HAMS of superior flavour, 6fbs. each; the superior flavour,

rek.

TITON CHEESE, very Ripe, 1s. per lb.; the finest Hampshire Bacon, particularly suited by its mild and rich flavour for the breakhire Bacon, particularly suited by its mild and rich flavour for the breaknessen only 84; by the hard or quarter side; Vork Hams, beautifully cured,
nessen only 84; the art for quarter side; Vork Hams, beautifully cured,
nessen these indispensable riches of consumption, and therefore an early
chase, is recommended.

Very excellent Family Cheese at 74; the very best
used Friess, at GADSDEN'S Old-established Warchouse, 273, west end of
ord-after.

THE PITT CLUB, London.—The ANNIVERSARY of the BIRTH of the late Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, will be celebrated at the CITY of LONDON TAVERN, Bishopygate-street, on THURSDAY, the 29th of May, 1834:

Tickets, II. 10.5 each, may be had on application to the Committee, at the above Tavern, on Tuesday and Wellersday, the 27th and 29th instant, between the hours of Eleven and Four-May, 1834.

WIRS. ANDERSON has the honour to announce that her MONING CONCERT, under the immediate patronage and in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duches of Kent and the Princess Victoria, HANOVER, SQUIADE MONING CONCERT, and the Princess Victoria and Four-May, 1834.

HANOVER, SQUIADE MONING CONCERT, and Instituted and Instruments Performers are engaged.

EVENING CONCERT will take place TO-MORROW Evening, when SIGNOR PAGANINI will have the honour of performing several new pieces on the Violin, and of introducing his new Instrument, the Grand Viola-Tickets, 76. 6d. cach, with particulars, to be had at the Roome; at Eavestaff's Music Warehouse, 6d. Great Russiell-street, Bloomsbury; and at the entrance of the Concert Room, one hour previous to the performance, which will commence at Eight of Clock.

Eight o'Clock.

R. and MADAME STOCKHAUSEN have the honour to the inform the wobility. Gentry, and their Friends in general, that their MADAME STOCKHAUSEN have the honour to the inform the wobility. Gentry, and their Friends in general, that their MADAME CONTRES We take place at the Performer Mellie, Guilletta Grisi, Miss Masson, Mrs. Biddy and Madame Stechausen; Sirnor Rubling, Guilletta Grisi, Miss Masson, Mrs. Bengis, Sirnor Tamburini, and Mr. Phillips. Solo Performers—Pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson, Pianiste to her Majesty; Violin, Mr. Mori; Hardy, Mr. Stockhausen Leader, Mr. Mori; Chardy, Mr. Stockhausen Leader, Mr. Mori Charder, Sir George Smart. The Concert will commence at half-past One o'Clock. Tickets, Half-a-Guines each, to be had of Madame Stockhausen, Al, Manchest-partseet, and at the principal Music Shops. An early application for Boxes is requested to be made to Madame Stockhausen, and to Messrs. Lowel and Co., French Library, 14, Great Mathorough-street.

The Concert will commence at half-past. One o'Clock. Ticktet, Half-a-Guines each, to be had of Madame Stockhauser, and the principal Music Shops. An early application for Boxes is requested to be under to Madame Mickchauser, and to Mesers. Lowel and Co., French Library, 14, Great Marthorough-afreet.

INGS CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square.—WEDNES-DAY Evening, May 14.—Programme of Mr. F. CRAMER'S CONCERT.—Act lat: Sinfonia, C major, No. 1—Beethoven. Seens, Mr. Saplo—C. M. von Weber. Aria, Miss E. Lindley-Rossini. Fantasia, Clarifet Obligato, Mr. William —Control of the Concert of Martine Control of the C

tions of popular works. Applications received by Tickets for the approaching Royal Westminster Festival.

INFORMATION TO ALMAINE and Co., have recently published the following WORKS, by the above celebrated Composer: Ronalo Militairs on the following WORKS, by the above celebrated Composer: Ronalo Militairs on the following Royal Concertaints on a subject from "Low Go.; Ronalo Frunquise, as a det, 5.5; "Non piu mestin," as composed expressly for the Partisian Masqued hilb, 3a, each; The Galpa, and Three Airs de Ballet, from "Gustavas," 3s, each; "The Alpine March;" "We have lived and loved together;" "The Ball Royal Summer;" "Le revivid on bunn jour;" "Welcome me home;" and "Russia Air," with brilliant and facility and the summer of the proposer.

AN ROYAL STATE AMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CLUB. "The

have lived and loved together; ""The last Rocal Summer;" "Le reveil d'un hunn jour;" "Welcone me home;" and "Russal Air," with brilliant and facile Variations, 2s. each. Also new editions of althe popular Works of Henri llert, revised and corrected by the Composer.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE UNIWESTY CLUB.—The ANNLA GENERAL MEETING of the 4UB will be held at the Club-House, on THURSDAY, the 22d of May instant, One o'clock precisely.

16, 8t. Janues's-square, May 7, 1831.

WEORIGE MORRIS, Secretary.

16, 8t. Janues's-square, May 7, 1831.

WEORIGE MORRIS, Secretary.

16, 8t. Janues's-square, May 7, 1831.

WEORIGE MORRIS, Secretary.

17 TION of a SCHOLAR and an EXHBITONER (the latters native of Hampshire), on MONDAY, May 26. Candidateaust be above 16, and under 20 years of age, and will be required to present in poon to the President certificates of baptism and testimonials of conduct, togetherwith a Latin epistle to request of the state of the

POOR LAWS.

Just published, in octave, price One shilling and Sixpence.

BELLUM AGRARIUM: A Foreview of the WINTER of 1885; suggested by a CIVARD BLIGH, Excitable Six suggested by the CIVARD BLIGH, Bastleton and the Report, and the Printed for Hatchard and Son, Piccealilly.

WISICAL NOUVELTY.

Vesterday was commenced, in Weekly Numbers, printed the usual Music Size, in a Wrapper, price 6d., or in Monthly Parts, price 2s.—(the usual allowance upon Music to the Trade).

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SELECTIONS from POPULAR WORKS, arranged expressly.

SELECTIONS from POPULAR WORKS, arranged expressly.

"No. 1. will commence with "Selections" from ATBER'S GUSTAVUS. of The World by Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange; also by B. Stiell, 20, and street; and to be had, by order, of all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

NEW SONGS.

QUEEN OF MY SOUL; Rizzio's last Song. Sung by Miss Swighters.

Wollaston

The REO of HEATH; the Words by Mrs. Hemans; the Maste by Miss Cowell

The PROOF OF AFFECTION; the Words by Lord Byron; the Music by John Ditchfield, Eq.

RUTH (new edition); the Words by J. Davies, Esq.; the Music by C. Shaunon.

REN NARD DEL CARENG Composed by Sir John Stevenson. RUTH (new edition); the Words by J. Davies, Esq.; the Music by C. 2 0
GO. GENTLE GALES; Composed by Sir John Stevenson 2 0
GENTLE GALES; Composed by Sir John Stevenson 2 0
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Published by J. WILLIS and Co. Royal Musical Reportory, 55, St. James'sstreet, London; and 7, Westmortand-street, Dublin. Where may be found,
street, London; and The Message Sir Stevenson 2 1
THE PRESS,
GOSS'S SELECT VOLUTIARIES for the Organ or Pianoforte—No 3, of
Goss'S Selection of Sacred Music.

Mr. WILLIS and DALIGHTUNG MUSICAL ACCESSAGE.

Goss's Selection of Sacred Music.

Mr. WILLIS and DAUGHTERS' MUSICAL ACADEMY is now open.
Days of attendance, Tuestavs and Fridays, from Ten until Four.—Terms may be had at their residence, 53, 81. Janue's street.

VERY SUPERIOR ROMAN STRINGS.—DAVIS and Co., Musical Instrument Makers to their Majesties, 31. Coventry-street, Londor, ber respectfully to announce the arrival of their Spring Sunply of ROMAN STRINGS for the VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, HARP, GUITAR, &c., which they condidently recommend as excellent.—Old and valuable Violins, &c., hought, and repaired.

TRINGS — DAVIS and Conference of the Market STRINGS—DAVIS and Conference of the WOLN, VIOLONGELLO, HARP, GUITTAR, &c., which they expectfully to announce the arrival of their Spring Snoply of ROMAN STRINGS for the VIOLN, VIOLONGELLO, HARP, GUITTAR, &c., which they consider the confidently recommend as excellent—Old and valuable Violins, &c., bought, and EDWARDS feel themselves called upon degree connected with another House in Civico, Hart Burger, and the their ONLY ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near Cavandish—quare.

PEAL CACHMERE CARPET—LAPWORTH and RILEY Consultations of the Conference of the Kingle will feel much honoured by the vivits of the Marchaetures to the Kingle will feel much honoured by the vivits of the Marchaetures to the Kingle will feel much honoured by the vivits of the Marchaetures to the Kingle will feel much honoured by the vivits of the Marchaetures of the Kingle will be proved. It is particularly adapted to the elegantly furnished Bondoir, or would make a superio cover for an Ottoman; being quite worthy of Warchouse, 19, Old Bondot-for Lances and Mankons in the Kingloom—Carpet Warchouse, 19, Old Bondot-for Lances and Mankons in the Kingloom—Carpet Warchouse, 19, Old Bondot-for Lances and Mankons in the Kingloom—Carpet Warchouse, 19, Old Bondot-for Lances and Mankons in the Kingloom—Carpet Warchouse, 19, Old Bondot-for Carpet Warchouse, 19, Old Bondot-for Car

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, May 3.—The King has been pleased to direct leftern patent to be passed under the Great Feat of the United Singardom of GreatFeat is and Ireland, conferring the honour of Knighthood upon Mar-Adhiral John Ferris Devonshire, of Alwington-house, in the county of Devoes, K.C.H.

Foreign Office, May 6.—The King has been graciotaly pleased to appoint Thomas Warles Allers, Earl, (late attributed to its Niegerty Buthasey at the Sublime Forte), by the Secretary to his Selective Legation for Greece.

T. SHAW, Charlesworth, Derhydrire, cotton-spinner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERREDED

T. SHAW, Charlesworth, Derhydrire, cotton-spinner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERREDED

S. GODSON, Devonshire-street, Bishopspate, wise-morchant. Att. Arton, New Broad-street—R. HARTLEY and R. S. FAR Rick! John-street, Weet Smith, Circenwich, Kent, plasterer. Atts. Nauson and Bodley, Newington Rutts—R. BANKRUPTCY SIDE STATES AND STATE

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 8.—Notice is hereby given, that as the King's Birth-day will be celebrated on Wethereday, the 28th inst., his Majesty's Levee in that week will be held on the preceding day, Tuesday, the 27th; and the future levees will take place on the succeeding Wednesdays until further orders. Crown Office, May 9.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.—Bity of Wells: N. W. R. Colomen, of West Harding, in the county of Norfolk, Sen., in the room of N. Lamont, deceased.—County of Perth: The Right Hon. Joseph May 1997. The Right Hon. Joseph May 1997.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Kenyon, in presenting a petition on the subject of the Beer Bill, took the opportunity of stating that as there was a Committee engaged on that question in the House of Common the Committee engaged on that question in the House of Common the Committee of the Lords had resolved to await the issue of the investigation in the other House before proceeding further.

The Bishop of Express moved for Returns from Oxford relative to the statutes requiring subscription to articles of religion.

Lord ELERBOROUSE brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, for copies of certain papers relative to the affairs of Oude. His Lordship entered into a lengthened statement of the whole subject of the claims upon the King of Oude, of the letter written by the President of the Board of Controul, which he contended was contrary to law, to equivty, and in direct violation of an Act of Pa Iliament. He protested strongly against the intention of the Ministers to interfere with the concerns of an allied and friendly Power.—The Lord Charactlon defended the despatch of Mr. C.

Grant to the Bast India Directors, and said it contained no positive order to act forcibly and enforce the claims. He admitted, however, that the President of the Board of Controul was liable to the censure of intending wrong, but that happily he saw his error in time before it could be carried into effect.—The Duke of Wellington supported the motion. He condemned the conduct of Mr. Grant in using such strong lng mage in reference to the payment of this debt, and contended that neither the Marquess Wellesley nor the Marquess of Hastings showed by their conduct in India that they admitted the "astice of the claims.—Lord Plunkur contended that was the duty of the British Government to enforce payment from the Nabob of Onde.—After a short reply from Lord Ellensonous, the Resolution was greed to, with the addition of the words (on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor), "so far as may be consistently wi

Witnesses were then called to the bar on the Warwick Borough Bill. After hearing two witnesses, the House adjourned.

Wisdernary.—The Liverpool Witnesses' Indemnity Bill was read as third tane and passed.

On the Earl of Durbaam moving the Order of the Day for proceeding with the Warwick Diafranchisment Bill, the Marquess of Salishury objected to go on in the absence of the Load Chancellon, and moved the adjournment of the House during pleasure, which, after a little conversation, was carried.

At five o'clock the Earl of Shaftesbury again took his seat on the Woolsack, which he left after some private Bills had been brought up from the other House. Nearly half an hour's delay occurred, when his Lordship resumed his seat on the Woolsack, and some petitions were pro-ented.—The Duke of Cumbraland the moved, as the Load Chancellop was not in attendance, that the House should adjourn to Friday mext, which was agreed to.—Lord Ellernoncous and that the parties engaged in the Warwick Bill had been in attendance since half-past three, and lost the whole day, the expenses for which he hoped would be allowed.

expenses for which he hoped would be allowed.

Friday.—Lord Plinker brought in his Bill for amending the practice of the Court of Chusacry in Ireland, which was read a first time. His Lordship then proceeded to comment on certain charges brought against him with reference to the appointment of his son to the demany of Down.—Earl Grave said he was sure that every Noble Lord must be satisfied with the explanation of the transaction given by his Noble and Learned Friend. The matter then dropped.

It was agreed on the suggestion of the Earl of Wirklow that the Irish Chancery Bill should be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The examination of witnesses on the Warwick Horough Bill was then resumed. After the examination of two witnesses, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.—At the morning sitting the debate on the Cambridge petition was resumed; and after some observations from Mr. Hutt, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Lavora, Mr. Strewart, Mr. Godoso, and Mr. Godo

debate the House divided-For the motion, 148; against it, 390;

majority, 242.

The House then divided on the amendment of Mr. Strutt, when there appeared—For the amendment, 230; against it, 311; majority, 81.

The House then divided on the amendment of Mr. Stautt, when there appeared—For the amendment, 230; against it, 311; majority, 81.

Mr. Fleetwood brought in a Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath; but after some conversation, and a division on a motion of adjournment, it was postponed.—Adjourned.

Tuesday.—At the morning sitting a conversation of some interest took place on the subject of the business of the House, suggested by a remark of Sir R. Per. that arrangements should be made to facilitate the presentation of petitions, which was delayed by the prepensity for speechmaking of the Reformed Parliament. The Steaker remarked that the previous arrangements had totally failed. After some discussion, a plan proposed by Sir Robert Pert, and approved by Lord Authorn, was adopted, to the following effect:—A Select Committee of five or seven Gentlemen to be appointed to sit of Thursday of the preceding week, for the purpose of receiving information and arranging the presentation of petitions. This Committee to ascertain the number and nature of the petitions, sand then to appoint certain days for the distinct classes of petitions, sand then to appoint certain days for the distinct classes of petitions, sand den to appoint certain days for the distinct classes of petitions, sand then to appoint certain days for the distinct classes of petitions, sand then to appoint certain days for the distinct classes of petitions, sand then to appoint or salect Committee to consider the best mode of colouization, with a view to people and cultivate the waste lands in the various colonial possessions of the empire, on the understanding that he might bring it forward when the Poor Laws Amendment Bill got into Committee.

Mr. Huyp expressed a hope that the office of Marshal of the King's Bench should not be filled up until the emoluments of that Office were fully ascertained.

The adjourned debate upon the second reading of the Irish Tithe Bill was resumed, and brought on one of those personal discussions which the Reformed

RONAYNE moved an amendment, "That the Bill be read that day six months." After a lengthened debate the House divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 52; against it, 248; majority, 196.

Mr. Littleton obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Irish Valuation of Counties Act, and to provide for the more effectual levy of Grand Jury cess.

On the motion of Mr. Sinclair a Select Committee was appointed to consider how far the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland are commensurate with the importance of their station, and the nature and extent of their duties.

On the motion of Mr. Crawropna a Select Committee was appointed to inquire whether it may be expedient to establish one fixed rate of duty on all descriptions of tea imported into the United Kingdom, instead of the duties imposed by Act, 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 101.—Adji. Weddenson.—The moring sitting of the Commons was occupied almost wholly with a discussion on the second reading of the London and Westminster Bank Bill. It was opposed by the Chancellon of the Exchegura, as a violation of the Act was strongly resisted, and the Bill was ultimately read a second time on division, the ayes being 143, and the noes 35.

At the evening sitting, after several petitions had been presented, Mr. W. Broughan's brought forward his motion for the second reading of the Bill for insuring a General Registration of Deeds in England and Wales—Mr. Hatarocre opposed the Bill, as wholly uncalled for. He considered that the statements of the loss and concealment of deeds were much exaggerated, and that if inconveniences did really exist, the remedy was worse than the disease. He objected also to the publicity which a general registration would give to the affairs of every man who was obliged to borrow. The Hon. Gent. A long discussion ensued, many county Members resisting the Bill as intended to counternet dangers which were more imaginary than real, while the Solictron-General registration would give to the affairs of every man who was obliged to borr

sention of fraud. After a protracted discussion, a division took place, when the Bill was lost by a majority of 116, the numbers being 45 to 161.

The House then divided on Mr. Cavley's Bill to establish a district registration—Ayes, 68; noes, 125; majority, 57.

Mr. C. Berkeley moved the first reading of the General Poet Delivery Bill—Mr. V. Sattra opposed the Bill as unnecessary. The Bill was best by a majority of 63 against 52.

The Religious Assembles Bill was read a second time, after a division of 38 to 13.

Mr. Flettwoop's Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath was read a first time.—Adjourted.

Trunspay.—At the moming sitting the business was confined to some discussions on private Bills and the presentation of petitions.—On Mr. Gillow presenting a petition from the hand-loom weavers of Paisley, praying for a separation between Church and State, Sir. D. K. Samponon, and Mr. Eursa contended that whole columns of names were mere inventions, and a grent portion of the signatures attached to it were those oboys. The forner Member denied that the great majority of the Dissenters of Scotland were in favour of a separation of Church and State, and also said that there was a proportion of four to one the dher way.

At the evening sitting Led F. Gnosvenor gave notice on behalf of Mr. C. Fergusson, of a maion for a grant of 5,0001. to Captain Ross. Mr. Flettwoon's Bill br the better observance of the Sabbath, was ordered to be read a second time on the 21st.

Lord Althora, in ansere to a question, said that the widow of Lander, the African traveler, was to receive 701, a year for life, and her son 701.

Mr. Phayme brought foward his motion relative to the removal of the disability imposed upp persons who had take holy orders and secoled from the Establahment from sitting in the House.—The motion was seconded by Mr. A. Barno, and opposed by Lord Althoray.

Mr. Shell moved for eave to bring in a Bill to enable Roman Mr. Phayme brought foward the order of the grant of propersors in the captal with

seceled from the Establishment from sitting in the House.—The motion was seconded by Mr. A. Barina, and opposed by Lord Althora, Mr. Bennal, and Mr. Plumptries, and ultimately with drawn.

Mr. Sheil, moved for eave to bring in a Bill to enable Roman Catholics to hold scholarsips and professorships not connected with religious instruction in te College of Dublin. Mr. Firms seconded the motion, and Mr. T. Is brinay was in the act of spenking in opposition, when the House ws counted out at half-past six o'clock.

Friday.—The mornin sitting was occupied with petitions.—The presentation of the University of Oxford petition against the Bill to indmit Dissenters to take p degrees by Mr. Extorar led to a short discussion. A conversation of some interest ensued on another petition presented by Mr. Fostrae in favour of the Dissenters' admission to the Universities.

At the evening sitting is Bill of Mr. Lennang's to amend the Act of the 1st and 2d. William III., relative to the Game Laws, was read a first time, and appoind to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Rodinson broughforward his motion relative to the commercial relations between Erland and Portugal, by way of amendment to the Order of the Day of going into Committee on the Four per Cent. Annutities Bill.—LrdPALMERRYON, said that England had no right to remonstrate agast the Decree of Don Pedro equalizing the import duties, as the Truty of 1810 could not avail us in a claim for exclusive commercial advantages.—Mr. A. Bantwa spoke in favour of the Amendment, and psed in review the foreign and commercial policy of the Ministry, hich he totally condemned.—Mr. Warse complained that the Erish sishermen should be ordered off the French coast, when French fashermen were allowed to come to the English shores. After sew further remarks the motion was withwent of the Ministry, hich he totally condemned.—Mr. Warse complained that the Erish sishermen should be ordered off the French coast, when French fashermen were allowed to come to the English shores. After sew

Commissioners the power of raising taxes and places them above be law.—It being unusual to propose an amendment on the question that the Order of the Day-be read, the amendment was withdraw, and the motion agreedue.

Lord ALDENDE hering moved that the Bill be, read a second time. Sr S. Washley, after-stating his objections to the Bill, moved as a amendment that it be read a second time that day is months.—Mr. Alderman Woord seconded the motion.—After a lengthened discussion a division took place, when there appeared—for the second reading, 319; against it, 20; majority, 29.—It was then ordered the Bill be committed on Monday.—Adjourned.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Thursday Lord Hill held a Levee, as Commander-in-Chief, at the Horse Guards, which was numeronely attended. Among those means the commander of the commande

death.

Lieutenant George Landels, of the 22d Regiment, who was riefly a Court-martial at Jamaica in January last, for assaulting hymaster Willock, of the same regiment, and afterwards misrapenting the transaction in a letter to his Commanding Officer, wandipudged to be cashiered, and his Majesty has confirmed the sentence.

Leutenant George Langels, of the 22d regiment, who was unergy as Court-martial at Jamanca in January last, for assaulting Aymaster Willock, of the same regiment, and afterwards misrage-senting the transaction in a letter to his Commanding Officer, was adjudged to be cashiered, and his Majesty has confirmed the sentence.

The sentence of the Court-martial on Lieutenant Alcock, of the Royal Artillery, who was tried in Dublin in Pebruary last, a charges connected with money transactions, has just been pramiagued, to the effect that he is guilty on those charges, and the Gord adjudged that he be dismissed his Majesty's service; but, in ome deration of his large family and destitute condition, recommendation that he sentence, in accordance with the recommendation of the Coatans extended his pardon to the prisoner.

Poarsmourn, May 9.—His Majesty's yacht, the Royal George, has been taken into dock and cleaned, and is now fitting with early a spatch. Her Captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzelarence, inspected and the first week, and expedited her equinoment. It is expected that Majesty Queen Adelaide will embark in the yacht at Word about the 5th of July for Rotterdam, on her way to visit her help mother. The Cartor, Capt. Lord John Hay, will escort the Royal George, and two Government steamors will be in attendance of the naval department of this port, more particularly in the promptimate of the control of t

five o'clock his Majesty returned to St. James's.

WAR OFFICE, May 9th, 1884.

Ist or Gren. Reg. of Foot Gibs.—Gipt. W. Grenward. On he Capt. and Lied. Conde., by purchases, vice Findyre Gipt. W. Grenward. On he Capt. and Lied. Capt. by purchases, vice Findyre Gipt. W. Grenward. On he Capt. and Lied. Capt. by purchases, vice Findyre Gipt. W. Grenward. On he Capt. and Lied. Capt. by purch. vice Compton. 5th Regt. of Foot—Ld. J. A. Woods, from h. p. to be capt. by purch. vice Compton. 5th Regt. of Foot—Ld. J. A. Woods, from h. p. to be capt. by purch. vice Vachell, who retires; Hon. J. H. Pery, to he Eas. by gradent, by burch. vice Vachell, who retires; Hon. J. H. Pery, to he Eas. by gradent by purch vice Vachell, who retires; Hon. J. H. Pery, to he Eas. by gradent by purch vice Vachell, who retires; Capt. R. Airey, to he Maj. by purch. vice Fane; Ld. E. Boorien, who was a strength of the Capt. By march. Part of the Capt. By march. Part of the Capt. by purch. Vice Markham. Capt. Biol. Capt. T. Atmenton, from h. p. T. Atmenton, from h. p. T. att. to he Capt. vice C. S. O'Menra. are of Baylor receiving diff. Shin—Serj. Maj. H. Wheeler, to be Adj. (with he had Baylor), the Capt. by purch. vice Burden, who retires; 80h.—R. B. Lighthody to be Lieut. by purch. vice Burden. Burden. Burden. Ship. Burden. Sh

AMERICA.

The Journal de Havre of Monday, received by express, announces the arrival of the packet, the Sully, with papers of the United States by to the 10th ult., from which it gives the following extracts:—"Washington, March 30.—This town is in the greatest agitation. Washington, March 30.—This town is in the greatest agitation. The sudden and unexpected failure of the Maryland Bank has spread the united States Bank for 150,000 dollars, in order to meet all demands. It is also believed that the Patriot Bank of this town is greater danger. The considerable sums drawn out during this day in specie must have exhausted its resources."—"It is said that summer of the holders of shares in the Girard Bank, amounting to 150 shares, have signed a resolution to restore to the Government for publication of the majority, had determined to send in a few days 650,000 dollars the summer has produced a very powerful sensation.

The Journal de Havre has also the following:—"At the departure of the Sully, which sailed from New York on April 11th, most serious finitude male and the summer of the Sully, which sailed from New York on April 11th, most serious finitudences had urisen on account of the election of the President: The their adversaries, had, it was said, gained possession of the situation of the summer of the Jackson party, after some violent contests with their adversaries, had, it was said, gained possession of the seal and the arms it contained. The Mayor of the town, however, with great difficulty succeeded in restoring some degree of order, with great difficulty succeeded in restoring some degree of order, with great difficulty succeeded in restoring some degree of order, with great difficulty succeeded in the contest was ardent, it here are also as the plant of the proposers of the sackson of the sackson, whose party has heretofore been very strong in this country. We are happy to say the whole country is turning against Lakeson, and such mischief still continues to follow his mensures that them as the some change ere lon

Representations, from all parts of the United States, continue to pour in on Congress, on account of the withdrawal of the deposits.

Glassow Lotteray.—The Committee appointed by the House of Gommons to inquire into the origin and present state of the Glasgow Lottery, presented their Report to the House on Thursday. It states, "that the Committee do not see sufficient grounds to recommend any legislative interference with the drawing of the Glasgow Lottery, which is proposed to take place on the 22d July in the present year, and which is stated on the part of the contractors to be the third and final drawing." It further recommends that a Bill should be brought into Parliament, declaring that no other Glasgow Lottery, except the one to be drawn on the 22d July next, shall be deemed legal.

Covent Ganden.—The ballet of Cinderctla was brought out here on Tuesday evening; and although the subject has been produced in such a variety of forms as to be no longer a novelty, yet the splendid manner in which it is got up, and the beautiful scenery throughout has piece, can scarcely fail to ensure its success. The ball-room sene is magnifecent; surpassing even the last scene in Gustawas. It represents a large octagonal hall, each side of which opens into a medical vestibule; shove it large galleries appear to rise, each of great circumference, all of which are brilliantly illuminated from a great dome. This is, perhaps, the finest scene of the kind ever painted in this or any other country. None of the dancers are new to be town except Madlle. Dupont, who is a very graceful and agile artists. The Alberts and Madlle. Noblet acquitted themselves examely well, and were finearch century have recourse to, we know of some more beautiful and appropriate than that of spring flowers; it used to be succeeded in mineteenth century have recourse to, we know of some more beautiful and appropriate than that of spring flowers; it used to be succeeded in dealining the other two, and lodged them in the guard-house. The burrack now became

Row selling for Twenty Guineas, by the Proprietors, Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock, The Workers of Messrs and Cradock, The Workers of William 1 (1) and the Workers of William 1 (1) and the Workers of William 1 (1) and the definition of many substances before the James Heath, Esq. R.A. with the addition of many substances before the William 1 (1) and the

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 11.

THEIR MAJESTIES came to town on Wednesday, when the King held a Levee. Their MAJESTIES dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

On Thursday the King inspected the Household brigade, and honoured Sir Herbert and Lady Taylor with his company at a déjeuner in the Regent's-park, and in the evening the King gave a splendid banquet to the Knights of St. Patrick and the Thistle.

St. Patrick and the Institute The Queen land the performance of sacred music at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy, with her presence on Friday, and yesterday their MAJESTIES

left town.

Poor Cupid! day after day, and night after night, does this "fine gentleman"—as the Times calls him—go on sinking, sinking, sinking; and certainly, on Friday, his Lordship was more deplorably weak than ever we recollect him.

The subject was Portugal, and it was quite Indicrous to see the way in which Mr. Baring, Mr. Robinson, the Chairman of Lloyd's, and Mr. Young, the leader of the shipping interest, tumbled him over, and turned and twisted him about. To see such men, with a practical knowledge of their subject, entering zealously into the discussion of a question, which the dandy Lord knows no more of than his valet—probably not so much—was as edifying as it was entertaing; it proved to the House and the country, the view which is taken, by the great mercantile interests, of the proceedings of the Ministry. A perusal of the debate will give the people of the Ministry. A perusal of the debate will give the people a just idea of the ignorance and weakness with which our foreign affairs are conducted, and of the peril in which the best interests of the nation are placed, by the total incapacity of our Minister.

foreign affairs are conducted, and of the peril in which the best interests of the nation are placed, by the total incapacity of our Minister.

Nobody can suspect us of partiality towards Lord Durbam—we cannot think that either his temper or his talents fit him for the Foreign Secretaryship—but of this we are quite certain, that it would be a blessing to the country to see him replace Lord Palmerston, who is wholly unqualified for the task he continues to undertake.

Let us see what has happened—Don Pedro, his great favourite, has at a coup reduced the duties upon all foreign merchandise imported into Portugal, from thirty to fifteen per cent. Till now, English manufactures were admitted at 15 per cent., and all other countries paid 30. This destructive blow has been given by the man for whose sake England has violated her faith with Portugal, and Ministers have violated theirs with England; and now up gets this woful Irish Viscount, and complains—not that his pet has done us this serious injury, but that he has done it without giving him any notice.

What stuff this is! When our Government made their alteration in the wine duty, in 1831, what notice did they give Don MIGUEL?—and why did they make that alteration? Why, as we firmly believe, in hopes, by injustice and ill-treatment, to drive Don MIGUEL, bore this injury and insult, so he bore all the others which the personal malignity of his English enemies inflicted upon him, with dignity and firmness. This man Pedro, taken up, supported, favoured, and cherished by my Lord PALMERSTON, no sooner gets the opportunity, than he aims the severest blow he could possibly give to British connerce, and opens his arms to the French, who are dancing with joy at the triumph they have obtained over their foolish allies the English.

What does Lord PALMERSTON say to the crowds of British subjects now labouring in Portugal, chained like galley-slaves? What does he say to Colonel BACON has quitted the service; Colonel SHAW is under arrest; and in the midst of all these horror

was made, and the subject which induced it.

We do not speak alone our own sentiments when we express a fervent wish for the retirement or removal of Lord Palmerston—his colleagues are themselves ashamed of him, and it is really a sad sight to see them hanging down their heads and shrugging up their shoulders as he proceeds from bad to worse in his ruinous career. But something more than these "signs" are necessary—they should speak out, and by a little disagreeable candour save the country from danger and disgrace, and rescue themselves from the degradation which a concurrence in his Lordship's diplomatic views cannot fail to bring upon their political characters.

LORD PLUNKET, in the House of Lords on Tuesday, pronounced a long and laboured explanation in reply to the allegations made against him in the other House of Parliament,
which fell heavy as lead upon the ears of their Lordships.
Lord Grey rose to express his conviction that his Noble and
Learned Friend had entirely whitewashed himself, but not another sound was heard; the explanation was received with dignified silence, and the case remains exactly as it was before
his Lordship took the pains to vindicate himself.

On Monday, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in the House of Lords, moved for certain papers connected with the affairs of Oude. The debate which ensued was rendered particularly interesting by a display made by the Noble and Learned Barougham and VAUX.

BROUGHAM and VAUX.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in defending—after his best fashion—his esteemed friend, the President of the Board of Controul (whom, by the way, he used formerly to ridicule as Jerusalem Grant), had recourse to a figure of speech for which Mr. Canning, Mr. M'Kerrell, and several other individuals, formerly held his Lordship to be very remarkable. It may not be of very rare occurrence in political life, but on the Woolsack it has seldom been used. Our natural apprehension of the Serjeant-at-Arms hinders us from mentioning it by name; suffice it to say, that his Lordship distinctly asserted, that Mr. CHERRY and Lord TEIGNMOUTH had guaranteed the Loan made by the Bankers to the NABOB, whence he legitimately argued, that the British Government was bound to see to the liquidation of it.

inquidation of it.

This statement the Dule of Wellington flatly contra-

dicted, and referred to the papers before the House, in evidence of the CHANCELLOR's bold averment. His Grace's words are thus reported in the Parliamentary debates:—
"The Noble and Learned Lord, in the course of his speech, made what he must say appeared to him one of the most extraordinary assertions that ever was made in any debate, 'for,' said the Noble and Learned Lord, 'Mr. Cherry pledged himself and gave scenity in his public capacity, for the repayment of the money,' Was there one word throughout the whole of the papers to show this—any intimation that such a transaction took place? Mr. Cherry merer said a word about it."

His Grace might have added, that, not only was Lord Brougham's assertion not true, but that it was morally impossible that it could be true; for had it been so, not only Lord Teignmouth, but his successors, Lord Wellesley, Lord Amherst, and Lord William Bentinck, would have been bound, and would long ago have taken care to see that the debt was discharged either by the Nabob or the East India Company.

Company.

We dare not trust ourselves to make any remark upon this extraordinary splash of my LORD CHANCELLOR'S—the straightforward contradiction of the DUKE is enough for us, and we dare say, will be, for our readers. Earlier in the evening his Lordship fell foul of the canters,

straightforward contradiction of the DUKE is enough for us, and we dare say, will be, for our readers.

Earlier in the evening his Lordship fell foul of the canters, and spoke his mind pretty freely upon the quackery in which the revolutionary puritans are dealing very largely just at present on the subject of the "better observance of the Sabbath." This irritated the Bishop of London, who spoke most cloquently of the abominations practised on the other side of Westminster-bridge on Sundays. It is curious to see how the ruling passion breaks out in a man. "If the Noble and Learned Lord," said the Right Reverend Prelate, "will go to Lambeth, he may see the profanation of the Sabbath carried to a frightful height." How his Lordship's solicitude about Lambeth, however, is more easily accounted for.

The Right Reverend Prelate, we think, did the legal profession great injustice when he charged them with profaning the Sabbath for the lucre of gain. A physician might as well be accused of the same crime for giving advice to a patient on a Sunday—a man's health is not of greater importance than his character or his property; nay, in some cases, human life may be at stake when a trial or a cause is to come on, on a Monday. The lawyer is bound by every tie of duty, as well as feeling, to give his client his aid and advice to the best of his power and ability. Is he to refuse to do that duty, and gratify those feelings, because it is Sunday, when a delay till Monday destroys his power of doing so?

This is a conscientious fulfilment of a great moral obligation. Now, with respect to the Clergy themselves—theirs is a holy calling, and they do their duty by labouring in their sacred vocation on the Sabbath. But however zealously they may enter upon that duty, and however piously they do so labour, nobody will believe that a curate who trots twenty miles to do three services in three different churches in one day, does not work. Pleasure it cannot be, for that, according to the tenets of the new puritans, no man must take on

and a Dissenting CHANCELLOR ridiculing his seriousness.

On Monday, Ministers were again "conserved" on Mr. Whittle Harvey's motion for a revision of the Pension List, and upon Mr. Strrutt's amendment—which last was lost by a majority of eighty-ene, ninety-three Conservatives having supported the Government. With respect to Mr. Strrutt's amendment, which met with the most decided opposition from Lord Althorp, the only remarkable circumtance is, that it was couched in nearly the same words as those used by the Noble Lord himself in his speech upon the same question, delivered on the 15th of November, 1830.

The effect produced by Sir Robert Peels's support of the Government seems to be well appreciated by the Press of all parties. The Tin es of Wednesday tells us, that "from this speech upon the motion, said." It was true that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Stanley), and those who sat with him on the Ministerial benches were the Government of the Crown; but the read Government of the country was to be found in the Right Honourable Baronet, the Member for Tamworth."

MR. JEFFREY is to be the new Scotch Judge, as soon as Ministers can make up their ninds to his vacating his seat; and Mr. MURRAY the new Lool Advocate. This move vacates two seats, one for Edinburgh, and the other for Leith. Poor Tom Grahams, the rejected Lord of the Treasury, is to be put up for Edinburgh. Mr. MURRAY, we suppose, will be re-elected. Why does not Mr. CRAWFORD go to Edinburgh:—his defeat at Paisley was owing to peculiar circumstances, not connected with politics. We believe that the people of Edinburgh would be glad to "cturn a free and independent man like Mr. CRAWFORD, rather than have the leavings of Perthshire and the dirt of Wiitchall crammed down their throats. Mr. ACTON, we hear, has been announced as a Candidate.

One thing strikes us as very ald. Ministers declared their determination to resign if they were beaten on the Pension List Question; and yet Mr. MURRAY, their new Lord Advocate, voted against them.

THE CHURCH IS IN DANGEE! This, we know, has often

support from him, and we expected precisely what has happened: but we do still hope that Mr. STANLEY will stand by the Establishment. The mask is now thrown off—the Dissenters scoff at the idea of being admitted into our Universities upon sufferance; and the principle of the Title Bill—to be tried in Ireland merely as a precedent for its application to England—goes eventually to enrich the Dissenters and Papists, or whatever particular sect happen to predominate in the parish where the new equitable adjustment is to take place.

In the parish where the new equataone adjustment is to take place.

In calling upon Mr. STANLEY to recollect all that has passed, and to do his duty fearlessly and justly, we think it right to notice a most extraordinary mistake, which appean in yesterday's Morning Post, where a powerful article is fullminated against the Right Honourable Gentleman on account of some observations which he is stated to have made in the House of Commons on Friday night, on the occasion of the presentation of a petition from the Dissenters of Walsall. Nothing could be more flippart or foolish than the observations which are attributed to Mr. STANLEY.—nothing more merited than the castigation which they received; but the error of the writer lies in attributing them to the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies—they were made by Mr. E. J. STANLEY, the Menber for Derby, and are therefore wholly unimportant one way or the other.

or the other.

MR. Graham has—what Lord Palmerston would call it—" diddled" the Minister. He has got his seat at the Treasury Board, pledging himself on the hustings too, that he knew nothing about it; and he has not fulfilled his part of the conditions, that of getting a seat in the House of Commons. As far as Mr. Graham himself goes, he is a twaddle. We do not mention this as a matter of information, because, with everybody who knows the "daft body," Graham and twaddle are synonimous; but Mr. Graham came out from the crowd as a fellow who could carry Perthshire by the holding up of his little finger, and said to poor Lord Grey—" Charley, my boy, give me your seat at the Treasury: I am a sure card. Bannerman might fail you—Warre might be beaten—and Leith Hay, as you have told me, since his silly speech, you won't have. Here I am. Graham is the lad and lest Graham—spelt Graham—should fail, I will call myself Greme, and try what that will do. Lynedoch, the seat at the Board, and I will ensure you the seat in Parliament."

The Gapfar was well pleased, for he felt that the

The GAFFAR was well pleased, for he felt that the The GAFFAR was well pleased, for he felt that the GRAHAM dilas GRÆMEM, was sure; and although CAMPBEL had been beat at Dudley—BERKELEY at Gloucester, and som; here he felt certain. GRAHAM was appointed, placed, seatel; no double risk—once in, no getting out: the Dear DUBHAM grinned ghastly, and EDWARD ELLICE cluckled—the Bear and the Pacha danced together; and all was glee and comfort.

what they felt as to the importance of the result, the Bear's paper will best explain:—The Times declared that the Perthshire election would be the test of political feeling, and afford a just estimate of the popularity of the principles of the Government; and while the Times was thus writing, every effort, fair or foul, was made at the Treasury to return the new Lord. Threats, promises, flattery, intimidation, were all resorted to; indeed, to such a length were the Government manacuvres carried, that a letter addressed to Lord Moray's, agent at Doon was accidentally sent to Dorer, and by that mischance reached its true destination the day after the election was over. All these stratagems, however, failed; but the overlearing spirit of the liberal Whig party could not be restrained, as the following brief necount of the election will serve to show:—

OVERTICATING Spirit of the markets of the election will serve to show:

Tuesday, the 20th ult., the nomination of a candidate for their presentation of Perlushire, in the room of Earl Ornella, called to the House of Peers, took place in front of the county hall, at twelve

presentation of Perthshire, in the room of Earl Onmelle, called be House of Peers, took place in front of the county hall, at twelve o'clock.

The Hon. J. Stuart Wortley proposed Sir Gronge Morray, and was seconded by Mr. Wood, fariner, at Buigley.

The Hon. Fox Malle proposed Mr. Roder Graham, and was seconded by Mr. Nather, for Dunsinane
Both candidates were with difficulty heard, from the opposition of both parties. Sir Gronge was the first to address the electors. At the close of Mr. Graham's speech he began to speak on the progress of the canvass, and of Sir Gronge having made an allegation of is being ungrateful in him to have given his support to Lord Onzalis at the last election, considering that he (Sir Gronge) had supported Sir Tromas Graham in opposition to Mr. Daemmon. If Sir Gronge faid so, he had his own motives—being only to serve himself to have been most unjustly assuided.—(Great clammir.)—Sir G. Murray here demanded a hearing, as he considered himself to have been most unjustly assuided.—(Great clammir.)—Sir George insisted that, by the observances of society, every man when attacked was entitled and allowed to be heard as a matter of right leading and the sum of the play, and no more; and he knew that the much would be concoded him by his countrymen.

Mr. Graham disclaimed any intention of a personal attack on Sir Gronge—"Cyes. Mr. Graham Lidin not interrupt you, and I

MI. GRAHAM dischalled any mention of apersonal and I George.
Sir Gronge.—"Yes, Mr. Graham, I did not interrupt you, and I demand a hearing on this point."
Mr. Graham—"Upon my word, Sir George, I meant no personal allusion."

demand a hearing on this point."

Mr. Graham—" Upon my word, Sir George, I meant no personal allusion."

Sir George.—" But I think it was a personal attack: I demand a hearing, or I shall nor be satisfied." (with great emphasis)—He would refer Mr. Graham to his relative, Lord Lynepoet, or to any other individual acquiminted with the political history of the county of Perth at that time; If Mr. Graham's own recollection could not help him to the facts of the case. He had voted for Sir T. Graham is 181 and 1812, but neither claimed nor expected any return for so doing."

Mr. Graham replied, with evident acrimony—" Sir George Merany, you ought to be very thankful to me—for Hard Likes you would not have had a hearing at all to-day."—(Exchanations of the loh.)

Sir George—Chowing gracefully to his opponent) "Inexpressibly obliged to you, Sir, for your liberality."—(Shoulst of applaause from all quarters.)

The final result of the poll, which closed on Friday morning, was—

The final result of the poll, which closed on Friday morning, was

The Church is In Danger! This, we know, has often been stigmatised as a Tory cry, but never was it raised with greater reason than at the preset moment.

Lord John Russell has delared his conviction, that the revenues of the Church ought to be appropriated to lay purposes; and has threatened! to quit his colleagues if they continue to maintain an opposite opinion.

The I rish Tithe Bill has been postponed for a fortnight, in order, as we suppose, to reconcibe these clashing sentiments, and so to improve its enactments, that they may coincide with his Lordship's views and intentions.

Mr. LITTLETON—who is as hollow as one of his pots—has not (disappointed us in this affair; we never expected any).

mres seem so resolutely deaf. It is quite impossible that things can go on much lo

mings can go on much longer in such hands.

Ministers have smuggled in a moderate Whig for Wells, by haste somewhat indecent we must confess. Mr. Lamont, the late Member, died in London on Sunday the 29th of April. On Monday, the 28th, the new writ was moved for; and, on Tuesday, the 29th, it arrived in Wells, in company with Mr. RIDLEY COLBORNE, the Ministerial Candidate. Mr. COLBORNE instantly began his canvass, and himself announced the death of the gentleman whom he wished to succeed.

The election was fixed for Monday, the 5th of May, and feating, and drinking, and rioting commenced—all in favour of Mr. COLBORNE; and the mortal remains of Mr. LAMONT were halted on their road, in order that they might not reach the place of interment at Wells till. after the election was over. Monday was, therefore, a proud day for the

reach the place of metallicitation and wells at after the election was over. Monday was, therefore, a proud day for the edizens of Wells—they had actually three Members upon the face of the earth—two living, and one dead—but not

the face of the cardinator with ming, and one decarded to buried.

We believe such an act of indelicacy, not to call it indecency, never was committed. It succeeded, and Mr. COLBONKE, as we foresaw, was returned; but in direful agony and alarm was this stolen march performed; every carriage that entered Wells until the return was sealed was watched with intense interest, and late on Saturday night a rery suspicious character arrived, whose appearance had well nigh disturbed the public peace. He carried about him marks of Conservatism; but he tarried not long—he vanished—and "Ridley was himself ngain."

Had not this most heartless hurry taken place, Mr. Ridley who before stood for Wells, would have driven him out of the field. But the low cunning of the Imbeciles has secured them one vote, but that only if they behave well.

ONE rote, but that only if they behave well.

WE are indebted to the Worcester Journal for the following verses: they have much intrinsic merit, but they are more valuable to us than if they were better, and merely metropolitan, for they not only exhibit provincial genius, but they shew the *spirit* by which the provinces are animated.

"THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

"What is the March-of-Intellect," says I to neighbour Grout,

"Which many people now-n-drys do talk so much about?"

"Why,friend, the March-of-Intellect," says neighbour Grout, says he,

"Is something very wonderful, as I will shew to thee.

The Schoolmaster, as you must know, has laid aside his cane, And pops the learning in the pate without a bit of pain; And makes young folks walk on their heads, instead of using legs, And children teach their grandmothers the art of sucking eggs.

He's now abroad, the papers say, perhaps he's gone to France Tolean the very newest mode of teaching pigs to dance; There's much in method all allow, and sure we see it well, How boys and girls are taught to read before they learn to spell."

"You're merry, neighbour Grout, to-day, and make a body hugh; But don't you reckon man," says 1, "to catch old birds with chaff. Says Grout, says he, "it is no joke but what you might expect, Had you but heard the half that's done by March-of-Intellect.

"There's burber Snip, in yonder town, it's marvellous I'm sure, How well he understands the laws, and all about the poor; But as for poor, there'd soon be none, if he could but be sent, To talk about them sort of things before the Parliament.

For he can tell about the tithes, and 'nopolies and that; And all the ministers and lords, he's got their names so pat; And talks about 'em just as free as if they were his kin; And then, for squires and gentry-folk he does not care a pin.'

"But Grout," says I, "now don't you think he'd better stick to

trade:
I'm sure that's what my good old father would have said:
(My son,' said he, 'the dilizent, and labour in your station,
But leave to wiser heads than thine to manage for the nation.'''

"Your father was a worthy man, and, for his time, correct," Says Grout, "but then, he never knew the March-of-Intellect; And that's the very thing that now makes many folks so wise; And soon will teach the blind to see as well as if they'd eyes.

There's little Tom, my vonngest lad, I wish you could but see, How he can do the 'rithmetic as far as Rule-of-Turce; Between ourselves, I think he soon will beat his master quite, for now the youngster laughs at him whene'er he's out of sight.

And as for us, when he comes home, he makes us all his tools, And my good dame and I sometimes look like a pair of fools. I always let him have his way, because he is so 'ente, And to restrain so fine a child one must be quite a brute."

(Rat C. ...

"But Grout," says I, "the Proverbs say, you should a child chastise And they were writ by Solomon, and surely he was wise." Buth's true, "says Grout, "and Solomon I hold in much respect, but he lived many years before the March-of-Intellect."

"Good morning, neighbour Grout," says I, "I heard enough to-day, And while 'In in my proper mind 1Pl homeward take my way; But call it what fine name you will, I cannot but he sad, For now I'm very sure it means, the world is going mad."

April 25, 1834.

RUSTICUS.

The following article is from Friday's Cambridge

The following article is from Friday's Cambridge Chronicle:

"The petition to both Houses of Parliament against Mr. Woon's Bill fad admission of Dissenters into the Universities, will be proposed to the Senate to-day. On Wednesday week, as soon as it was the second reading of the Bill was postponed, the petition was represented by the series of the Senate to-day. On Wednesday week, as soon as it was known that the second reading of the Bill was postponed, the petition was represented by the series of the Senate, previously to its being so the hands of every Member of the Senate, previously to its being so the hands of every Member of the Senate, previously to its being so the hands of every Member of the Senate, previously to its being so the hands of every Member of the Senate, previously different from the senate of the Senate had put their sentiments upon record. The had stated their opinions in a petition to Parliament; and many the senate had put their sentiments upon record. The had stated their opinions in a petition to Parliament; and many the senate of the Senate had put their sentiments upon record. The had stated their opinions in a petition to Parliament; and many the senate of the senate

State, are not likely to be now pursuaded by any reasoning upon the subject.

"We may, however, observe that the Bill is either most tyrannical or self-contradictory.

"The last clause but one enacts, 'that no statute, law, ordinance, decree, or grace, made or passed by any authority whatsoever in any of the said Universities, or in any of the Colleges or Halls within the same, shall in any manner obstruct, limit, or qualify the plain intent and obvious meaning of the foregoing enactments; but such statute, law, ordinance, decree, or grace shall be to all intents and purposes void and of no effect."

"If words have any meaning, this clause abrogates every statute of every College which might interfere with a Dissenter taking advantage of the Act itself by proceeding to a degree.

"A preceding clause does indeed require a conformity 'to such the several Colleges of Halls; but there is not a word said about that important part of collegate order, the regular attendance of the students in their several College Chapels; and the enforcement of such attendance might very probably be regarded as such a violation of the rights of conscience, in the case of Dissenters, as would bring it under the ban of the clause first quoted. If such be the intent of the Bill, its interference with the statutes and regulations of indidual Colleges is an act of violent injustice, to which it would be difficult to find a parallel; and its effect would soon be seen in the demoralizing influence which would be spread over the University, exhibiting itself either in indifference to all religion, or in a spirit of constant religious controversy.

"If it be said, that the concluding clause—which enacts that the provisions of the Act shall not give a right of admission to any College contrary to the conditions established thereto also researcy qualification for continuing to be a student in them.

"It is, happily, scarcely possible that a Bill so tyrannical in its intentions and so crude in its construction, should ever pass into a law. But w

THE EXHIBITION, SOMERSET HOUSE.

THE variety and excellence of the works in the present Exhibition at Somerset House are so universally admitted, that we claim no honour for the announcement, which we ventured on, to that effect honour for the announcement, which we ventured on, to that effect, after a first and partial inspection of them; and, considering painting as an intellectual and descriptive art, whose province is to feed the fancy and refine the mind, we unhesitatingly place in the foremost rank the highly poetical compositions of Hilton and Effect, and the no less skilful and interesting productions of Wilke and Turker, Leblie and Landbern, and others. We trust, however, that, in so doing, we shall not be supposed to join in the senseless outcry against the prevalence of portrait painting, for who shall call that an inferior art, on which the fame of RAFFAELE and TITLAN, REMBRANG and PATIAN, REMBRANG ANDERS who shall call intata interior art, on which the name of ICAFFAELE and TITLAS, REMBRANDT and REVIOLDS, VANDERE and LAWRENCE so proudly rest—an art by means of which we are familiar with the personal expression, the manly grace, and inspiring beauty of all the great ones of other days, and by which alone the countenance of the heroes and beauties of our own time will become known to a late posterity. Much might be said, but not on the present occasion, to prove that portrait painting has had a more beneficial influence on mankind than any other branch of the art. And when the nature and constitution of our Academy and our national habits are considered, the proportion of portraits in our exhibition must always exceed that of pictures of any other class; at the same time every one must perceive that of late years the proportion of historical and fancy pictures, as well as landscapes of the highest order, has greatly increased.

increased.

From the personal interest taken by the public, therefore, in seeing the likenesses of themselves and friends, and the prominent places they occupy on the walls of the Academy, there is the less occasion for the critic to draw attention to them; and we will, therefore, first point out the leading works in the other classes:—

Foremost in attraction then, must be the large picture of *The Olden Time at Bolton Abbey*, painted for the Duke of Devonsuire by Edwin Landseer, in which the artist has imagined the arrival by EDWIN LANDREER, in which the arrival has imagined the arrival of a cargo of good cheer, sprend out before the eyes of the skeek and well-fed Abbot, on the steps of the Abbey cloister, by the rough old wenther-benten peasant, who is the benerer of them. There is remison, game, and poultry of various kinds, not as we see it now-adnys, spoiled of its natural garb and ready for the spit, but, as then presented, dressed by the hand of nature in all their beauteous furs and feathers, which furnish to the exquisite pencil of this painter the happiest field for the display of his unequalled talent in painting these objects. A rustic bey and girl are also the bearers of fish and fowl, alike shining with the sparkle of nature's own touch, to a degree exceeding perhaps any former specimen even from his hand. The holy man is deeply engaged in rending the letter of advice, particularizing, no doubt, the rich catalogue of good things befere him; and behind him waits a servitor, with cordials on a salver, lest his reverence's spirits should give way under too long fasting. A couple of dogs fill up one corner of the picture, and harmonize well with the sentiment and the scene. We believe that this is the most extensive composition which Mr. Landser has yet attempted, and we venture to pronounce it completely successful; and we envy the noble owner his feelings on first seeing his treasure, when attending their Majes-ties to the private view,—the picture having been painted during his

ties to the private view,—the picture having been painted during his Grace's visit to the Continent,

We have three other pictures by Mr. Landberg:—A Portrait of a Horse, the property of Mr. Wigham (the surprising picture of three of Mr. Wigham) shores exhibited last year in the School of Painting, no one can forget); A Highland Breatfust,—a group of field-dogs round a knil-pot; and A Colley Dog rescuing a Sheep from a Snow-drift; all beautifully painted, but the last in particular, in which the colouring, character, and expression are admirable, and distinct exampled. the interest complete.

Mr. Turnen's pictures of this year are among the most carefully Mr. I URNER'S pictures of this year are among the most carefully wrought of any of his productions; and as they unquestionably are in a very high degree ideal in their effects, their exquisite beauty will be best appreciated by those whose tastes have led them to indulge the wanderings of imagination, and whose minds are awakened to the endless varieties, and the indescribable beauties of nature. We are not among the thick-and-thin supporters, and indiscriminate admirers of this eminent painter's works; though we do not hesitate to pronounce their quality to be of the highest order—and when was genius of that calibre unaccompanied with flights and flashes

that sometimes astonish the weak minds of the uninspired.

The public demand, which is almost insatiable, for the works of The public demand, which is diffusion instantially for the works of the works of warming and size, is a strong proof of their attractions; and he may fairly be ranked among those knights errant who go all lengths in the cause of Beauty. Her humble and meek sister, Truth, is too apt to be neglected by him; but she finds refuge elsewhere, as we shall hereafter shew. He rather says, with the poet

"Let Fiction come—upon her vagrant wings
Wafting ten thousand colours through the air,
Which by the glances of her magic eye
She blends and shifts at will through countless forms;
Her wild creation!"

Here are five pictures from his master-hand, two of them purely

the offspring of his own taste and fancy. The Fountain of Indolence the offspring of his own taste and fancy. The Fountain of Indolence (which, however, does not convey to our minds a very clear idea), and The Golden Bough—in which his object appears to have been to represent to the outward eye the most unbounded distance, the most dazzling skies, with magic beauties of every fancied form and colour, "surpassing fair," all which he has accomplished with a brilliancy and tenderness of effect, and refinement of taste, exceeding all his predecessors. The picture of Venice, we think spotty and inharmonious, however beautiful in parts; but in The Wreckers we find a high degree of excellence, and, on the whole, true to nature. St. Michael's Mount seems to be a favourite subject with this artist, though not to our minds, a very favourable one; at the same time. though not, to our minds, a very favourable one; at the same time the view, which was engraved, in "the Southern Coast of England," was one of the happiest efforts of his pencil for grandeur and beauty, and still true to nature in form and effect; the present is, to our minds, too dreamy, and though such "dreams may come," "we hold it not hones!" to have them thus set down as scenes of real life. In representations of local scenery we cannot so well brook the absence of truth and nature as in those that are the result of poetical inspira-

We shall next week resume our remarks, and call the attention of our readers to the portraits, among which are some which do great honour to the artists from whose pencils they are derived. The PRE-SIDENT, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. PICKERSGILL, stand pre-eminent.

IT becomes necessary, as matter of history to publish the following CONFIDENTIAL letter, addressed by the Marquess of Anglesev to His Malesty's Ministers—the document itself is curious, its publicity still more so; but most of all are curious the utter ignorance of Lord Althorp of the existence of such a letter, and the denial of its existence, as Lord Althorp anys, by Lord Grev:—

Foreseeing that the affairs of Ireland must occupy an important share of the earliest deliberations in a reformed House of Commons, I take the occasion of my colleagues again assembling to impress on their attention the subject of a letter addressed by me to Lord Grev on the 1st of August last. That letter was a repetition of the suggestions which I felt it my duty to make at different periods for many months preceding, in reference to some large measures of justice towards this country.

Every day's experience during that period, and still more since the date of that letter, strengthens the views which I felt is submitted, and shows more clearly the necessity of such concessions, as well as the danger of their further delay. I admit that its state is the chief manugat the difficulties, I maintain that its relief is the first duty of the Government. For some, though not for all, of the essentials in that relief I beg leave to refer to my letter above mentioned, containing a list of measures I proposed, from which, with the important exception of the Processions' Bill, little deduction has since been made.

respect to Preima ; out while I admit that is relief is the first duty also in that relief is the first duty also in that relief is the first duty also in that relief I beg leave to refer to go better high the mentioned, containing a list of measures I proposed; from which, with the important exception of the Processions' Bill, little deduction has since been made.

First and foremost in importance, and in its immediate pressure, is the question of a reform in the Protestant Church of Ireland. 'This Establishment, which at all times far exceeded the religious wants of mainly on the ground that it served the temporal use of consolidating the connection of the two countries. But this service it no longer performs. Instead of strengthening the connection it weakens it. Any Government henceforth pledged to maintain that Establishment as it now exists must be brought into constant and pernaneut collision with public opinion and the projections and passions of the frist constant and pernaneut collision with public opinion and the projections and passions of the frist community that the continuance of this Establishment in its temporal condition, it is impossible for me not to see that the prevailing resistance to its legal pecuniary claims is only symptomatic of a deep-rooted and wide-syread conviction in the minds of the Irish community that the continuance of this Establishment in its present extent and splendour is no longer justified by the condition of the Irish community that the continuance of this Establishment in its present extent and splendour is no longer justified by the condition of prostices and the strength of the Irish people upon this subject; and f am equally inpressed with the apprehension that, unless the Parlian for the Irish and the second of the Irish people upon this subject; and f am equally inpressed with the apprehension that, unless the Parlian for a second of the Irish people upon this subject; and f am equally inpressed win the apprehension that, unless the Parlian for a second of the I

provision for the Catholic Clergy, accompanied by an extensive reform in the Establishment at Maynooth, appears to me to rank, perhaps, next in importance to the adjustment of the Protestant Church. I shall be prepared at any time to furnish the necessary details upon the subject, and feel assured that they will be found to justify my own conviction that the present dependent state of the Catholic Church, and the actual cheracter and temper of its priest-hood, resulting from the original defects in the College of Maynooth, sare prominent amongst the concurring causes which diffuse through this country a spirit of disquiet and distrust in the anthyrities, and which, if not removed, threaten before long to leave the King's Government in Ireland, without any party but the King's troops. Whilst I urge thus distinctly upon the Ministry the pressing claims of this country to their prompt interposition, they will not mistake the tone ofearnestness for that of complaint. I do not forget that it was the chief calamity of the present Government to have received Ireland from other hands, suffering and agitated as it has since continued; nor when I advert to the events of its history can I altogether dismiss the impression, that some such ordeal of agitation as we have witnessed was inevitable. The paramount importance of Catholic emancipation had so absorbed the attention of the nation as to leave it little time for exploring its other grievances. That great measure at length was passed, but coupled with a fatal admission that it was a surrender to force, not a concession to justice. This produced its full deleterions effect in Ireland; and when we came into office we found her popular leaders seeing very clearly that much remained to beredressed, but animated by a seditious confidence in the efficacy of clamorous demands and threats of physical force for the attainment of even justifiable objects. This sprint was in fierce operation when I arrived, at the close of the year 1830, to resume the Government of Ireland. I fou

(Signed) Phænix Park, October 9, 1832.

WE are indebted to Messrs. PARBURY, ALLEN, and Co., o Leadenhall-street, for the following précis of Indian intelli-

The Governor-General has answered private inquiries on the sub-ject of remittances, that any amount of advances required by the trade of Calcutta would continue to be made as in former years. The station of Bancoorah is to be abolished as a Sudder station;

it is reported that Hazareebaugh is likely to become a military station

At a sale of some shares of the Oriental Life and Hope Marine Insurance Offices, belonging to members of the late firm of Fergus and Co., the latter sold for Rs. 570 to 900; the former for Rs. 2,000 to

2,260, shewing the very prosperous state of both these concerns.

'A meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Alexander and Co. took place on the 19th of December, at which the amount of assets on hand that day was declared to be 23,38,633 rupees, whereof 4,68,565 consisted of balances, deposits, and Company's paper and bills sent to London for realisation.

to London for realisation.

On the 21st December, a petition was presented to the Insolvent Court, on behalf of the assignees of this firm, praying for liberty to carry on the working of certain factories until January 1825, stating that the working of them had produced a clear profit to the estate of seven lacs.—Another petition prayed that the Court would order the management of the estate to be conducted on a less expensive scale. Both petitions were ordered to be considered on the 12th January.

At a meeting of the creditors of the firm, convened on the 2d of January.

At a meeting of the creditors of the firm, convened on the 2d of January, under order of the Court, the assignees were called upon for a report on the assets, which was furnished, but they declined giving an opinion as to the value of the debts due to the estate, since it could not approximate to accuracy; and also to give the details of the compromises of debts. The law expenses had amounted to 9,948 rupees, the expenses from the 10th of January to the 10th of December, 1833, to 90,000 rupees. A Committee of auditors was appointed to examine the reluminary accounts and papers laid on the table. to examine the volumnious accounts and papers laid on the table.

The meeting also resolved that there should be one paid assigned (Mr. Birkinyoung), to receive 5 per cent. on all dividends, to enable him to pay himself and all expenses save law charges, in lieu of the present mode of remuneration. Mr. Patton and Mr. Dick were appointed unpaid assignees. The paid assignee (Mr. Birkinyoung) was pressed to say whether the money realised would afford a divi-dend; he replied, "I should think not."

The Indigo factories and shares of Fergusson and Co.'s estate advertised for sale.

At a meeting of creditors of this firm, on the 3d January, it was agreed, after much discussion and conflict of proposals, that the paid assignee should be allowed 4 per cent. on the whole dividends, paying all except law expenses.

The failure of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. was an-

nounced on the 10th of January, when, at a special Insolvent Court, nounced on the 10th of January, when, at a special Insolvent Court, as petition was presented from the partners, praying for the benefit of the Act, supported by affidavit, stating that they were ready to assign property to the amount of half the debts of the firm. A meeting of creditors was held on the 11th, when Mr. Mackintyre was elected sole assignae, on an allowance of 4 per cent. on the dividends to cover all expenses (except law charges), including Rs. 1,200 a month to the two partners, Messrs. Brown and Cullen. The following rough statement was read by the Chairman:—Estimated amount of net debts due by the firm on the 1st of January, 1834, after providing for mortgages and the advances made by the Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank on deposits of indigo, Rs. 1,16,00,000. Estimated amount of assets, Rs. 1,28,00,000.

Some changes were about to be adopted in the Bank of Bengal, the most important of which is the transfer to the bank of all Government payments now made at the general Treasury.

By a Government notice, dated December 19th, the promissory notes of the loan of 1825-26, Nos. 721 to 1,150 inclusive, will be discharged on the 20th of March. Non-residents are allowed the conditional transfer of notes to the Four per Cent. Loan of 1831 for one

Letters had been received from Dr. Gerard, at Candahar, on his way to Calcutta, giving satisfactory accounts of his proceedings and

adventures. He was in excellent health, and expected to reach Sim- second son of the Marquess of Westminster, is alive and lah in Januar

a in January.

A suggestion for a rail-road or canal between the Sutlej and the

Jumna is undergoing discussion in the papers.

Statements of the 7th Laudable Society, and the 13th Supple Laudable Society, were published on the 3d January, whence it appeared that the value of the former was Rs. 2,535 per share, over and above the advance of Rs. 4,000; and of the latter, Rs. 1,636 per

 Λ General Meeting of the Steam Fund subscribers took place on the 7th of January, when it was agreed to accept the Government offer of the Forbes, and run her for three voyages between Calcutta and Suez, and to appropriate 4,000 rupees to enable Mr. Waghorn to proceed to England via Egypt, for the purpose of promoting permanent steam communication. A long Report was read, in which the amount of subscriptions was stated to be 1,59,400 rupees; it holds out a prospect of a permanent establishment of steam communication with England.

The Governor-General was to proceed to Madras on the 20th of

January, having abandoned his intention of going to Arracan.

The indigo market had declined; buyers were backward, and prices had fallen from Rs. 10 to 20 per maund. The importations up to January 3d inclusive were f. mds. 72,745; those of last year, at the od, were f. mds. 86,315. Extensive shipments were in progress, under advances for bills on London at the exchange of 2s. 24d. to 2s. 3d. per rupee, by way of remittance

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
To Buy.] January 9, 1834. [To Sell. Prem. 21 0 Remittable	
Prem. 21 6 Remittable	
2 8 1st, or Old 5 per Cent. Loan, 1st Class 2 0	
1 4 Ditto 2d Class 0 12	
0 8 Ditto 3d Class 0 4	
0 4 2d 5 per Cent. Loan, from No. 251 to 1,150 Par.	
Prem. 4 0 2d, or middle 5 per Cent. Loan 0 4 Prem. 4 12 3d, or New ditto 4 4	
Disct. 0 8 4 per Cent. Loan, Rs	
Prem. 4,100 Bank of Bengal Shares	
COURSE OF EXCHANGE.	
Buy.] Calcutta. [Sell.	
1 94 Government Bills, 12 months' date	
1 10 Other Public Bills 1 11	
1 11 Private Bills, 6 months' sight 2 04	
BANK OF BENGAL RATES.	
Discount on Private Bills	
Ditto on Government and Salary Bills 4 0	
Interest on Loans on Deposit	
At Bombay a meeting of shipowners and merchants took place	οτ

At Bombay a meeting of shipowners and merchants took place on the 23d of December to consider the Government proposition to render Bombay a general entrepot of China goods for the English market. The proposal was unanimously agreed to.

Things are smuggled through the Reformed Parliament, and nobody knows what is doing. Just conceive the following to be a

"A Bill, now before the House of Commons, provides that any person convicted of drunkenness, either on the view of the justice, or on the contession of the party, or on the contess, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, or be detained in custody for a time not exceeding its hours."

—Blest shades of Fox and Sheridan, hear this Whig enactment!

We are quite sure it can never be an enactment—the Lords will throw it out. To be sure, the influence of the Chancellor may get it through, because his abhorrence of drunkenness is known; but we trust that his Lordship will be tender towards those who have not in them the spirit of abstemiousness.

We last week noticed the bet, made by an actor of the name of SLOMAN, with the joke of what has become a very jocose periodical (the New Monthly Magazine), upon this quick SLOMAN'S name. We are enabled, by borrowing from that admirably conducted paper, The Kentish Observer, to announce the triumph of this galloping

The Kentish Observer, to announce the triumph of this galloping Thespian:—

"MAIDSTONETHEATRE.—MR. SLOMAN'S WAGER.—Thursday night was the last night of performance at this theatre, which will now be closed for two years. The pieces selected were—Love in Humble Life, The Hum Devils, and The Interius. The particulars of Mr. SLOMAN'S wager were, that he should perform Ton, in the latter piece, at Canterbury, Rochester, and Maidstone, within five hours. This feat, of course, required great expedition in travelling, and a chaise and four was the mode by which Mr. S. effected this part of his performance. The theatre was well filled, and great anxiety was munifested as the time of his arrival approached. At a quarter before eleven o'clock the chaise and four entered Maidstone at a dashing pace, and on his arrival becoming known many persons rubed from the boxes into the lobby of the theatre to welcome him. At this moment the greatest confusion prevailed, and nothing could possibly be heard from the stage. One would have thought, by the interesting buzzing that prevailed, that the audience had undertuken to annuse the performers, for it continued without intermission from the time Mr. SLOMAN arrived till he appeared on the stage, when it merged into one of the most enthusiastic thunder claps of applause that it has ever been our lot to witness; and it took some minutes to give sufficient vent to it before he could commence his part. He appeared in high spirits. The audience evidently saw everything coleur de rose, and every point was caught up and complimented. He was encored in 'Mvn a man weds,' and went through the character of Tom with his accustomed vivacity and humour. After Mr. Crasswerk had been encored in a manical hornipie—Mr. Stoman appeared to offer his farewell address. He was evidently much affected, and briefly, but heartily thanked the Maidstone public for their liberal support—wishing them health and prosperity till he should have the pleasure of meeting them again, two years hence. The audience greete

The French, who in matters of taste invariably set us a bright example, are about to teach us a new luxury in the shape of perambu-lating coffee-houses. Omnibuses of the largest size are now fitting up in Paris, intended for the use of those who laudably wishing to do two things at once, will have the opportunity of moving from one point to another, while eating their dinner, or luxuriating over their tasse de cafe. A constant supply of ready-cooked dishes, continually kept warm, will be contained in each. They will have certain depots where fresh supplies may be procured, and thus the peripatetic gourmand has only to ster in and at once refresh his limbs and his appetite.—If this scheme be adopted in London, the Cocknies will borrow and spoil the Latin proverb, and call the vehicle—" Maw's Omnibus."

The undermentioned gentlemen were on Friday called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, viz.:—J. W. SMITH, Esq.; T. H. INGRAM, Esq.; E. V. SCHAH, Esq.; and A. W. REYNARD, Esq.

The following gentlemen were on Friday called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn:—P. F. O'Malley, Esq.; P. Twells, Esq.; W. Mitchell, Esq.; J. W. Hill, Esq.; C. Richirdson, Esq.; and E. C. Stevens, Esq.

We understand that a sergeant of Marines, named STRATTON, formerly of this, but now of the Portsmouth division, has been de-clared the heir-at-law to the titles and estates of the Earldom of clared the neit-al-law to the titles and estates of the Laricolm of Wilton, by the demise of the late Earl, who died about three weeks since. The estates are said to be worth 40,0001. a year!—Decouport Telegraph.—This is very surprising, and, like the generality of newspaper intelligence, false. The excellent Earl of Wilton, the

and as purely Conservative as ever. So the sergeant, wherever had is, may tell his story "to the Marines," for the sailors will not believe him.

CAUTION TO PUBLICANS.—TRADES' Unions.—Lately, at the box rough of Higham Ferrers, Thomas Denrons, as person licensed to sell beer, was convicted before S. Allen, Esq., Mayor, and J. Sernov, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the said borough, for permitting a meeting of the Trades' Union society, being an unlawful combination and confederacy, within the meaning of an Act of Parliament passed in the 57th year of the reign of his late Majesty George III., to be held at his house, and his license was adjudged to be forfeited to be held at his house, and his license for such offence.—Sherborne Journal.

It is believed that 20,000 men are thrown out of work by the strike among the tailors. These receive an allowance of is. a day from the Trades' Union funds; amounting thus to 1,000l. a day, or 300,000l. Trades' Union funds; amounting thus to 1,0001. a day, or 300,0001. a day, or 300,0001. a day or 300,0001. a day or 300,0001. a day or 300,0001. a day or 300,0001. This most wretched and contemptible class of rebels have disclaimed any political feeling,—this is false; the whole thing is engendered in-a political feeling. But the drivellers are not aware of the source whence their dissatisfaction springs. Who cares for the power of the working classes—Fools! Let them stop making breeches; we will buy our breeches from the Continent, and these idiots must starve—starving will lead them to violence and robbery; the law we will only our orecenter from the Conduction, and these most sum; starve,—starving will lead them to violence and robbery: the law will hang them, or the troops will ride over them. Do not these fook know that they live by their betters, and that if their betters an injured, the injury must, in a tenfold degree, be visited upon them.

Preparations have been for some time making at Holyrood House for his Majesty's Commissioner in the General Assembly, Lord BELHAVEN, who is to hold his levees and give his dimers in the Royal apartments there. This gave rise to a report that their Ma-JESTIES intended to visit Scotland in the course of the summer, and that these preparations were for their reception at the Palace. It is, however, understood, that at present his Majesty has no intention of visiting Scotland.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Lord CRAFGER His Lordship had long enjoyed good health, but was on Saturday last suddenly attacked by apoplexy and palsy at Lundin House, Leven, where he died on Thursday night at nine o'clock. He was in his 80th year.—It is understood that Mr. Jeffrey will be raised to the vacant seat on the Bench in Scotland.

The protracted debate in the Chamber of Deputies respecting the Supplies demanded for Algiers, ended by 150,000 francs being voted, a reduction of 250,000 francs on the demand of the Minister of War. The Constitutionnel says, that after the result of the debate, the Preident of the Council openly declared his intention to propose at the commencement of the next Session a general plan for the occupati of the Regency of Algiers; and it is added that one of the members of the African Committee has been charged by the President of the Council to prepare a Constitution, which is to form, in fact, the charter of this part of the territory of France.

A letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, dated March 24th, says: "Our affairs are becoming daily more and more complicated. M. DUHAMEL, the Russian Consul General, before he would do any offrial act, required a written declaration from MEHEMET ALL, avowing his submission to the Porte. Thus, on the very first pretence—and it will not be very long before one presents itself—Russia will coma forward as arbitrator between Egypt and the Ottoman Porte. It is stated that very considerable corps of Russians are assembled in Russian Armenia. The Pacha has, on his part, intimated to the French and English Consuls his intention to render all European stablished in Egypt subject to his civil, commercial, and criminal laws."

Country attorneys continue to advertise themselves as having been appointed "to take acknowledgments of the deeds of married women," so that the fair sex seem likely to undergo a pretty extensive and strict confessional.

The second reading of the Bill to enable the London and West minster Bank to sue and be sued through their Manager, was care n the House of Commons on Wednesday morning, by a large majority.

The Edinburgh papers inform us that great crowds were ing in Princes-street and on the bridge for the arrival of the Pert coach with the latest intelligence of the Perthshire election. it was announced that Sir George Murray stood at the head of the poll up to the departure of the conch, a simultaneous cheer burst forth from the assembled multitude, and continued for several ninutes.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—The widow of Cook, executed at York 08 Saturday, for a robbery and outrage near Thirsk, favoured the exe-cutioner who had hanged her husband with her company to tea the ame afternoon.

The London and Birmingham Railway may now be said to be urly launched. Tenders have been accepted for executing the first fairly launched. Tenders have been accepted for executing the first twenty-one miles from London in the period of two years, this being in many respects the most expensive part of the line. The next compared tracts will comprise the district between Coventry and Birmingham.

The " Dancing master" is abroad in the county of Worces The following announcement is conspicuously exhibited in the window of a tailor, residing in a parish not far distant from Stourport:

"Dancing tawt hear hat a penny a week; them as walse a apent more;" and an eye witness declares it to be a fact that the nailer more; and an eye witness declares it to be a fact that the mates, colliers, &c., employed at the works in the neighbourhood, weekly resort in numbers to this "establishment" for the purpose of initial tion in the saltatory art.

The sudden departure, says the Salisbury Journal, of a lady from Weymouth, on a party of pleasure to France, has formed the topic of a good deal of conversation.

The advices from Jamaica, which come down to the 31st of Mar-The advices from Jamaica, which come down to the sisted. The represent the state of the negro population as unsatisfactory. The blacks work very unwillingly, and the consequence is that in many instances the crops are going back, because the labourers will not exert themselves in gathering them in. If the spring rains set in exert themselves in gathering them in. The before the negroes have performed this necessary work much sugar will be lost.

It is stated as a singular fact, that if a plant is drooping or dying in a hot-house, it is almost sure to recover if you place a plant of ch

By advices from Rio Janeiro it is stated that the cultivation of by advices from Rio Janeiro it is stated that the cultivatum sugar in the Brazils had increased, of late years, in an extraordinary degree, the last crop amounting to not less than ainety millions of pounds. The drought, however, which had prevailed for eight months in the provinces, had much injured the crop of the present

The whole of the personal estate of the late Marquess of BREAD The whole of the personal estate of the late Marquess of Bread-Manns, exceeding, it is said, 300,0001., has been directed by his will to accumulate, at a compound interest, for twenty years, and at the end of that period to be laid out in estates, which are to be added to the entailed property, which has come into possession of the present Marquess by his father's death. A small landed estate has been left to each of the Marquess's daughters—the Marchioness of Chandos and Lady ELIZABETH PRINGLE.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT STOCK.—The notice relative to the reduction of the Four per Cents. of 1826 was on Wedgesday communicated to the Bank of England from the Treasury

relative to the reduction of the Four per Cents. of 1826 was on Wedgesday communicated to the Bank of England from the Treasury Chambers. The following is a copy of the notice:—

"All holders of Four per Cent. Annuities, 1826, who shall not ingify their dissent, shall have for every one hundred pounds of the said Four per Cents. one hundred pounds of the new Three and a Half per Cent. Annuities, dividends upon which shall be payable he sho of January in each year.

"The said new Three and a Half per Cent. Annuities shall be added to, and consolidated with, the existing new Three and a Half per Cent. Annuities, and not to be liable to redemption until the 5th of January, 1840. The holders of Four per Cent. Annuities, 1826, to receive the half year's dividend, which will be due thereon on the 10th of October, 1834; and the first dividend, namely, one quarter of year's dividend, to be payable upon the said new Three and a Half per Cent. Annuities, on the 5th of January, 1835.

"Books will be opened at the Bank of England, on Thursday, the sho of May, to Wednesday, the 28th of May, both days inclusive, for receiving notices, by themselves or their agents, of those persons who may be desirous of dissenting.

"Persons who shall be out of the United Kingdom during the whole of such period shall, in such case, be permitted to express their dissent at any time before the 6th of July; and any person who may be in any other part of the world except Europe to be permitted to express not signifying their dissent within those periods before mentioned will be deemed to have assented.

"Persons signifying their dissent within those periods before mentioned will be deemed to have assented.

"Persons signifying their dissent within those periods before mentioned will be that the same that many effect."

"Teasury Chambers, May 1, 1834."

may direct.
"Treasury Chambers, May 1, 1834."

It may not be unamusing to our readers to know, that the effect of this proposal, as regards the stockholders and the Government, would

Total to be given for £100 4 per Cents. 100 16 11 he annual interest on—

£100 Reduced is ... £3 0 0 Long Annuity ... 0 11 6 3 11 6

Consequently, the Government would save 8s. 6d. per cent. per an num on the whole amount of the 4 per Cents., which, assumin that to be 11,000,0001., will be about 47,0001. per annum.

The appointment of Receiver-General of Taxes for the county of ecome vacant by the death of Sir William Jervis Twys DEN. Bart.

The following morceau may be seen in a window not a hundred miles from the Market-place, Sarum:—"Havannah cigars, Prime Dunk butter, Superior cart grease, and depository for Bibles and Testaments. N.B. Brick dust and mops.

Mr. Jones, who had for many years filled the office of Marshal of the King's Bench prison, died on Sunday hast. The situation is worth about 2000l. a-year. Thomas Chaptan, Esq., the Assistant-Master of the Court, has been appointed to the vacuat office.

We regret to announce the death of the Countess Wallewski (formerly Lady Caroline Montagu, the youngest daughter of the Countess of Sarweigh, which unexpected event took place in Paris a few days ago. Her Ladyship had recently been comfined with her second infant, and was considered to be doing well, when a sudden change took place, arising from what is generally termed milk fever. The Countess of Sarweigh was with her daughter at the time of her death. Both children are living, and in good health.

The first steno of the collisk on Bromsgrove Liekey, to the memory of the late Earl of Plymorth, will be haid on the 15th inst., by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, Lord Livitieron.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held a meeting of the Privy Council on Monday hat, when it was decided to put three baronies of the county of Westmeath under the Coercion Act.

The Most Rev. Dr. Oliver Keelly, Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, died at Albano, near Rouge on the 18th ult.

The Most Rev. Dr. OLIVER KELLY, Catholic Archbishop of Tuam died at Albano, near Rome, on the 18th ult.

JEROME BOMAPARTE is coming to England. Lucten and Joseph are already here.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. John Smith, late Vicar of Dunmow, has succeeded Sir Cokeley in the Vicar of Dunmow, has succeeded Sir Cokeley in the Vicarage of Ealing; and the Rev. Mr. MAJENDIB, United Otherheaders, succeeds to the Vicarage of Dunmow. The Rev. Accuracy of Ealing; and the Rev. Mr. MAJENDIB, Sams; Fakenham, Sulfolk, void by the resignation of the Rev. Fr. Roy has been instituted to the Rectory of Great Fakenham, Sulfolk, void by the resignation of the Rev. T. HOMAS WOODWARD, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, have instituted by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, to the factory of Hopton Wafers, county of Salop, wacant by the resignation of the Rev. C. Walcot, M.A.: patron, T. Bottield, Ess. been lately vacated by the Dean of Lichfield, is given to the Rev. W. MALER, A.M.

The Rev. Gronge Park Learnsham of Thinite Charles. Over.

Walking A.M.

MAKER A.M.

The Inc. George Park, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Over by Maker A.M.

The Inc. George Park, Incumbent of Hawkshead, vacant on the resignation of the Rev. Lorick Cooper: Patron, Lord Holland, Therefore of the Duchy.

The Rev. Mr. Gerer, Incumbent of the New Chapel, Gateforth, as Rev. Mr. Gerer, Incumbent of the New Chapel, Gateforth, as Rev. Mr. Gerer, Incumbent of the New Chapel, Gateforth, as Rev. Mr. Gerer, Incumbent of the New Chapel, Gateforth, as Rev. Mr. Gerer, Incumbent of the New Chapel, Gateforth, as Rev. Mr. Gerer, Incumbent of the New Chapel, Gateforth, as Rev. Mr. Gerer, Incumbent of the New Chapel, Gateforth, as Rev. Mr. Gerer, Incumbent of the New Chapel, Gateforth, as Rev. B. Maddy, A.M. has been presented to the Perpetual Engy of Albrighton, near Shrewsbury: Patron, Wm. Spurrier, The Rev. Love. Forwards has been presented, by the Bishop of

eRev. JOHN EDMEADES has been presented, by the Bishop of curry, to the living of Sharncolt, Wilts.

With deep regret we announce the decease of the Rev. John Davison, Prebension Working and Cheltenham on Threslay, after a long lilness, and working the Cheltenham on Threslay, after a long lilness, and amiable qualifier of his heart will cause him to be long and justly many allows and numerous (Irnity—Mr. Davison was installed a Pred Rev. 1988). The Rev. Pred Vivar of Berry Pouncroy.

At Blow Ylaos. Penton, Vicar of Wellow, Hants.

Which are the Rev. Policy Bell, for 53 years Rector of that the Rev. Open and Wellow, Hants.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred upon Wm. John Burchell, Esq., the African traveller.
The number of numbers of members of convocation and Bachelors in Civil Law, attached to the Oxford Declaration against the admissions of Dissenters to the University, amounted this day, at four o'clock, to one thousand three hundred and seventy six.
CAMBRIDER, MAY 9—On Saturday last the Rev. Richard Newton Adams, D.D. Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, was elected to the office of Lady Margaret's preacher, in the room of the late Rev. W. Jones.
The following:

The following is a copy of the petition which will be offered to the enate this day:—

Senate this day:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge,

Sheweth,—That your petitioners view with the greatest anxiety and alarm the Bill which has been recently introduced into your Honourable House, entituled "A Bill to remove cerain disabilities which prevent some classes of his Majesty's subjects from resorting to the Universities of England, and proceeding to degrees therein."

That was actificates area fermly convinced, that instruction in the

to the Universities of England, and proceeding to degrees therein."

That your petitioners are firmly convinced, that instruction in the Christian faith ought to hold the first place in the education of youth, and that to carry this primary object into effect, an uniformity of religious tenets and observances is indispensably requisite.

That these principles have ever been recognised by this University, and that subsequently to the Reformation, various provisions have been made by the Legislature as well as by the University itself, for the purpose of maintaining amongst all its members a conformity to the tenets of the Church of England.

the ienets of the Church of England.

That this Bill proposes to make it "lawful for all his Majesty's subjects to enter and matriculate in the Universities of England, and to receive and enjoy all degrees in learning conferred therein, (degrees in Divinity alone excepted) without being required to subscribe any articles of religion, or to make any declaration of religious opinious respecting particular modes of faith and worship, provided such applicans be of unexceptionable moral character, and of competent knowledge, and willing to conform to such rules of discipline as are or shall be established by the authorities of the several Colleges or Halls."

Halls."

That in the event of this Bill being passed into a lnw, the University will necessarily cease to be an institution for the education of youth in the principles of the Church of England, and thereby its most important object will be entirely frustrated.

That the open recognition of dissent within the University, will either be a continued source of religious controversies and contentions, detrimental to its studies, and destructive of its internal peace, or will introduce an indifference to religion itself, the consequences of which would be still more fatal.

which would be still more fatal.

Under a deep conviction of the evils which this Bill, if carried into effect, would inflict upon the Universities, the Established Church, and the community at large, in their dearest and most important interests, your petitioners humbly, and most earnestly pray, that your Honourable House will not give its sanction to the measure now proposed, and that this Bill may not pass into a law.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

interests, your petitioners himbly, and most earnestly pray, that your Honourable Honse will not give its sanction to the measure now proposed, and that this Bill may not pass into a law.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sons or THE CLERGY.—Friday being the Anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, a splendid selection of anthems, &c. was periting the son of the Clergy, a splendid selection of anthems, &c. was periting the son of the Clergy, a splendid selection of anthems, &c. was periting the son of the Clergy, a splendid selection of anthems, &c. was periting the son of the Royal cortere arrived; and from the namuer in which the sends for their accommodation were arranged, the comp d'orld was highly attractive. At a little after one, her Majesty attended by her suite, the standard of the standard and the

ASYLUM FORMON AND DOMESTIC IAPE OFFICE.

70, Cornhill, and 3, Waterio-piece, London.

Betablished in 1824, to meet the wants of the trading part of the population by undertaking assurances on the lives of those who visit tropical and unhealthy climates.

The Honourable William Frase, Chairman.
Colonel Lushington, C. 3, 1989, Chairman.
Clonel Lushington, C. 3, 1989, Chairman.
Colonel Lushington, C. 3, 1989, Chairman.
Colonel Lushington, C. 3, 1989, Chairman.
Foster Reynolds, Esq.
William Pratt, Esq.
John Kymer, Beq.
Francis Kemble, Reg.
Francis Kemble, Reg.
G. Farron, Esq., Resident Director.
PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Ferguson.
SURGEONS.—H. Mawy, Esq., Fis.S, and T. Callaway, Esq.
A. N. ORIGIN AL SYSTEM for domestic assurance, on ascending and decereding review of premium, at the lowest rates ever published, the more fully to extend to the Public the penuitary advantages of the Institution, the Director accept, from any of hose assured for the whole period of life at one even rate, only two-thirds of the full premium, leaving the balance to accumulate at interest at 4 per cent. to the deducted from the sum assured.
PREGNANCY, INFIRM HEALTH, AND OLD AGE.
Femiles need not appear; the trates for diseases are moderate, and Policies granted to persons of advanced age.
Granted to persons of advanced age.
Granted to persons of advanced age.
Glass 2.—Resident in the other more unhealthy parts of Europe, with liberty-to-voyage to all ports in the Mediterranean within the limits of that quarter of the Globe, the Balice, and the North Sea.
Class 3.—Military and naval men, at an even premium for all services.
Class 4.—To voyage to, and reside at, Madeira, the Canary Idands, and any place on the Continent of America, and the Onesta.

Class 4.—To voyage to the continuous continuous control of the Coast of South America.

Class 5.—To voyage to, and reside in, all countries on the Pacific Coast of South America.

Class 5.—To voyage to, and reside in, all countries on the Pacific Coast of South America, Australia, and Polynesia China, for commercial surpasses, and officers employed by the Honourable East India Company, in a civilor military capacity.

Class 7.—To the West India Islands—Hirtish and Poreign, and the Aliandic Coast of Mexico, divided into classes according to the comparative salubrity of those settlements.

DELICAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard-street and Spring Gardens.

DELICAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard-street and Spring Gardens.

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William Stabley Clarke, Esq. F.R.S.
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ADVAN Exp.
ADVAN Monkhouse Tate, Jan., Secretary,
APVAN Exp.
Averylow rate of Profess OfFERED By Tills see and indidences of life, by which the same amount required by other Offices to insure 2:1000, will accepte 2:1200 whether the claim arise sooner or later, and without the liabilities of a laritarchip.
Permission to pass, in decked vessels, along the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, and between them and the opposite shore from Hamburg to Bondeaux.

Kanitable Considerations given for the surrender of Policies in cases where its may be desirable to discontinue the Insurances.

VALUABLE REBERGID EST_TER ener Niton, in the ISLE of WIGHT.—To he Sold by AUCTION, by Mr FRANCIS PITTS, at the White Lion Inn, Niton, on THURSDAY, the 22d of MAY, 1884, at Four o'Clock in the affernance.

Niton, on THURSDAY, the 22d of MAY, 1884, at Four o'Clock in the affernoon, nuclet the Conditions then produced.

VERY DESHKABLE PROPERTY, called STRATTLE,
situate at a short distance from the Underclift, between Whitwell and
Niton, in the 1ste of Wight; comprising a substantially stone built Dwellbachouse, Barn, Stable, and all requisite out-buildines, with about 20 acress-of
excellent arable and pasture Land, in a ring feuro, divided into convenient indoexcellent arable and pasture Land, in a ring feuro, divided into convenient indoexcellent arable and pasture Land, in a ring feuro, divided into convenient indoexcellent arable and pasture Land, in a ring feuro, divided into convenient indoexcellent arable and the stable of the stable of the convenient indoparty profit; it is also pleasantly situated for the exection of a Cuttage Roaderree.
Further particulars may be known on application to Mesers. Sewell, Hearn, and
Sewell, or the Auctioneer, Newport.

DUNOTTAR.

To be exposed to public SALE, within the Royal Exchange Coffeebonse, Edinouries, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1834, betwirt the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private

DUNOTTAR.

To be exposed to public SALE, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Kdinburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1883, helwist the hours of two and three o'clock in the aftermon, if not previously disposed of by private hours, of the property of the propert

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING

STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday Evening.

The official notification of the intended conversion of the Four per Cent. Stock into Three and a Half per Cents, has had some effect upon the Money Market, the Four per Cents. having fallen to 100% ½. Consols also have been buoyant, the quotation closing this afternoon at 92% ¼.

In the Foreign Market there was a panic among the holders of Spanish Bonds on Wednesday, and they fell to 31½, but they have since rallied, and closed this afternoon at 79, and closed this afternoon at 38% 37. Portuguese Bonds as 61% 107, but have since been at 79, and closed this afternoon at 78½ ½. The Northern Bonds are very firm. Dutch Five per Cents. are 96% 97; Russian Bonds, 106 to 106%; and Belgian, 98% 9½. The accounts from Mexico are of a favourable tenor, and this Stock has risen to 33% 5½. Brazilian Bonds are also on the advance.

98 per Cent. Consols, 92½ § Bana Stock.

Consols for Account, 22% %

By the Paris papers of Thursday, we learn that the French Government had received desputches from Madrid to the 1st of May, in which it was affirmed that Don Carlos had arrived at Channusea, near cantarem. After having conferred with Don Miguel, he had taken he route of Evora.

In the German papers of the 4th inst., we find that the King of Naples has announced his intention of going to France, and is bent on naking improvements in his kingdom. He has granted the English permission to found a church in Naples, for which 50,000 francs have been subscribed.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF BURLINGTON.—The Earl of Burlington died at his house in Piccadilly on Friday morning. His Lordship expired without a groon soon after one o'clock. His Lordship was in his Blst year. The grandson of the decensed (Lord Cavendish, son of Mrs. W. Cavendish, Belgrave-square), is now Earl of Burlington, and possessed of vast entailed estates. In consequence of the death of the venerable Earl, a vacancy will occur in the representation of North Derbyshire. Another singular circumstance will arise from the death of the Noble Lord. The election for Dungarvon commenced on Thursday, and was to finish on Friday. About 100 of the electors held leases under the late Noble Lord for the term of his life, and this gave them of course the right of voting as freeholders. If they had not voted on Thursday, but had reserved their suffrages until Friday, a question would arise whether their votes were good or not at the time, their freeholds having ceased with his Lordship's life. If the votes be held invalid, it will be in favour of Mr. Jacob, the repeal candidate.

Government have given Mr. Galt a pension, and have authorised him to draw most the Taxance and the candidate.

the continue time, their freeholds having ceased with his Lordship's life. If the votes be held invalid, it will be in favour of Mr. Jacob, the repeal candidate.

Government have given Mr. Galt a pension, and have authorised him to draw upon the Treasury immediately for 2001.

We understand that a singular and exceedingly important question will occupy the attention of the early sittings of next General Assembly. It is, whether those who have declared themselves opposed to the alliance of Church and State can be permitted to take their seats as members of the Supreme Court of the National Establishment of Scotland.—Caledonian Mercury.

Lord Althory's Poor Laws Amendment Bill continues to be received with the most unmitigated feeling of hostility in every quarter.

The parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, St. Glies in the Fields, Limehouse, St. Clement Danes, Mile-End Old Town, &c., have met, and recorded their decided opposition to the measure.—

At St. Clement Danes, one of the speakers. Mr. Jones, said that he would advise a kind of procession in every parish of the churchwardens and overseers, attended by the beadles; the bill should then be laid at the vestry hall-door, and kicked beyond the boundaries of the parish!!!

A novel idea has struck the management of Drury-lane; it is the

arish!!!

A novel idea has struck the management of Drury-lane; it is the reformance of the 2d part of Henry IV., with additional scenes dislaying the Coronation in Westminster Abbey, and the interior of he Abbey fitted up for the grand Musical Festival In this last it is utended to introduce above 300 performers, including among the ingers, Grisi, Tamburini, Ivanhoff, Rubini, and all our English voalists of note.

Intended to introduce above 330 performers, including among the singers, Grist, Tamburini, Ivanhoff, Rubini, and all our English vocalists of note.

Colchertera.—The Dissenters of this town had a meeting on Monday last, when they expressed themselves "grievously disappointed," at the "proposed measure professing to abolish Churchrates;" and four gentlemen delegates were chosen to go to London, for the purpose of convincing Lord Althory of its injustice.

Tander Unions.—A meeting of the Trades' Unions in this town and neighbourhood is called by handbill, headed "Liberty or Slavery," for Monday next. The "men of Nottingham and its vicinity" are directed to "march to the meeting in regular order"—to concentrate in the Market-place at one o'clock, and to proceed from thence to a large open piece of ground near the Carlton road, opposite the Rancliffe Tavern, where the chair is to be taken at two o'clock. What may be the nature of the resolutions to be proposed, the handbill does not inform us; but from what we have heard, it is very probable that resolutions, praying for the dismissal of His Majesty's Ministers, will be proposed.—Nottingham Journal.

Mantache Extra constraints — On Monday last, at Towcester, Mr. Wm. Hoare, aged 75, to Miss S. Emmit, aged 45. The bridegroom, at true votary of Cupid, was totally blind, and the bride had but one eye. The crowd assembled to witness the ceremony was immense, and every species of merriment was indulged in. The interesting pair, however, displayed the utmost nonchalance on the occasion,—the lovely bride exclaiming, "Let them laugh that loses; we are sure to laugh that wins"—adding, with a look of scorn to the many happiness."

ness."

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Vol. XIV.—No. 701.

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1834.

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ORLENDAY, CLUB.—The SECOND GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ORIGINAL CLUB for the present year, will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 19th, inst. at Two o'Clock. T. CORNISH, Secretary.

NEON FORD and CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CLUB.—The Light Hom. HENRY GOULBURN, M.P., in the Chair. 16, 8t. Janues's cause.

ANY SIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB., will be held at the Club-House, on THURSDAY, the 22d of May instant, at One o'Clock precisely. The Right Hom. HENRY GOULBURN, M.P., in the Chair. 16, 8t. Janues's cause.

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ANY SIAL MARCHING ON FORD—There will be an ELECTRICATE.

16, St. James equate,
May 8th, 18tl.

TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD—There will be an ELECTION of a SCHOLAR and an EXHIBITIONER (the latter a native of Hampshire), on MONDAY, May 28. Candidates must be above 16, and under 20 years of age, and will be required to present in person to the President certificates of baptism and testimonials of conduct, together with a Latin episite to request permission to offer themselves, at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, May 21.

permission to offer themselves, at nine of clock on Wednesday morning, May 21.

III TRCH PREFERMENT.—To be SOLLD, the next PRESENTATION to a REFORM in Sufficient production of the parties is small, the duty light, producing an income, arising from Glebe and Composition for Tithes, of between 2830 and 2830 per annum. The population of the parish is small, the duty light, and there is a fair presumption of early enjoyment. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Molloy, S. New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

TO the NOBILITY, CLERGY, and GENTRY.—A Graduate of the University of Cambridge, who distinguished himself whilet at College, is desirous of obtaining a SITTATION as TUTOR in a private Family, with the prapered of a Title for Order. The Advertiser has acquired some experience in instruction, having been engaged in tuition since he obtained his degree. Testimonials of the highest order, and unexceptionable references, will be furnished. Address J. A. B., Post Office, Wakelield.

Married CLERGY WANN M. A. of Third College.

prospect of a Title for Orders. The Advertiser has acquired some experience in instruction, having been engaged in titing since he obtained his degree. Testimonials of the highest order, and unexceptionable references, will be furnished. Address J. A. B., 70st Office, Waketeld.

A Married CLERGY MAN, M.A. of Trimity College, Cambridge, and Masser of a Grammar school, wishes to RECKIVE into his house TWO or THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS, after the 26th July. Terms, per annum, 40, 50, or 60 Guinesa, excording to the age of the Pupils, each of whom will have a separate bed. There are several Scholarships at a College in one of the Universities appropriated to Scholar educated at the School. One or two Gentlemen wishing to devote the University long Vacation to the study of Divinity. Classics, or Mathematics, can be accommodated our resonable terms. College in the control of the control of the several Scholarships at a College in one of the Universities appropriated to Scholar educated at the School. One or two Gentlemen wishing to devote the University long Vacation to the study of Divinity. Classics, or Mathematics, can be accommodated our resonable terms. College in the control of the

as the numbers are limited.

FINE HAUNCH of VENISON Dressed at the CAFE DE L'EUROPE, 9, Haymarket, on THESDAY Next, at Six o'Clock. Turtle, Soup des Galles, and the Tanaparent Pine Apple Punch, always realy. The commindal charges of the Dining Clubs, commenced in this splendid Establishment, continue to give universal estifaction.—Apartments for Families and Gentlement, Dinner and Supper Rooms for private parties.

EST BEAVER HATS, 21s.—Hats of the most approved qualities, superior colours, elegant shapes, which never spot with rain, of unequalled fineness and durability, wholesale and retail, of the Manufacturers and Patentiess. ROBERT FRANKS and CO., 140, Regent-street, and 62, Redcross-street, City.

OVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, Gustavus the Third and the Fairy Shipper.—At DRURY LANK, King Henry IV., with the Grand Musical Festival.—PRIVAVE BOXES at both Theatres to be had of W. SAMS, Bookseller to the King, St. James's-treet; of whom may be had, Boxes by the Night, for the Italian and German Opera. Private Boxes for the Adelphi, Victoria, and Surrey Theatres. Tickets for all the Morning and Evening Coacers at the King's Theatre.

4 Box at Drup Jame, Let re. £1 11 6 | A Box at Corent Garden . . . £1 11 6 A Box at Corent Garden . . . £1 11 6 A Box at Sams, St. James's-street.

Marchiones of Abercorn.
Marchiones of Comwallis.
Marchiones of Comwallis.
PATRONS.
Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.
General the Karl of Rosslyn.
Earl Howe.
Karl Manvers.
Karl Manvers.
Karl Manvers.
General Lord Hill.
Admiral Earl de Saumarez.
Admiral Earl de Saumarez.
Microcomman Str. C. Rowley.
Migretieren Str. A. Barnard.
Vice Admiral Str. C. Rowley.
Migretieren Str. A. Barnard.
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And to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are not in the slightened agree connected with another House in Oxford-attent assuming the same name, and that their OXLY ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 134, Oxford-street, near caventish-square.

**TOURNAY CARPETS,—LAPWORTH and RILEY, Manufactures to His Majesty and H. B. H. the Duchess of Kent, beg to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that they have consigned to them several heautiful TOURNAY CARPETS, which they are instructed to offer on very advantageous terms. Every description of Hritish Manufacture, of superior qualities, and unique and elegant designs. Also, some of the choicest of RENTAL CARPETS ever imported.—Warehouse, 19, 40 Hond-sterner, of superior qualities, and unique and elegant designs. Also, some of the choicest of RENTAL CARPETS ever imported.—Warehouse, 19, 40 Hond-sterner, of superior qualities, and unique and elegant designs. Also, some of the choicest of RENTAL CARPETS ever imported.—Warehouse, 19, 40 Hond-sterner, of SPRING FASHNONS in Figured and plain Gras de Naples, rich Breeade, Figured Satins, Chintz Mollins, Ferrent Gingshams, Fancy Ribbons, Gloves, Hore, &c. &c., is at Mollins, Ferrent Gingshams, Fancy Ribbons, Gloves, Hore, &c. &c., is at Mollins, Ferrent Gingshams, Fancy Ribbons, Gloves, Hore, &c. &c., is at Mollins, Ferrent Gingshams, Fancy Ribbons, Gloves, Hore, &c. &c., is at Mollins, Ferrent Gingshams, Fancy Ribbons, Gloves, Hore, &c. &c., is at Mollins, Ferrent Gingshams, Fancy Ribbons, and Woolley, late Todd's.

**THE DIAPHANE PARASOL —Patronized by H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria.—GRAWPORD, Cheapside, Imbrella and Parasol unkert, invites the Mobility, Ladice of Fashlon, and These who creally want to purchase a good Article, to inspect his Stock for the present Season. They will there find every Shape, Colour, and Pattern, now in fashion, both in London and Paris, (many of which cannot be hed at any price elsewhere,) and on terms that will give satisfaction. The DIAPHANE, SLUDING TURE, and (real) OUERN'S PA

scheme. The beam of Shares are on sale at all the Offices in London, and by the Agents in the Country.

PARMS TREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.—The LEASE of a HOUSE, at a very moderate Rent, to be DISPOSED OF, suitable for a Bachelor or very small family. Immediate possession may be had. For Cards and particulars, apply to Mr. Morris, 79, Parkstreet, Grosvenor-square.

BETWEEN DORKING and REIGATE.—To be LET, Furbark and Farm. The house contains a drawing-room 31 feet by 20, another 23 feet by 21, a diming-room 27 feet by 20, library 19 feet by 17, billiard-room, bathroom, &c. The detached offices consist of conchouse for 3 cartiages, stabling for 8 horses, dairy, and tec-house. The spering over about 300 acres will be let with the house.—The premises may be seen by application for Mr. Nash, at Retigate, or Mesers, Bany and Warren, 57, Great Russell-street, Bhoomsbury.

BLACKHEATH.—To be DISPOSED of, an UNEXPIRED TERM of 14 Years from Michaelmas next, of a convenient FAMILY HOUSE, situate on the most desirable part of Blackheath, with Conch-house and Stable, and large Garden attached. The House contains a dining-room, drawing-room, store-room, water-closet, kitchen, scullery, and coal, beer, and wine-cellurs.—The Premises may be viewed on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of nine and one; and earts for that purpose, and further particulars, may be had on application (if V better, post-paid) to Messes. Potter and Wisbon, Soliciors, I. New Cont., Temple.

MARBLE WORKS.—The Public are invited to view the

hours of nine and one; and eards for that purpose, and further particulars, may be had on application (if by letter, post-paid) to Messers. Porter and Nelson, Solicitors, I. New Yourt, Temple.

ARBLE WORKS.—The Public are invited to view the STUN MERCHANDER HOWNEY. The Public are invited to view the STUN MERCHANDER HOWNEY. COMENTY COMPANY, containing the greatest variety of CHIMNEY THE MERCHANDER HOWNEY. The Analysis of the Messer and Shop Counters; Monuments, Tablets, BATHS, Tables, and Shop Counters; Monuments, Tablets, BATHS, Tables, Messer and Shop Country Agents supplied.

Ether-street, Holywell-street, Milhank-street, Westminster.

ALE, STOULT, CIDER, &c.,—W. G. PIELD and Co. bog to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Burton and Edinaburgh Ales, Dorchester Reer, London and Dublin Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c. are in fine order for use, and, as well as their Foreign Wines and Spirits, of a very superior class.—22, Henriettn-street, Cowent-garder.

PATENT LEVER WATENT COWNEY, Working Silver and Goldsmith, A. Completed in Gurboles, capped, hand to mach the seconds, hard enamed in the proper of the Merchand Country and Country

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY

BANKRUPTS

F. W. ISAAC, Chark F. W. ISAAC, Charlotteesheed. Filter deserves musical-distrangent maker it Hall, Air-street, Fireadille-W. A. MAZDIS. West Businewick, Eincelhe-West, Markey, M. West Businewick, Eincelhe-T. Nichelds, Wardeld, Verishire, bookseller. Atts. Scott, Lincoln', ear-field-T. Nichelds, Wardenfeld, Verishire, bookseller. Atts. Scott, Lincoln', an-fields, Joadon; Warton, Wakfeid-W. ROGERS, Chepstow, Monmonthire, mercer. Att. Walker, Newport.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Lord Chamberlain soffice, May 14.—Notice is hereby given, that His Majesty ill not hold a Levee next week; His Majesty's next Levee will take place on backay, the 27th inst., at two o'clook; and the future Levees on the succeeding workshaps until further orders.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVERCY.

G. J. R. J. DICKINSON, Ealing, surgeon—MARY GRAY, Kingston-expon-banes, milling.

Research S. 1. INERT, Norwich, Boney-Servener. Als. Ingood and Co.S. Birmingham, saltor. Atta. Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Innequency, Richards, Birmingham, saltor. Atta. Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Innequency, Richards, Birmingham, saltor. Atta. Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Innequency, Richards, Birmingham.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

MONDAY.—The examination of witnesses on the Warwick Borough Bill was resumed at four, and lastest till five.

The Lord Charcener and an extended a pretition from 48,000 inhabitants of the control of the control of Church and orderess of Dissenters' grievances. His Lordship deprecated the attack made by the Dissenters on the existence of the Church, and argued at some length to show, from the operation of secondary causes, the good effects of an Establishment on the general interests of religion. "Divine Providence," said his Lordship, "was pleased to have recourse to secondary causes in this great work, and the agency of secondary causes, after the original foundation of Christianity was had recourse to. To secondary causes, then, it was, of necessity, muchindebted. No man who knew what the state of the Roman empire was at the period when Christianity dawned, could entertain for a moment the possibility of an Established Church existing without, at lenst, a continued miracle. This was the rational, as well as the orthodox—and he spoke in the hearing of those who understood the subject better than he did—and, he might add, philosophical view which the subject presented."—The Archibelop of CANTERIORY expressed his willingness to concede to the Dissenters all that they were legitimately and constitutionally entitled to; but he would to the uttermost resist any effort on their part to prejudice the security of the Established Church.—The Earl of HADINATON said he was assured by a Gentleman well acquainted with Glasgow that a great number of names of parties had been signed over and over again, that many were sham names, and that boys out of amusement had attached their signatures to it—Aft

petitions (most of them for the better observance of the Subbath), the forwarding of a few Bills in their stages, and the examination of witnesses on the Warwick Borough Bill.

TRUBBRAY.—Several petitions were presented upon various subsects; amongst others, for agricultural relief—for the better observance of the Subbath—for the amendment of the Beer Act, and for the protection of the Established Clurch.

The Irish Chancery Bill went through a Committee, the report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Lord Wynfout moved the second reading of his Bill for the better observance of the Subbath—The Lord Chancetlon opposed the Bill, and recommended that it be withdrawn.—The Bishop of Loxbox also recommended the withdrawal of the Bill.—Lord Wynfoun said that, if it were read a second time, he did not intend to commit it until the Bills on the subject were brought up from the Commons, or otherwise disposed of.—A discussion followed, in which Lord Wynfoun, the Lond Chancetlon, Lord Punner, the Earls of Wicklow and Rannon, the Bishop of Exerta, &c., took part; after which the House divided, when the question for the second reading was carried by a majority of three, the numbers being, for the motion, [6; against it, 13.—Adjourned.

Faiday.—The Duke of Glaucester presented petitions against the claims of Dissenters.

The Irish Court of Chancety Amendment Bill and Eschents and Forfeitures Bill were read a third time and passed.

Proceedings were resumed on the Warwick Bill.—Before adjourning the further proceedings to Thursday next, the Lond Chancellon, proposed that Counsel should give the House some intimation of the evidence to be given by the witnesses, that the House might better comprehend the examination.

Soveral petitions were presented, among which was one by the Morphis of Downsains from the Clergy of Armagh, and other places of the north of Ireland, praying that the time for paying the interest and instalments on the louns granted to them by the Board of First Fruits for buil

to Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—At the morning sitting Sir E. Knatchmull moved the second reading of the Christchurch (Surrey) Bill.—Mr. Halimoved, and Mnjor Bradeling. Sir E. Knatchmull moved the second time that deviate the sitting sir E. Knatchmull moved and Mnjor Bradeling.

At the count sitting, in answer to a question from Mr. Robberts sion the Bill was thrown out by a majority of 74 against 33.

At the evening sitting, in answer to a question from Mr. Robberts Lord Althouse soid that it was the intention of Government to prosecute the unstanged publications, upon a principle of fairness thoracts the publishers of periodicals conforming to the regulations of the Stamp Office.

In reply to Mr. Herries, Lord Althour maid that the proceedings in the Court of King's Benche o procure a mandamus to compel the East India Company to transmit an order to the Government of India to enforce from the King of Oude the payment of certain debts contracted by his predecessors, were abandoned, but that he would not pledge himself as to any future line of conduct to pursue the same object.—Mr. Herries replied that as that was the case he should bring the matter before the House.

Lord Althour, in answer to Mr. Baines, said that he did not know when the Tithe Commutation Bill was again to be brought forward.

The Britsery at Election Bill was recommitted.

Lord Althour said that he did not think the Bill for the repeal of leave of imprisonment for debt could be carried this Session. His

Lordship smid he old not know when the Local Courts Bill would be locogain forward.

The Central Criminal Court Bill was read as econd time
On smoving the committal proforms of the Irish Tithe Commutation Bill, Mr. Cirrutaryo observed that the Bill remained where it was and the appropriation clauses were not shenged.

Sagainst I, Colonel Exass standing alone on the division, as the proposer of the measure.—Adjourned.

TURSANY—At the morning sitting Sir Grosss Mwaray took the oatle sand his seat for Ferthshire smidst loud cheering.

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TURSANY—At the morning sitting Sir Grosss Mwaray took the control of the committee of the profit of the practice observed by the foot fund of the committee of the committee of the profit of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the commissioners rather than have recourse to a Select Committee—Many other Members addressed the House, and the case of Mr. D. W. Harvey laving come incidentally into the discussion, the commissioners rather than have recourse to a Select Committee be appointed to examine into the case of D. W. Harvey, Exq., and report thereou to the House. "The motion, as amended, was agreed to, and the Select Committee appointed.—Sir Jams St. Committee by the committee of the c

or bonds making the debts payable on a certain day, adding that he proposed to make the measure applicable to all debts contracted after January 1, 1835.

At the evening sitting, the Charcellon of the Excurgeen stated that if the should be obliged to postyone the Poor Lawa Amendment Bill that evening, he would move that the further proceeding on it should be resumed on Wednesday next.

Mr. Lovy moved for leave to bring in a Bill to mitigate the punishment of arson in cases where human life was not endangered.—The Crarcellon of the Excurgence concurred in the principle of the Bill, and, therefore would not object to its being brought in.—Mr. Hill, the dependence of the Bill, and, therefore would not object to its being brought in.—Mr. Hill, the dependence of the Bill, and, therefore would not object to its being brought in.—Mr. Hill, the dependence of the Bill, and, therefore would not object to its being brought in.—Mr. Mr. Trays on then brought forward his motion for shortening the duration of Parliaments, and entered into a history of the Triennia and Septembil Acts, in support of his argument for the repeal of the butter. In ready to the assertion that the Reform Act had rendered such a measure unnecessary, he quoted the opinion of Lord (them Mr.) Grey, 1797, who insisted that to shorten the duration of Parliament was a necessary ingredient in all reform. Finally, the Bill Hon. Gentleman moved for leave to bring in the Bill.—Sir E. Commerce seconded the motion, but said he should prefer a duration of five to one of three years.—Colonel Davies opposed the motion as prenature, inexpedient, and calculated to subvert the independence of Parliament.—Lord Dalment opposed the Roborn Bill would preclude him from sanctioning the motion.—Mr. Ewant supported the motion.—Mr. Savakev opposed it also. The very circumstance of their basing passed the Roborn Bill would preclude him from sanctioning the motion.—Mr. Ewant supported the shortening of the duration of Parliament would render Members too dependent on their conced

the hustings.—Aley a prameted discussion the House divided. For the motion 1851 capinst it 225.

Mr. Hakcoma move for a Select Committee upon the state of the harbours of Kent and Sussex. In a division there were 83 against the motion, and not one vote for it.

Mr. Maxwell, brought forward his motion calling "the attention of the House to the distressed condition of the hand-loom weavers." After a brief discussion the debate was adjourned to Thursday next.—Adj.

Frinay.—The lussiness at the early, sitting was confined to the presentation of petitions.

'At the evening sitting the Warwick Witnesses' Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

In reply to questions from Sir R. Vyvyan, Lord Palmerston said

that a Treaty relative to the affairs of the Peninsula had been entered into and duly signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, the Queen Second of Spairs, raw Don Becker; that the three former had duly ratified it; and that the satisfication at Don Pedro had only been delayed by reason of the forms attending such matters at that Court but the set of satisfication had been officiant of Don Pedro had only been official of the court of the set of satisfication had been official of the court of the set of satisfaction and been official of the court of the set of the set

soon stop kegt, of Yeom. Cavalry—The Hon. T. Kenyon to be Major. Sombasion Rest. of Yeom. Cavalry—I. Close, Sog. to be Capt.; R. Lecke, Gent. to be Lieut.; R. Fisher, the younger, Gent. to be Cornet.

Died, on the 15th December, 1833, at Cawnpore, in the East Indies, Lieut.-Colonel George Home Murray, C.B., and Brigadier-General on the station there. Colonel Murray was in command of the distinguished Regiment the 16th, or Queen's Lancers, in which he had served upwards of thirty years. He served with it throughout the Peninsular war with distinguished credit, and with the declared high approbation of the eminent lenders under whom he neted. At the memorable battle of Waterloo Colonel Murray commanded the Regiment early in the day of the 18th June, 1815, upon Colonel James Hay being desperately wounded. As an officer no man was ever more highly valued for ability and gallantry, and as a friend none more esteemed and lumented.

On Tuesday last, Major-Gen. Sir C. Dulbine inspected the 1st Royal Dragoons, on the Downs, at Brighton. The troops want through various evolutions with great precision, and the General expressed his approbation of the military appearance and discipline of the officers and men.

BILL TO AMEXD THE LAWS BELATING TO PAYING THE NAYL—Be the first clause, the power to draw bills periodically for their pay is to be extended to Mates, Midshipmen, and Masters' Assistant hough they have not pussed their examination; Volunters of the first clause, Captains, Lieutenants, and Masters commandiar ships, Surgeons, and others, who are not periodic draw for their pay, will be enabled to draw for their pay, will be ment to brothers, sisters, grandfathers, grandmothers, motherships, Captainers, Scienti May, children of eighteen years of age, and to trustees for the ment of the Mental Scientificent of wages is a children. By the seventh clause, the remittance of wages is a cheaded.

ments to brothers, sistyrs, grandfathers, grandmothers, mothersells, we, children of eighteen years of age, and to trustees for the use of children. By the seventh clause, the remittance of wages is extended.

A revision of the dress of the Officers of the Army is about take place. By the new regulation there will be a considerable saying of expense, without materially affecting the costly appearance of the regimentals. Lace, which has nearly the same effect as endiadery, but is by no means so expensive, will be generally substituted. The regulation will be issued in the course of next month. Acra and bilitary Guzette.

It is generally understood that the Second Lieutenant-Colonels of all the King's Regiments in India will shortly be reduced.—bird.

Poursmourn, May 16th.—The Tyne, 28. Cant. Lord Vis. Ingestre, went out of harbour yesterday, fitted for the Mediterranean station to technique. The Colonels of the State of the Colonels, 752, Capt. McKerlie, on the 20th, for Halian and the West Indies; the Orestee, 18, Con. Si W. Dicksor, Barly will be poid off into Ordinary to-morrow. Rear Adm. the House of Coasts of Africae, on the custing yourneids. It is said the former will hoist his flag in the treating, and the wheat of the content of the Coast of Africae, on the custing yourneids. It is said the former will hoist his flag in the Thalia, and the latter in the Hambester.

Deconstruction of the content of the content of the Coast of Africae, on the custing yourneids. It is said the former will hoist his flag in the Thalia, and the latter in the Hambester.

Deconstruction.—The Coast of Africae, on the custing work of the former will hoist his flag in the Thalia, and the latter in the Hambester.

Deconstruction.—The Coast of the Coast of Admiralty to take expense of the content of the Coast of Africae, on the custing work of the first of the ore of the content of the Coast of the Coast of Africae, on the custing work of the first of the coast of the

THE MONUMENT.—A senficiding has been erected from the gale lory of the Monument to the top of the urn of fire, and workmen move employed in cleaning and repairing it, preparatory to its beind result. The construction of the senficiding is very ingenious, and record the courage and skill displayed by those who had the raising of it, excited the astonishment of every beholder.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE AND EXTORTION.

EXTRAURLINARY OUTRAGE AND EXTORTION.

An application for advice and assistance was made on Monday at lasted-urent Office by Mr. Gee, a solicitor residing at Bishop's activation of the sum of the sum

POREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Prench papers of Weekendsy state that the intelligence from Germany was considered to be of a radier unsated they feath of the Germany was considered to be of a radier unsated to the forest of Germany was considered to be of a radier unsated to the feather throughout Prince, together with the late tunnits at Franch adopted by the French Government in respect to the following the feather which has reached us daily from Paris during the last month; and the control of the control

Eddre-street, Blackfriars.—Established 1807.

Eddre-street, Blackfriars.—Established 1807.

DISTINCT TABLES FOR MALE: AND FEMALE LIFE.

The Directors have caused new Tables to be calculated, in which the relative values of the Lives of rhe two sexes are at all ages distinguished. In consequence of this improvement,

f this improvement.

The younger Male Lives are insured at Premiums below the ordinary rates;

The Pwanie Lives on terms lower than any other Office.

annual Premiums required for the Assurances of \$100 to be received on the Death

of a

	MALE.			FEMAI	
Age.	Seven Years.	Whole Life.	Age.	Seven Years.	Whole Life.
20 30 40 50 60	£ s d 1 6 3 1 12 2 1 17 4 2 12 3 4 7 11	£ 8 d 2 2 6 2 9 10 3 4 4 4 12 4 6 18 2	20 30 40 50 60	s d 1 5 0 1 8 9 1 13 9 1 17 3 8 7 0	£ 8 d 1 15 1 2 3 2 2 15 0 3 15 0 5 14 7

Properts, ribiliting this resumehable distriction at severy ase, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

Properts, ribiliting this resumehable distriction at severy ase, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

From the Company of the British Colonies or Garrices, for a continued or an expecial Martitime Risis, for the whole of Life, or for the duration of any Military, Civil, or British of the Profits are divided among the Assured Martitime Risis, for the order of the Company of the Profits are divided among the Assured Martine Risis of the Profits are divided among the Assured Martine Causards by the unsural sacrification and the Landschaff of the Lands

MINERAL SUCCEDAN EDM. The operation of filling Teeth is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, for pressure. Abort ASTEN LOUSE TRETH, and supply whole or partial Sels, formed of the above INCORE MINERAL. or matural substances, WITHOUT WIRE or other IGCA TREE, MINERAL. or matural substances, WITHOUT WIRE or other IGCA TREE, MINERAL. or matural substances, WITHOUT WIRE or other IGCA TREE, MINERAL. or matural substances, WITHOUT WIRE or other IGCA TREE, MINERAL. or matural substances, WITHOUT WIRE or other IGCA TREE, MINERAL OR OR OF THE SELD O

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The observations upon the Resolutions to be moved by Mr. H. G. ARD, on Tuesday the 27th, and the Resolutions themselves, will

The observations upon Ward on Tuesday the 27th, and the Resonance appear next week.

Answer-Kensington Gardens-Regent-street-or the inner circle of the Regent's Park.

In answer to a letter from Edinburgh, we beg to say that our account in the course of the Regent's Park. of the Regent's Park.
In answer to a letter from Edinburgh, we beg to say that our account of the arross of Colonel Snaw, in Portugat, was received in the course of our correspondence, and is to be found (before it appeared in this Paper) in some of the Morning Journals.

The notice of the Royal Academy is unavoidably deferred until next week.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 18.

WERE we to attempt any satisfactory description of the gaieties of the Court during the last week, we should occupy the whole of our paper.

Their MAJESTIES came to town on Wednesday; the Kinc held a Levee; and on Thursday the QUEEN held a Drawing-room, which was most numerously and brilliantly attended. State dinners, military inspections, and Royal visits have occupied the rest of the period of their MAJESTY's stav.

At the Dinner on Thursday were present—their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Gloucester, their Serene Highnesses the Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Colourg and the Prince of Brunswick; M. Gernde Marenholz, Grand Marshal of the Council of Brunswick; M. Garden Marenholz, Grand Marshal of the Council, and Leinster; Duchesses of Northumberland, Gordon, Buccleuch, and Leinster; Duchesses of Morthumberland, Gordon, Buccleuch, and Leinster; Duchesses of Morthumberland, Gordon, Buccleuch, and Leinster; Duchesses of Wellmard, and Cawdor; Countesses of Lichteid, Denbish, Ilowe, Erroll, Albemarle, and Cawdor; Lords Farnborough, Saltoun, Frederick Fitzclarence, and Robert Grosvenor; Ladies Farnborough and Mademoiselle d'Este.

On Friday their MAJESTIES returned to Windsor.

The following important change in the establishment of the Yeo-

The following important change in the establishment of the Yeomen of the Guard commences from the present period by the com-mand of His Majesty, and all vacancies will for the future be filled up in the following manner. (The situations were originally obtained by purchase, and the salary derived from it a respectable indepen-dence.) His Majery has been pleased to recommend that all persons who now belong to the Guard at their demise these situations are to be filled by persons who have served in the army or navy, and have small pensions, and only those persons who have borne an irreproachable character in either of the services; the future places are to be given from the Crown without purchase. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Governor and High Constable of the Tower, has the power invested in him for the future appointment of persons in the situation of Yeomen of the Guard. We understand the purchasemoney to have been from 6001, to 7001, which by the new regulations are entirely done away with. This new arrangement, we believe, will make a very serious alteration in the emoluments of the Captain.

will make a very serious alteration in the emoluments of the Captain—
THE stock-jobbers have been hard at work with Portuguese affairs during the week; but we suppose their tricks must now have become so offensively state, and their objects so glaringly obvious, that their effect must be prodigiously weakened. The last news of Falmouth manufacture informed us, that Admiral NAPIER had taken Figueras—this came by the Flomer, at least it came up to London with the Flomer, at least it came up to London with the Flomer's letters. The intelligence, as usual, has received a practical contradiction, by the fact, that NAPIER was at Lisbon on the 5th, and that the PEDROITE forces had evacuated all the Southern bank of the Douro.

The Pike has since arrived; and she was, on the 7th, off Oporto, at which time the King's troops were within five leagues of that place. Nobody, who has received genuine letters from Portugal, believes in the story of the capture of Figueras, but think that the attempt upon it has been abandoned, in consequence of the disasters in the Algarves. Even if it had been taken, the Pretender's troops could not continue to the fact that place has been and the story of the capture of Figueras, but think that the attempt upon it has been abandoned, in consequence of the disasters in the Algarves. Even if it had been taken, the Pretender's troops could not continue to the fact that the fact that it fearlessly and nulesiant of the pretender's troops could not continue to the fact that the fact that

been taken, the Pretender's troops could not continue to oreenpy it.

One fact we know, and we state it fearlessly and unhesitatingly. Don MIGUEL never was in so prosperous a position in Portugal as he is at this moment: his army—native—is in high health and condition, devoted to his cause and his service—the service natural to them; the cause, that of their countrymen. From the outset, and in the outset—the first of any paper in this country—we espoused the cause of the rightful King of PORTUGAL; through good report and evil report we have adhered to that cause, because we are sure it is a just one; from the outset we have declared our conviction that Don MIGUEL must eventually sit upon the throug, and that Don MIGUEL must eventually sit upon the throne, and be acknowledged by the other Powers of Europe. Against every disadvantage, against a combination of low intrigue, dirty treachery, all the efforts of the money-jobbers, all the tricks of the Liberals and Republicans, he has maintained himself up to this point, the unflinching defender of his just richts.

Immselt up to this point, the unflinching defender of his just rights.

Talleyrand, having cajoled our elderly Cupid into making England a party to what is called a Quadruple Treaty—two parties to it being only pretenders to disputed Thrones—gets the Portuguese Pretender to equalise the import duties, which hitherto have been one hundred per cent. In favour of England exclusively; having, for this consideration, promised find the aid of an army to expel his brother from Portugal, to which we, in the pure spirit of non-intervention, are to join a fleet—destined, as we said last week, to reap neither honour nor advantage. It seems, however, that Peddon begins to suspect, by the extraordinary civility of his friends the French and English, who hate and despise him, that France may have some stronger reason for sending a large force into Portugal than playing his game, and is said to have refused to ratify this fine treaty.

The only thing that can save France from a new revolution, is the diversion of popular feeling and opinion to some foreign object, and especially to something where fighting is probable. The recollection of French proceedings in the Peninsula under BUONAPARTE are yet fresh and strong in the mind; and Don Pedro, who, no doubt, is convinced that he will subside into nothing, if his French friends come, thinks it perhaps best to let things take another course, and even come to an amicable arrangement with his brother, who, for all we know, may by this time be again in possession of Oporto.

A Treaty with France, after the late decision of the Chamber of Deputics, is not worth much; and as Lord Palmerston has succeeded in making England a junior partner in French diplomacy, we must not be surprised if the contempt into which the faith and credit of that enlightened country have fallen, should be shared by the English Government. rights.
TALLEYRAND, having cajoled our elderly CUPID into making

have fallen, should be shared by the English Go-

Lord Howard DE WALDEN, it is said, has had an au-dience of Don Pedro, in which he placed the Treaty before

him, and desired him to sign it imm diately—at which Don PEDRO laughed, and Lord HOWARD DE WALDEN was ushered out. We thought this person had been recalled. When are his first despatches to be moved for in the House of Company?

of Commons ?
We may perhaps add, that undoubted intelligence has been received of the withdrawal of the Austrian and Prussian Ministers from Madrid. The Russian Ambassador was exected to leave on the 13th.

WE are glad to find that, owing to the exertions of Sir ROBERT PEEL and Sir HENRY HARDINGE, the twenty-sixth clause of the Bill for Regulating the Retiring Pensions of Clerks in Public Offices has been most satisfactorily arranged. We could have wished that the exertions of the Right Honourable Gentlemen had been equally successful as regards

It now appears certain that the Irish Tithe Bill will be forwarded with all possible dispatch,—at least so we judge from what Lord Lansdowne said on Friday, in the House of Lords. Of course the appropriation clause will remain—a new proof of the influence of the Premier in his Cabinet; for—and we are most glad to do the old gentleman justice when we can—Earl Grey has been constitutionally strenuous in his opposition to that particular feature of the measure.

If this concession prore the weakness of Lord Grey amongst the Ministers, what can more strongly prove the weakness of the Ministers in the House of Commons than Mr. Tennyson's motion for leave to bring in a Bill to shorten the duration of Parliaments to three years.

In no way pressed from without, upon this point,—without a petition, that we know of, upon the table of the House referring to it,—such is the selfishness of certain men, and such the entire carelessess of the wishes or views of the Government, that this new Reform is brought forward and supported by 153 Honourable Members, anxious to have something to talk of on the lustings at the next election.

And this question was lost by a Ministerial majority of about fifty. Of the number of Members who supported the Government, eighty-three vere Conservatives—so that without the aid of those men who conscientiously act upon principle and in the conviction that they are doing right. His Mal-Memory's

tovernment, eighty-three were Conservatives—so that without the aid of those men who conscientiously act upon principle and in the conviction that they are doing right, His MAJESTY'S Ministers would have beet in a minority of from 20 to 30. It may be as well to observe that, from this division, the Right Hon. Mr. Thomson was absent. We know that men, under certain circumstances, make excuses—that

"When a Lady's in the case, All other things of course give place:

But we would just venture to observe, that if Mr. POULETT THOMSON chooses to absent himself upon such occasions, although it may have no effect upon the Conservatives, who support his colleagues upon principle, it may produce a very disagreeable one upon the less tractable Whigs, their own particular friends.

particular friends.

We merely mention this:—the tenure of office by Mr.
THOMSON and his party is friil enough, and if this carelessness or desire to shirk unpopuarity, disgusts any very considerable number of his particus, it will be quite impossible for the independent upholders of the Ministry to keep them in their places much longer.

WE hope the Most Recrend Doctor Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, has recovered from the surprise into which his recent appointment of *Junior Chaplain* at St. James's must have thrown him. These things will happen to courtiers sometimes.

must have thrown him. These things will happen to courtiers sometimes.

WE last week said—"THE CHURCH IS IN DANGER:" the events of six more days have, we think, justified our apprehensions. The mask is thrown off, and the Dissenters have made such open demenstraton of their real meaning, and their true intentions, that the Establishment is taken under the protection of a Dissenting Lord CHANCELLOR, who, in the true spirit of Whiggery, no soone finds his official existence threatened by an assault upon the Government on the part of the Sectarists, than, forgettig all the articles he ever wrote in the Edinburgh Review, all the speeches he ever made at taverns and on hustings, he turns round upon his compatriots and condisciples, and maintains the inviolability of the Establishment, and the inseparability of Church and State.

It may be recollected by ur readers, that, in the course of our anti-roncessional cours, we have invariably stood upon the principle of leaving unatered the Laws under which England had so long flourishedand been happy. We always felt that pulling out the smalles brick from the wall by which our just liberties were guarded, would unsettle the whole fabric, and, eventually, prove the destruction of the ancient landmarks of the constitution.—Have we been wrong?

We appeal to Lord Gree to shew that we have not. We stated that the measure which he through his life (except during the three weeks he vas coquetting with the Duke of WELLINGTON, and was wo-thirds—aye, more—a Tory) advocated, and which he to the last supported,—we mean Roman Catholic Emancipaion,—would not answer the purpose for which the Tory Gwernment conceled it; and that, so far from tranquillizing beland, it would only render the differences between her and England infinitely more serious and important. What has turnel out to be the case? The concession has appeased nobody; the country is in a state of rebellion; and, with all ther bluster about coercion, the Ministers are in the hands of m individual whom they despise, but who,

meetings and assemblies, and votes and resolutions of the last week answer the question; and if these are not sufficient read the following passage in the Dissenters' paper, the Christian Advocate, in reference to those particulars:— "Whatever concessions," says this paper, "may be made to Dissenters, will be received and used by them, as the means of obtaining a full and complete SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE, without which, it is declared EQUAL RIGHTS and JUSTICE cannot be secured to all classes of His MAJESTTY subjects."

subjects."

And let us just see what were the nature and character of

subjects."

And let us just see what were the nature and characte of the meeting to which the passage refers. It was an assembly of delegates from the Dissenters in all parts of the British empire, of all sects, classes, and denominations, regularly convened by what is called the Metropolitan United Committee. And this sectarian convocation, after a debase of three or four hours, came to a resolution, that "the separation of Church and State formed the only secure foundation of equal religious rights and civil liberty."

"It is true," says the Christian Advocate, "that the meeting confined itself to the recognition of separation, as a fundamental principle, and refrained from making it the object of petition to the Legislature. Many (and we confess ourselves to be of the number) would have preferred the latter course; but at the same time we willingly admit, that it may be sufficient, for the present at least, to have put the supreme object of desire with all Dissenters, whether violent or moderate, in country or in town."

Are we justified now, in the prophecies which, six years ago, we were considered stubborn, uncompromising, blind, and bigoted in venturing;

A Mr. Gisson made a most furious speech, which was received with enthusiasm by the meeting—Mr. O'Connell spoke, and Mr. Buckingham seconded Mr. Gibson's motion, which was to this effect:—
"That the alliance of Church and State is an extension of the authority of the civil power beyond its legitimate province; that it makes the industry of the community; and that it establishes an influence which continually opposes itself to salutary measures reform and national improvement."

This is plain enough—and upon this and other similar declarations the Maring Chronicle triumphantly exclaims that "the Church of England has had its day, and its hour of tribulation is at hand."

Are we, or are we not justified in saying, the Churce is in

Are we, or are we not justified in saving, the Churce is in DANGER-and if the CHURCH be in danger, where is the

Are we, or arewe not justified in saying, the Churce is in DAMGER—and if the Church be in danger, where is the STATE?

Let us for one moment ask what these persons mean by a separation of the Church from the State—do they mean that Dissenters are to be relieved from Church-rates or the operations of the Tithe Laws? Probably they do—but certainly they mean something infinitely more important. What does Mr. GIRSON mean when he talks of overthrowing the Establishment?—what does Mr. BUCKINGHAM mean when he says the union of Church and State impedes improvement? Mr. GIRSON speaks out, for he says—

"There was no doubt but the Dissenters inhoured under great grievances, the removal of which they had long but in win petitioned for. (Vires of "Stame, shame.) He had expected when he repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts had taken place, and the Calbula heigh Bill was ceiled, that the present year would not hovervived without the removal of all the disabilities under reliet he Dissenters. But when they were refused it vas their duty to come forward in a bold and manly way and domand their entire legislation (hearr), nor were their rights to be celled to them bit by bit. The injustice which oppressed then ough to be resisted, and the axe should with a bold hand be applied the root of the edic. (Cheers.) Resistance to their just claims endangered the peace of the country (cheers), and their ngoneurs were the districters of the nother peace. (Cheers.) Could there be a doubt but the monatural connection between the Church and State was the primary cause, and would be the permanent one, of all those evils? (Cheers.) The Church and State was the primary cause, and would be the permanent one, of all those evils? (Cheers.) The Church monopoly, one that of free country called permut. (Cheers.) The Hishops long ere thi should have been jeeded roomer, supported them on all occasions. It was true supported them on all occasions. It was not so with the Lords—supported them on all occasions. It was not so with the Lords—supported th

moved from the Hose of Lorus without broad in secondact, and destroying all the bonds by which the nation is united. Touch the rivilege of a single Bishop, and where is the dominion of the King?—they are alike inherent.

the dominion of the King?—they are alike inherent.
We will not wase the time in arguing upon that, which is self-evident; but ve cannot resist the desire of awakening every heart in the empire, even that of the Highest amongst us, to he absolute necessity of making a stand somewhere. The Ministers are at the mercy of factions, pourjug in on every side; by all they are threatened—by all despised, by all enounced—they are not the men capable of advising their doyal Master; and, although we are quite ready to do all stice to Lord Brougham's official vindication of the stablishment, those who know him better, will perhaps jdge of its sincerity with less favourable eyes. We have give a hasty sketch of the week's occurrences, and

repeat, the CHURCH IS IN DANGER. If Ministers will act properly, and maintain what they have left of the Constitution manfully, there is no doubt that Sir ROBERT PEEL will give them his support, in which case they want if the manner is support, in which case they may hang on little longer; but if not, they, like the Church, are in

ME would venture to suggest to a certain Military Knight, belding a confidential office near the person of an Illustrious Lady, that it would be as well if he did not repose too much confidence in two individuals distinguished by the lead which they take in the worst political party in the State.

The subject upon which the Gallant Officer has recently been speaking somewhat freely, is the last that any man should allow himself to discuss; and, least of all, a man, instead as that Gallant Officer languages to the control of t

should allow numer to discuss; and, reast of an, a man, situated as that Gallant Officer happens to be. The expectants for office, under certain circumstances, take every advantage which such indiscreet conduct affords them; and the consequence is, that an impression is given as to the political feeling of the Illustrious Personage herself, which, we have every reason to believe, is perfectly neous.

OUR readers have no doubt been already a good deal amused at Lord BROUGHAM'S droll and convivial speech in opposition to Lord WYNFORD'S proposed Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath. It was a very comical speech, and established a most interesting standard of drunkenness, by which it is hoped publicans may with the greatest facility ascertain the degree of inchriety at which any man may have egical at any particular time.

ascrtain the degree of members at which any man may have arrived at any particular time.

One thing is quite certain—No drunken man is conscious of his own drunkenness, and that position appeared to be ge-nerally admitted by everybody who had the pleasure of hearing his Lordship's lucid exposition of the art and science

of drinking.

Lord BROUGHAM, we understand, entered a protest against Lard WYNFORD'S Bill immediately after the division, which we trust some of our contemporaries will publish, as we should have done to-day had there been time. The language in which the protest is couched is said to be quite of a novel character as regards such instruments, and is applied personally to the Noble and Learned Lord who brought in the Bill, rather than, as has been hitherto the custom, to the Bill

WE before noticed, with surprise, that Lord RUSSELL, Lord TAVISTOCK'S son and heir, should have voted for the appro-

TATISTICK'S son and heir, should have voted for the appropriation of Church property to the secular purposes of the State; and our surprise arose from our knowledge of the fact, that the principal part of what will in all probability eventually become his Lordship's estate, is Church property.

We now find that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, with the exception of his noble father, we consider the weakest of moblemen, has in sober carnestness taken up the question in a similar point of view with his nephew, and made a formal declaration of his opinions. What can he mean? does he innerthen his object shall have been achieved, any respect will be paid to those grants under which his father inherited, and his brother will inherit, the extensive Church property now in their possession?

now in their possession?

In 1347, the site of the Abbey of Woburn was granted to John
Baron Russell, of Cheynes, Lord High Steward of England,
and afterwards Earl of BEDPORD. In addition to the large posand alterwards Earl of BEDFORD. In addition to the large possessions he obtained from Woburn, he obtained grants of the Benedictine Abbey of Tavistock, in Devoushire—the Cistercian Abbey of Dunkeswell, in the same county—the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary's, Thorney, with a very large tract of land in Cambridgeshire—the Preceptory of Melchburn, belonging to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jernsalem—the Priory of Castle Hymel, in Northamptonshire—also part of the Carthusian Priory of Mount Grace, in Yorkshire, and of some of the appurienances of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Aban's, Also the House of Friars Preachers in Exeter, and the Estate of Convent Garden and Long Acre, the former belonging to the Abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster.

belonging to the Abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster.

Considering the obligations these Russells are under to
the Clurch, their gratitude upon the present occasion is about
could be designed.

equal to their wisdom upon all others.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY took his seat in the House of Commons of The House of The House of Commons of The House of Commons of The House of T

of us colleagues, upon the defect of ms various.

Treastry:

"As the time for the Perthshive election draws near, the friends of the opposing candidates are redoubling their exertions, and displaying are ardent zeal in their canxass. Both parties are aware of the great stake for which they are contending, and of the IMMENSE of the great stake for which they are contending, and of the IMMENSE of the GRAHAM'S supporters are sensible that the TRIAL OF WITH the GRAHAM'S supporters are sensible that the TRIAL OF WITH the proof, and Sir Gronge Mernany's Tory partisans are equally alice to the issue of the contest upon their interests and characters."

all serious, and Sir Gronge Muranay's Tory partisms are equally all to the issue of the contest upon their interests and characters.

Graat interest has been excited by the pleadings before the Privy Council, against granting a Charter to the Cockney College in Gower-street. A more luminous address than that of Sir Charles Wetherfeld was never heard, and the manner in which he elicited the disagreeable confession from Lord Gray of the circumstances under which his Lordship left the University, without having graduated, was inexpressibly effective. Dr. Lushington, Messis, Pollock and Follett have also addressed the Court with great ability, and Dr. Lushington, by one or two of his replies to the Chancellor, produced an effect upon his Lordship which could have been altogether agreeable.

There is one obvious absurdity in this proceeding, which tends, too, to degrade the character of a judicial appeal. Most of the Judges of the Court who are to decide upon a measure shareholders in the joint-stock trading company by which is to raise this College into value and importance, are shareholders in the joint-stock trading company by which lesse, on a question connected with the metropolitan trusts! has been built. One might as well appeal to Levy, the toll It is quite painful to hear eloquent appeals and forcible arguments wasted in opposing a measure brought before a Court. Judges two or three hundred per cent.

To be sure, a Joint-stock Learning Company established in the days of loans, mines, bonds, and bubbles, does not

seem to be an institution worthy of such a power as that which is sought to be conferred on it. We suspect the very shame of the thing will throw it over, without taking the grievous mischief likely to accrue from a compliance with the prayer of the petitioners into consideration.

We have elsewhere noticed the speech of the Lord Chancellor on the claims—as they are impudently, and after the fashion of the Papists called—of the Dissenters on Monday. Nothing that Lord Brougham does ever surprises us. Mathematical and the proposed on the

nions with regard to the inviolability of the union between Church and State.

Lord Brougham was once Rector of the University of Glasgow—we are not certain that he did not at one time tell his hearers that he was born in Glasgow; of that, we are not certain, but, that he was Lord Rector, is a notorious fact. From this circumstance, and from the articles which his Lordship wrote in the Blue and Yellow, the good people of Glasgow no doubt flattered themselves that their sentiments upon Church matters were perfectly in accordance with those of the Noble and Learned Baron; and, as he had been their teacher, so they expected him to be their leader; and therefore, when, with infinite pains and trouble, they had got up a petition on this most important topic, and procured—at least so Lord Brougham said—no fewer than fifty-thousand signatures, they placed it with confidence in the hands of their instructor and advocate, in order to secure it a favourable reception in the House of Lords.

But, tempora mutantur—in other days Lord Brougham

But, tempora mutantur—in other days Lord Brougham was a briefless barrister and a greedy reviewer. He is now Lord High Chancellor of England: and, Dissenter though he be, in actual possession of more Church patronage than the whole Bench of Bishops put together. Unluckily that patronage is chiefly confined to England and Ireland, and does not drop into the ever-gaping mouths of "Scotia's hungry sons.'

Have we not here another example of that accommodating patriotism, which talks one language, and supports one set of principles, when out of office, and which assumes exactly the principles, when out of office, and which assumes exactly the reverse when in? Do the cunning simpletons of Glasgow suppose that if Brougham had been gifted with second sight—which is quite another thing from seeing double—and could have then beheld his own spectre, perched on the Woolsack, he would have either talked or written in favour of those demoralising, revolutionary doctrines, which he now so brilliantly denounces, and so indignantly repels?

MR. WHITTLE HARVEY, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, has pushed his "case" upon the notice of the House of Commons, and a Committee is appointed to take it into consideration. The description which the Hon. Gentleman gave of his interview with Lord Brougham, in the course of his speech, was vividly graphic, and essentially correlaters at the time touching the CHANCELLOR and ROBERT the Messenger. Since that occurrence, the Benchers of the Temple have a second time refused to call Mr. HARVEY. His "case" has been published, and was reviewed at considerable length in that excellently conducted work, the Law Magazine.

Magazine.

From the manner in which the Committee to investigate this case has been formed, we suspect it cannot be in-tended seriously. Sir ROBERT PREL, and two or three other Members, have been put upon it, who cannot possibly attend; besides, who is the plaintiff—who the defendant is, of course, besides, who is the plantiff—who the defendant is, of course, we know; and there he is, surrounded by his friends the Committee, all of whom have spoken in the House in his favour, after having read all the papers, which are again to be submitted to them. Besides, what has a Parliamentary Committee to do with re-trying questions which have already been regularly decided in the Courts of Justice? The thing is quite absent. quite absurd.

ONE of the great points which our unfortunate Ministers seem anxious to impress upon the minds of their countrymen, who have anything to lose, is, that they are not answerable for the state of the country, nor for that feverish state of excitement in which the lower classes are at this moment excitement in which the lower classes are at this moment excited. They deny—so do the journeymen tailors—that the Trades' Unions have any political feeling. This is absurd, for the majority of the Trades' Unionists are also Political Unionists; or, if the majority be not, a great proportion is; and there can be no question that the systematic organization of these Unions, and the importance which they attach to their measures and proceedings, are attributable to the favour and protection—may, we will go farther—the open encouragement given to the Political Unions by Lord Grey and his Government at the period when they desired and received their aid and support in carrying the measure, of which they themselves are now the most deplorable victims.

In order to fix the imputation of having communicated with, and even directed the course of these unhavful assemblies—assemblies which Lord Grey was subsequently forced (to what will not these proud Whigs submit for the lacre of gain?) to ONE of the great points which our unfortunate Ministers

semblies which Lord GREY was subsequently forced (to what will not these proud Whigs submit for the lucre of gain;) to put down—we to-day republish a précis of the proceedings at Bristol at the time of the riots in that city, and when the countenance of these knots of "Friends of the People" was considered as essential to the prosperity of the English Ministers, as Lord Anglesfy imagined agitation to be beneficial to the Irish Government:—
BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE EVIDENCE ON THE BRISTOL TRIAL.

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE EVIDENCE ON THE BRISTOL TRIAL.

In order to place the case of his Majesty's Government and the Bristol Reformers n. the Corporation of Bristol in a proper point of view, it may not be amiss to furnish a brief analysis of the extraordinary disclosures on the recent trial.

Colonel Breakfor received special orders from Government to take the command of the troops at Bristol.

It was proved on oath, that one of the first things which was done by this Colonel Breakford, whilst so acting under special orders from Government, was to join in the shoots of the reabble engaged in carrying straw into the Mansian House, for the purpose of setting it on fire.

It was proved on oath, that the troops under the command of this Colonel Breakford, so acting under special orders from the troops of the first ploves, and backed "Reform for ever," whilst the work of destruction was proceeding.

It was proved on oath that one of the soldiers under the command of the said Colonel Breakford, so acting under special orders from Government, actually wounded the Bishop's butler with his subre, for presuming to take into unstody one of the plunderers of the palace.

It was proved on oath that another soldier, under the command of the said Colonel Breakford, and the subrement of the plunderers of the palace.

It was proved on oath that another soldier, under the command of the said Colonel Breakford, and who had one of the riors from Government, threatened to "cut down" an individual who had armed hinself with a sword, and who had one of the riors in his custody, in consequence of which the latter was enabled to escape.

ration.

It was proved on oath that during the riots the Ministerial Reform-

the toluted Union, established in order to support the Wing administration.

It was proved on onth that during the riots the Ministerial Reformers generally refused to give any assistance to the civic authorities,—that, on the contrary, they encouraged the rebels by cries of, "Go it, my bogs!" until their own houses were threatened.

It was proved on oath that Mr. S. Waring, then [we hope nolonger] a member of the Society of Friends, and an ardent supporter of Government, had the effrontery to propose to the Corporation that they should ofter up their hunto foreing, and and fuel to the flames which were raging in the city, by burning an effigy of their Recorder, Sir Charles Wetherell!

It was proved on oath that one Venn. the Societary of the Political Vision, and of course another warm partizan of the Government, was engaged in cheering on the mob.

It was proved on oath that several of the mob who were captured, were forcibly liberated by the Political Union, so established for the puryose of supporting the Government.

Men, then, we review the conduct of the military Commanding of the Ministerial Reformers, so the line of conduct which he was to pursue force and instructions to the line of conduct which he was to pursue force in the covernment of the covernment of the Ministerial Reformers and the Lanionistic, which are supported the said military Officer, all working together in getting up charges against the Corporation—when on the trial we find the Attorney-General culogising the Reformers and Unionists, whose conduct was sworn to as above, and alleging it as a high crime against the Corporation that they had endeavoured, whilst the riots were proceeding, to conceal their powerless situation from the mob*.

"Vide report of trial—examination of Mr. Serzent Ludow." Videness: I wished to keep the people in ignorance, that the 14th had left the town.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL: You wished then to decented the solutions to wanted the customary.

Now, that the Reform Bill is carried, and the Political Unions not wanted, the discontent which the customary failure of Whig promises and the usual violation of Whig pledges, have produced, vents itself in another shape, and a pretext is made about wages, in order to encourage combination, and funerals are got up in order to accustom the Unionists to orderly marching,—marching too, with concented weapons—an incontrovertible fact; but now, our admirable Ministers wish to shake off their connection with their "unwashed friends," and, filling every available receptacle with infantry, artillery, cavalry, and police, kick their petition out of the Government offices, having first induced the Deputation who brought it there, to commit themselves by writing down their several names and addresses.—So much by writing down their several names and addresses.—So much for the FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL left town on Thursday, Edinburgh, but we anticipate nothing but a second edition The ATTORNEY-GENERAL is opposed, in his attempt upon

The Attorney-General is opposed, in his attempt upon the Modern Athens, by Mr. Learmonth, an eminent coachmaker, who comes forward, with every prospect of success, to save the Scottish metropolis from the degradation of having a rejected Whig thrust upon it.

In one district alone twenty-five Whigs, who voted for Mr. Jeffrey, have promised their support to their townsman: and we have little doubt that the triumph of Conservatism over Whiggery, which has just been achieved in Perthshire, will be followed by a similar victory in the city. Mr. Murray stands for his old, new borough, Leith, and he, like the Attorney-General will be opposed. His antagonist is Mr. Acheson, an eminent distiller, and a most popular man—indeed the feeling runs so strong against the

popular man—indeed the feeling runs so strong against the Ministry, that the very fact of opposing their myrmidons is enough to raise a host of supporters. We may be deceived—but from what we hear, we expect to announce a double but from what we hear, we expect to announce a double triumph upon the present occasion.

THE Poor Laws Bill has gone into Committee, and the clause which enpowers Government to appoint the Commissioners has been agreed to. The following description of the functions of these Commissioners is extremely good; we extract it from a report of some parochial Committee at Brighton—it seems to us to bring all their duties, powers, and authorities very clearly and concisely under the eye:—

"This Bill is now before the House of Commons, with an apparent determination on the part of Ministers, to pass it into a law.—It is therefore the bounden duty of every man to consider its provisions and their effect, which may be fell seriously, oppressively, and injuriously by all rate payers and the poor in general. It authories the appointment by the Crown of three Chief Commissioners who may appoint nine Assistant Commissioners, and who are to have the same protection and indemnity as Judges, that is, they are not liable to have any action brought against them for what they may dowrong in their office, not even for false imprisonment, nor to be proceeded against except by Parliament.

"They may hold their Boards publicly or privately whenever and wherever they please, and summon witnesses before them whom the Chief Commissioners may commit to prison for what they may dear a contempt of the Board.

"They may require a declaration to be signed by any person, and if it is untrue in any particular the person will have to forfeit 1001, without mitigation.

"Any person who shall refuse to attend the Commissioners' summons, is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine and

without mitigation.

"Any person who shall refuse to attend the Commissioners' sumnons, is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine and mon

mons, is to ne accuracy gumy of the month of the poor, to be as imprisonment.

The power for making laws with reference to the poor, to be as binding as Acts of Parliament which is now vested in the two Houses of Parliament with consent of the King, is delegated to the Commissioners in defiance and breach of the Constitution of this

Commissioners in defiance and breach of the Constitution of this kingdom.

"The Commissioners may, without any consent, unite any number of parishes with Brighton, and direct workhouses to be built or ber of parishes with Brighton, and direct workhouses to be built or enlarged for the reception of the poor of such parishes in any place, and in any manner as they shall think fit, and they may direct rates to be levied for this purpose.

"They are to have the entire control over administering relief to the poor and their management either in or out of workhouses, and of auditing and allowing all accounts relating thereto.

"They are to courtool the number of guardians of the poor in each parish, and Justices of the Pence are to be ex afficio guardians of the poor to carry the orders of the Commissioners into effect.

"They may alter or rescind any of their rules, orders, and regulations as often as they think proper, which may lead to great con-

fusion and great injustice and oppression to those who are called upon to obey them.

"Parish Officers, Directors, and Guardians, and other officers, will have no power except as servants to the Cammissioners, who may dismiss any paid officer they may deem unit for his situation.

"The above powers vested in irresponsible Commissioners, involving as they do the management and expenditure of more than seven millions of pounds per annum, require no comment. They affect every rate payer, and all are called upon to render their aid in opposing them, and for this purpose they are requested to attend the Vestry Meeting at the Town Hall, next Thursday, at one for two o'clock precisely."

OUR readers may recollect a correspondence which a short time since took place between Captain Sartorius and Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B., as well as the result of that correspondence. Upon neither do we mean to say one word, because it is bad ripping up old grievances. It is, however, our duty to lay before our readers the following details of a new affair, which, if it does not serve to throw any additional lustre upon the character of Sir John, at least will have the effect of exhibiting to an admiring nation the sort of have the effect of exhibiting to an admiring nation the sort of discussions in which the Generals and Field Marshals of a Liberating Army are occasionally engaged, as well as the dreadful instability of Royal favour, even in the case of a Pretender:

Pretender:—
SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH ERIGADIERCOUNDICATE.—Private.)

No. 1.

Palace of Necessidades, April 24, 1834.

My Dear General.—Having ever through life endeavoured to follow
the sacred maxim inculcated to us by our catechism, "to do unto
all men as I would they should do unto me," and feeling confident
that, under similar circumstances, you would act in the like manner,
I think I should not perform the friendly part of a colleague did I
not make you aware of certain reports injurious to your reputation
as an officer and a gentleman, which have been going the rounds for
come time in Lisbon, and to give you the opportunity of rebutting
these charges and punishing the authors of such vile reports. I send
you the enclosed, which will enable you to adopt the measures you
may deem most advisable. Though marked private, you are, of
course, permitted to make what use you please of this letter.—I have
the honour to be, my dear General, yours very truly,

J. M. Dovle, Major-General.

To Brigadier-General BACON.

To Brigadier-General Bacon.

(Duplicate.)

Private mem. for Brigadier-General Bacon, K.T.S.

It has been reported by various persons that, after the battle of Vallongs, where some of the Lancers under General Bacon's command, took a quantity of plate, money, jewels, and various articles worth a considerable sum, that General Bacon's directed all those valuables to be taken and deposited in his quarters, he stating at the same time to his men that he should have all these articles sold and the value divided amongst the captors. It is now said that, instead of doing this, General Bacon appropriated nearly the whole to his own use, and gave but a very small portion to two individuals of the corps. General B. is further reported to have appropriated several sums of money, received from the Government for the use and payment of the men of the Queen's Lancers, to his own private use; and also to have permitted one or two of his officers to do the same. Gen. Bacon is also reported to have authorised and permitted the sale and exchange of several English horses belonging to the Government for Portuguese horses, without the knowledge or sanction of her Most Faithful Majesty's Government. Whenever Brigadier-General Bacon in this manner. The undersigned authorises General Bacon in this manner. The undersigned authorises General Bacon to make whatever use he thinks proper of this private memorandum.

J. M. Dovle, Major-General and A.D.C. to his Imperial Majesty the Regent.

(Private.)

(Private.)

No. 3.

No. 3.

No. 3.

No. 3.

My dear General—Having this instant been informed of your arrival in this city, and not having heard from you in answer to a letter which I wrote and forwarded you to Cartaxo, on the 24th instant, I feel I would not be acting right were I not instantly to forward you the enclosed copy of it.—Believe me to be, my dear General, yours very truly, J. M. DOVLE, Major-General. To Brigadier-General Bacon, K.T.S., &c.

General Bacon answered this letter on Sunday morning, the 27th April, thanking Sir John for the information, stating that this Vallonga story was not true, and requesting him to give up his authority. This letter, without date or postmark, was delivered in the evening of the 30th by the postman, in presence of two winceses, who attended the circumstance, as well as the letter carrier. General Bacon not receiving any answer, sent on Monday, the 24th, a note to Sir John, of which Capitain Wakeffiche was the bearer, to call Sir John to an account, as the author of these reports.

(Answer.)

No. 4.

No.

To Brigadier-General Bacon.
This letter Sir John asserts to have been dictated by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams. It gave rise to the following:—

No. 5.

You are a dirty, cowardly, backbiting, infamous scoundrel; and if you dare retrieve your lost character you will make your appointment with Captain Wakefield be-morrow morning at nine o'clock; if not, I shall not write to you, to consider yourself horsewhipped, but I will apply the end to the most vulnerable part of your dispraceful and dichonourable person.

(Signed) A. Bacon.

To Sir John M. Dovle.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

No. 6.

8. Run de Necessidades, April 29.

518—Since Captáin W. left my house this morning. I have had a consultation with my friends who are decidedly of opinion that I cannot meet or hold any communication with you until you consultation with out the charges brought against you are without foundation. It is held, I if called forward, will produce the persons, who will give the documentary evidence which they placed in my hunds, and after what has passed, if you wish it, I mill become the prosecutor myself.

With this obliging and friendly offer, it appears that the correspondence terminated; it appearing also, that Sir John Dovle. Gaccording to the dates did not receive General BACON's first letter until the following day, upon which day, amongst other apparitions, appeared the following order:—

ONDER OF THE DAY.—No. 208.

Imperial Head-quarters, Lisbon, April 30.

GENERAL OLDER.

CHIS Imperial Majesty the Duke of BALANZA, the Commander-in-Chief of the liberating army, is pleased to direct that the following order may be communicated to the army.

No. 1.—Major General (O Mariscal de Campo) Sir John Milley Dovle, Aide-de-Camp to his imperial Majesty, is exonerated from his situation, and detached from the Imperial Majesty, is exonerated from his situation, and testeded from the Imperial Majesty, is concerned from his situation, and testeded from the Imperial Majesty.

Seen by me the first time, May 22, 1834—J. M. Dovle.

Of all the Orders, the gallant O MARISCAL DE CAMPO (the dignity, we presume, being Hibernicised with the O as a personal compliment to Sir JOHN), we think this is the least flattering, although evidently a Grand Cross.

General BACON has expressed himself anxious for an im-

mediate investigation, and the O MARISCAL has received a gentle hint from his recent crony, the Pretender, that any further interference on his part with General BACON, would be immediately accompanied by his imprisonment in Belem

Castle.

All this throws a good deal of light upon the system pursued by the popular REGENT and his patriotic adherents.

UNITED STATES

It appears, by the latest intelligence from America, that the greatest confusion and excitement continued to prevail in the Republican States; and, if we may judge either from the statements or the temper of the journals, a crisis is not far distant. The President has addressed a message to the Senate, in which he severely rebukes them for their late resolution against the withdrawal of the Bank deposits, and reiterates his determination to persevere in the course which he has begun. The following extract will convey some idea of the feeling which the President's conduct has excited :-

which he has begun. The following extract will convey some loca of the feeling which the President's conduct has excited:—
"The revolution is progressing! The annals of the world furnish no parallel to the march of precocious despotism which this country has presented within the last nine months. This day the Senate afforded an appalling spectacle. The President transmitted a proclamation or manifesto to that body, denouncing them in the most arrogant and insulting terms, for having passed the resolution pronouncing the Secretary of the Treasury's reasons for removing the deposits, &c., insufficient; declaring those resolutions, and the action of the Senate, a flagitions violation of their authority, in derogation of the prerogatives of the Executive, and demanding of the Senation record his syrotest on their journals as a matter of history? The whole document is one of the most impudent and flagitious ebuilitions of despotism, ignorunce, and neurpation, that was, perhaps, ever present ed to a deliberative assembly for grave consideration. It startled the most unscruptions advocates of all previous executive usrypations. Indication—burning, deep, and violent indignation—appeared to swell almost all bosoms; and in the galleries, the passages, the lobbies of the Senate and House, bursts of execution and threats of punishment might be heard, directed against the daring usurper. The storm is about our ears, and it will be impossible to avert vice near the President persists in his determination to subvert the liberties of the people, by substituting his own will for the constitution and laws of the country."

Another paper thus depicts the actual position of affairs under the Cavernuct of a Resublic.—

Another paper thus depicts the actual position of affairs under the Government of a Republic:-

Another paper thus depicts the actual position of affairs under the Government of a Republic:—

"The times are portentous. A change has come over the land. Power has been stolen from the many, and embodied in the hands of the few. Usurpation has been openly practised. The tyrant's voice has resounded over this land of the free. The startling words, 'I take the responsibility', have been uttered. Obsequious and deluded followers have shouted to the tyrant. Echo, and a bravo have sent it into the care of freemen. Liberty is startled; our institutions totter, and the hopes of man in a free Government are giving way! The sources of commerce are dried up—manufactures prostrated—agriculture droops—internal improvement is checked, if not stopped. The currency—the great supporter of all these when sound—is polluted. Streams are made to flow from corrupted sources over the whole face of the country. What was recently a garden is now a scattled wild. Trade is at a stand; the labourer seeks for employment in van; the sounds of the axe and the hammer, the trowel and the saw, are scarcely heard in all our borders. Poverty and distress are entering dwellings that were a short time since the abodes of comfort and happiness, and, spreading from family to family, threaten, in a short period, if the course be not speedily arrested, to pervade every city, village, and hamlet in the country.

"Where or in what all this will end Heaven only knows. The iron-hearted Monarch colled a President, rolling in luxury in his Palace, with his shary of 23,000 dollars a year, cares nothing for it. Perish commerce—his mulic naut will anust be gratified. Many Members of the Congress are destrous to do something to relieve the poole, but the cowards dare not stir a step. In the mean time the point is spreading and the distress increasing. If Congress adjourn without doing something to restore credit, the country has got to pass through a crisis bordering upon civil war."

Governor Marcy's Bill, mertgaging the State of New York to the amount of si

Since writing the above, New York papers to the 24th ult. have been received. Of the intelligence contained in them the Morning

ther matter, not so easily decided.

Since writing the above, New York papers to the 24th ult. have been received. Of the intelligence contained in them the Morning Post of yesterday gives the following précis:—

"The Messace and Protest which the Pressueur transmitted to the Senate on the 17th of April against the Resolution passed by that Assembly by a majority of 22 out of 46 Members, condemning his proceedings in respect to the removal of the deposits from the United States Bouk, has created the most powerful sensation, and materially increased the excitement which has prevailed for the last six months in every part of the Union. Such was the impression made on the public mind that General Jackson and found it expedient to deny the construction which the works of the document fairly convexed the public with the state of the proceedings in the soriginal Protest, which would occupy a great portion of our column had we room to rubblish it. We also insert the proceedings in the Senate and the House of Representatives, from which it will be perceived that the two Chambers are again opposed to each other in their mode of considering this last act of the Paystreat. As we have before stated, the collision between the two branches of the Executive must lend to serious results; and the commercial panic which has caused the failure of so many banks, and has been productive of such great distress, will, if the differences be not healed, of which there is not the least probability, according to the present prospect of affairs, doubless lead to important political changes. We find in these Journals great complaints of the corruption existing in the Post Office Department, in which, it is said, alarming defications have taken place. We recommend all these matters to the consideration of the admirters of a republican form of government."

It appears that the dreadful accident by which lives were lost, and nbs broken, in Silver-street Golden-square, is entirely attributable to the effect of dry rot upon the poles of the scaffold which gave way Had those poles undergone the process to which we about a fortnight since referred, no such mischief would have occurred—and helpless children, and destitute widows, would not now have been deploring the loss of their parents and husbands.

On Friday there was a distribution of medals and things at Nothing could exceed the splendour of the scen Stinkomalee. stinkonnates. Avoiding count exceed the spiratour of the scene, the gniety of the ladies' dresses, and, as a coup d'wil, Lord Durham sitting in the cluir, with Lord Brougham on one side of him, and the Duke of Somerset on the other.

Ve find the following in the Brighton Gazette:—

We understand that a Gentleman who has come from America to raise subscriptions towards building a place of worship in that country, and who has passed here as a saint of the first water, was overheard the other day making a bargain with a man to convey his goods and luggage from this town to Portsmouth, when the following elegant and pious colloquy ensued:—

"SAINT—Come, say, what will you charge for conveying the whole to Portsmouth?
"WAGGONER (scratching his head)—I can't say less than ten

guineas, sir.

"Satar—1'll see you ten thousand times doubly d—d before I'll give it.—(Exit saint in dudgeon.)

"We have no doubt of the accuracy of this statement."

A correspondent of the Dublin Warder suggests that all the Municipal Commissioners are liable to prosecution for having administered illegal oaths, and to transportation, in the same way as the Dorchester Unionists have been provided for by Mr. Justice

The same paper says-" His Majesty's mail steam-packet, from

Holyhead, landed in Dublin, on Sunday last, the once celeb Holyheed, landed in Dubin, on Bunnay isse, the once celebrate Abritus O'Connon, accompanied by his lady, and their son, on-visit to the family estate in the county of Cork. This gentleman his long held the rank of a General Officer is the French army, and married to the daughter of the Marquis Conponery, a early distinguished in the manals of the French revolution, but whis fell under the axe of the guillotine."

tell under the axe of the guildoine."

We have been very much accused and instructed by a perusal of a work, called "A Glossary and Etymo'ogical Dictionary of Obsoles and Uncommon Words;" by Mr. Toonn, the Barrister, nuthor of the Chronological Historian. The work shows great research and extensive reading, and gives clear and striking definitions of works which men are frequently in the habit of quoting, without entirely understanding their meaning. It is quite worth reading.

The most important and interesting portion of the late The most important and necessarily portain to Landse see Mr. Karin property has been brought to London to be sold by Mr. Geongi Robins. The gold cup presented by the Drury Lane actors; the sunff-box given him by the late Lord Byaon; his library, and other body late of the control of the public who admired Mr. Kran's historionic talent, there will no doubt be a bot competition for these relics.

The remains of the late Earl of Burlington left town on Friday for interment at Derby. The procession contained the carriages of their Majesties and a number of the nobility.

A Court-martial is sitting at Sheerness for the trial of Captain Proort, C. B. The charges are said to be of importance, and as brought forward by Lieutenant WALKER of the Albion steam-resel.

The following are the names of the Select Committee appointed in The following are the names of the Select Committee appointed in Tuesday "to inquire into all the circumstances attending the rejection of the claim by DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, Esq., to be called to the bar, and to report their opinion thereupon to the

House:"—
Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr.
Cutlar Fergusson, Sir Robert Feel, Sir William Horne, Mr. Sinclair,
Colonel Peel, Mr. Hurne, Sir Henry Hardinge, Mr. Phillpotts, Mr.
Alexander Baring, Mr. Serjeant Spankie, Mr. Lennard, Mr.
Aglionby, Mr. Teinryson, Sir John Tyrell, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Jeria,
Mr. Hall Dare, Mr. Matthin Attwood, Mr. Robinson, Colonal
Evans, Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, Mr. Pryme, Mr. Grote, Mr.
Rotch, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Halcomb.—To have powerb
send for persons, papers, and records; and five are to be the quorum.
On the motion of Sir J. Scallett there is to be laid before the
Committee a cony of the certificate of the Benchers of the Ingr

Committee a copy of the certificate of the Benchers of the Imperation to the Judges, on the rejection of Mr. Whittle Harver's application to be called to the Bar, and of the determination of the Judges upon his appeal, and of the further proceedings that have taken place before the Benchers of the Inner Temple since that period.

The yearly meeting of the Quakers is always held this month. An invitation to attend it is expressed in the following terms:—"To attend on the first fourth day, after the third first day, in the fifth month."

A few days ago as some men were engaged in a stone quarry nes Chatsworth, they split a huge block, in the centre of which they found a lump of reddish granite, weighing upwards of 70lbs, bearing the representation of a call's head of rude but spirited workmanship!

Lady WILLIAM GORDON, who has inherited the Temple-Newsan estates of the late Dowager Marchioness of Herrronn, has directed the sum of £1000 to be given to the poor of the parish of Whitkirt, as a tribute of affection for the memory of her lamented sister, the late Marchioness.

At an interview between a deputation from the Dissenters and Lord Altrione, on Saturday, Lord Altrione, after expressing his surprise and disappointment that the Government measure had not proved satisfactory to the Dissenters, stated that hear ceived the concessions made to that body were so liberal that they ought to obtain their approval of the measure, and wished them to understand that he could not feel himself justified in holding out to understand that he could not feel himself justified in holding out to them any hope of any other measure being brought forward by the Government; and the unanimous opinion of the Deputation, onhearing this announcement was, that rather than accept so parfial measure, they would prefer the present state of things. The interiew then broke up, after having lasted upwards of an hour.—The United Committee of Dissenters met on Monday at Dr. WILLIAMS Library, to learn the result of the interview. The resolution beginne to, on the particulars being stated market, at the after demandation Library, to learn the result of the interview. The resolution the came to, on the particulars being stated, was that of the deputation themselves, namely, rather to continue as they were, than to accept so partial and imperfect a measure as that proposed by Government They further agreed to recommend to all the Local Committees and Congregations throughout the United Kingdom to get up and forward petitions to Parliament immediately, praying for a more libe ral measure of relief than that of the Government.

The most extensive arrangements are making at Oxford for the ane most extensive arrangements are making at Oxford for us inauguration festival of the Duke of Wellington. A dejenser is 1,000 persons will form a prominent feature in the series of entertainments, which will continue for five days. The city will be crowded to excess, and five guineas a night have been offered for a single bed. The Duke will reside with the Vice-Chancellor.

The Edinburgh Evening Post says :-

The Edinburgh Evening Post says:—

"A great deal of sounding laudation as been bestowed on the Clerk of the Pipe for the disinterested manner in which he resigned his ugly sinceure. The Hon, Gentleman said in the House of Commons that he deserved no credit on this account, as the office was complete sinceure. A most honest arowal. But it will be recolleded that at the last election the Clerk of the Pipe actually defended the said sinceure, and declared that there were important duties attacked to his office. How do the two statements tally? One or other must be nutrue; and on the horns of this dilemma the Clerk must rest. But the truth is, the whole proceeding has been an electionering trick. As soon as the Clerk hal opened the road to preferring the threw away the Pipe—that Pipe which he had so lately defended be sailed by such distincerestedness? In truth, the whole affair is be milled by such distincerestedness? In truth, the whole affair is mere speculation in the trade of politics, so far as the Clerk of the Pipe is concerned; and as such, we know, it is universally viewed.

By a return to the House of Commons, ordered to be printed April 1500.

Apre is concerned; and as such, we know, it is universally viewed.

By a return to the House of Commons, ordered to be printed April
24, 1833, on sincentre offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy,
the Clerk of the Pipe is stated to have been appointed August 49,
1793 (nearly forty years ago!) The emoluments for 1829, 30, 31, 30
32, were 1,7801. 4s. 3d.

Pray, what has Mr. MURRAY done for this?

Was not Mr. MURRAY a minor when he was appointed to the sinecure? And did not his father hold it for many years previously when he was a Judge of the Court of Session?

shire, in which he says of the Tithe Bill, the Church Rate Bill, and the Poor Law Bill, that "three grosser instances of fraud." incompency, and mischief, were never exhibited to mock the confidence court the scrutiny, and call but the scrutiny. Mr. Escort has addressed a letter to the inhabitants of Somer Dill. court the scrutiny, and call for the opposition of the people.

Petitions from Members of the Established Church to both House of the Established Church to both House of the Legislature against the Bill now before Parliament in for the admission of Dissenters into the Universities" are lying for signature

srs. Rivington's, Waterloo-place, and St. Paul's Church-

aich Covernment is said to have compannicated to foreign The Danish Government is same to have communicated to foreign Ministers resident at the Court of Copenhagen its reasons for sending his Royal Highness Prince Frederick out of the country, which are ms noyal righters remos freederick out of the country, which are not of a nature fit for publication. It is said now that he is to be get to Juliand as Colonel of a regiment not of a nature who for publications. It is sent now that he is to be sent to Jutland as Colonel of a regiment. A divorce between him and his consort, the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 6th of May says, has taken place, but it discredits the report of his having been declared by the King incapable of succeeding to the Crown.

A tumultaous riot took place last Monday at Dunleer, near Drog-bols, where a Court was held for revising tithe memorials. The Assistant Barrister was driven away—several of the clergymen who Assistance was contemptuously treated by the populace, and the curt was compelled to adjourn.

The return of the number of emigrants that have sailed from Waterford for the British Colonies in North America presents a mial of 1,683 for one month.

Some disappointment has been experienced at Windsor, in c some disappointment has been experienced at Windsor, in conse-ence of a rowing match between the Westminster and Eton holars, from Windsor Bridge to Surly Hall and back, having been put off. It appears that there of the King's Scholars of Westminster who were to have contended had been previously called to Oxford; and it having come to the ears of the Master of Westminster School with a marillane of the state of the Master of Westminster School hat the gentlemen alluded to were about to engage in a rowing match, he spoke to the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and in consequence of that very Reverend and very unpopular Gentleman's ungracious interference, the gentlemen were obliged to relinquish the match.

The following are the provisions of Mr. HESKETH FLEETW new Sunday Bill :-

- 1. It repeals several old statutes relating to the observance of the abbath, and proceeds to consolidate and simplify the laws on that
- subject.

 2. It permits all sorts of travelling, the conveyance of goods by land and water, the keeping open of coffee-shops, pastry-cooks, fruit-sellers, and cook-shops, except during the hours of divine service.

 3. It prohibits the keeping open of gin-shops, tobucconiets, and what is called Sunday trading generally; but it permits the licensed withallers to remain open, except during the hours of divine service.

 4. It interfers with no appearant horsetofore lawful or Sunday.

- istualers to remain open, except during the hours of divine service.

 4. It interferes with no amusement heretofore lawful on Sunday;
 and in fact recognizes and sanctions everything in accordance with
 the babits of the people.

 5. It directs that the shops of newsvenders shall be closed at ten
 elock; but permits the sale and hire of papers at the houses of their
 customers throughout the day, except during hours of divine service.

 6. It prohibits the pursuit of ordinary labour, "of the nature of
 landicraft, manufacture, or trude;" but, by allowing all the usua
 musements of the Sunday, it permits the labour necessary thereto.

 7. It does not interfere with baking, at least so far as the cookery
 of the humbler classes is concerned.

 There can be as little objection to this Bill, as there is necessity for

There can be as little objection to this Bill, as there is necessity for in enactments; everything it contains is to be found in other statutes

FRESH PROVISIONS.—The brig Pursuit, Captain ALEXANDER, said from Aberdeeen on Thursday week for New York with about seventy passengers. In the course of the forenoon two casks, said to fresh provisions, were put on board; but on being opened after the vessel had left the quay, they were found to contain, "snughy packed," one emigrant each, who, no doubt, had particular reasons for taking this mode of embarkation.

We find the following in the Aberdeen Journal :-

we find the following in the Aberdeen Journal:—

"A HOT CONTEST.—The following election anecdote is so characteristic, so excellent, and comes to us on such authority that we cannot withhold it from our renders:—Mr. G.—h—m having in the course of his cannass called to solicit the vote of a farmer in the county, was told that he could not get it. 'Why so, John'? said Mr. G. 'Just heanuse I'm to gie't to Sir George.' 'Oh, John, you went with Lord Ormelie last time; surely you will go with me on this occasion, 'Nn, troth, I wimm do that,' 'You may go to h—ll, ben,' said the candidate. 'Mr. G—h—m,' says John, with the ulmost composure, 'that may be a pollin' place of yours, but its nace one of Sir George's.'

Among other election on dits, it is confidently said that preparaas had been going on at Lynedoch for the celebration of Mr. Graham's spected success, by a dinner and entertainment on a large scale. Wood for a boufire was also, it is said, prepared—like the joke itself, cut and dry for the occasion.

Great preparations are being made in the interior of Westminster Abbey for the approaching Grand Musical Festival, and the saw and the hammer are to be heard from morning to night. Already fiers of seats have been raised along the side aisles of the Cathedral as high as the windows, and every possible place where the eye or the ear can obtain pleasure will be made available. Two additional entrances are being made for the occasion; one is between the north teams. north transpel and the western extremity of the Abbey, and the other is under the south-west angle of the cloisters, and enters the Openie side of the Abbey. The entrance is by a flight of covered standard leading leading. steps leading to one of the great windows, from which a sufficion Portion of the frame work is removed to form a door-way.

A letter of the 3d inst. from Rodelheim, near Frankfort, says:—
We hard yesterday and to-day, a most extraordinary phenomenon
frame. During very heavy showers of rain, which fell yesterday
frame half-past eleven till twelve, and to-day between twelve and one
Schek, the clock, the water contained so great a mixture of sulphur that us and down the streets it was covered with a yellow crust, and subject of sulphur might be scraped off the pavement."

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. E. A. Daviesay has been appointed by the Lord Bishop disconnector, Rural Daviesay has been appointed by the Lord Bishop man of the Rev. It. A. Daviesay has been appointed by the Lord Bishop Land of the Rev. It. A. Pyc.

The Rev. F. R. R. Rayans, incumbent of Milnrow, near Rechdule within the Discose of Cinester, and the Rev. English of Cinester, and the Rev. English of Cinester, and the Rev. English of Cinester, and the Rev. Prebendary Blomfield in the Rectory of Rev. Frebendary Blomfield in the Rectory of Rev. Prebendary Blomfield in the Rev. Prebendary Blomfield in

Indicated the Rev. Prebendary Blomfield in the itectory of methods.

The Rev. WILLIAM Dyen, Curate of Merc, in the peculiar invision of the Dean of Sarum, has been appointed a Surrogate for The Rev. Thomas H. Heathcole, M.A., Vienr of Leck, has predeficed by the Rev. J. Banker, B. A., With the living of Institute of the Rev. J. Banker, B. A., with the living of mesons again to the death of the Rev. W. Richardson.

Special the Carate, the death of the Rev. W. Richardson.

Special the Carate of the Iste death of the Rev. T. T. Davison, Treasers of the Carate of the Laureh of Chichester, the following appointable of the Carate of the Laureh of Chichester, the following appointable of the Carate of the Carate Treasurership; the Rev. HERN ATKINS, to the Carate of Witterings the Rev. Chasse Bland, to the Vicarage of Don-Tanker, and the Rev. Chas. Bland, to the Vicarage of Don-Tanker, I Survey of the Parker of the Carate of Don-Tanker, I Survey of the Parker of the Carate of Don-Tanker, I Survey of the Parker of the Carate of Don-Tanker, I Survey of the Parker of the Carate of Don-Tanker, I Survey of the Parker of the Parker

nington, wants; and the Rev. Char. Dance, the Rev. J. Swane, Curate of K. Wworth, has been promoted to the Rectory of Febrard, county Tipperary.—The Rev. David Harring of Cork, has been appointed to the Curacy of Kilworth.

The Rev. Janes Mearlan, A.M., has been appointed to the

Curacy of the Union of Balliankery and Rathrea, in the Diocese of Killala.

The Rev. Mr. Prant, son-in-law of the late Bishop of Waterford, has been appointed by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, to the parish of Kilmeaden; vacant by the death of the late Rector, the Kilbala.

The Rev. Mr. Prant, son-in-law of the late Bishop of Waterford, has been appointed by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, to the parish of Kilmeaden; vacant by the death of the late Rector, the Rev. Mr. Archdall.

OBITUARY.

At the Rectory, at Losthomes, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry Stuart, M.A., for irity-three years Vicar of Steeple Bumpstead, and thirty-two years Rector of East onyland, in Essex, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Mansfield. At Leasnington Priors, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Cole, Vicar of Long Buckby, orthannatonshire.

thamptonshire.

Réden-Hall, Cumberland, the Rev. Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart.

Recuphton, the Rev. Primatt Knapp, jun., aged 34 years.

he Rev. John Still, jun., Vicarof Inglesham, in the county of Wilts.,

of the Rev. John Still, of Fonthill Gifford, in the same county, aged 33.

The Rev. John Still, jun., Viear of Inglesham, in the county of Wilts, eldest con of the Rev. John Still, of Fonthill Gifford, in the same county, aged 33.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, May 16.—The number of signatures to the petition from the members of the Senate of this University, against the admission of Dissenters, is 571, which added to the 239 attached to the same petition already presented to the two Houses of Parliament, makes a total of 1230. Many additional names are expected.

At a Congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—Howevery Musters of Arts: Hon. A. L. Powys, Hon. F. R. Grey, Trinity College,—Masters of Arts: G. Paton, J. Lyons, Trinity College,—Masters of Arts: G. Paton, J. Lyons, Trinity College,—Masters of Arts: G. Paton, J. Lyons, Trinity College,—Marks: Miscellanguage of Arts: H. K. Tompson, Trinity College.

We can state positively that the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclanence will succeed to the Prebendal Stall in Worcester Cathedral, vacant by the decense of the lamented Mr. Davison. This is the first clerical elevation his Lordship has received since his Margery's accession. The valuable Rectory of Maple Durham he received shortly after he took orders. Lord Augustus as educated for the naval profession, which he subsequently relinquished for that of the Church.—We hear that the Lord Bislop of the Diocese will present the Rev. Mr. Tavnon, Rector of Kinwarton.—Horester-Journal.

The Rev. J. R. Stephens, Wesleynn Minister, of Ashton-underture with ball heaven and language Westers to the Ashton-Church.

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, Rector of Kinwarton.—Worcester Journal.

The Rev. J. R. Stephens, Wesleynn Minister, of Ashton-under-Lyne, who had become Honorary Secretary to the Ashton Church Separation Society, recently formed in that town, has been suspended from the exercise of his ministerial functions, by the Manchester District Meeting, and required to leave Ashton until the next Conference, for having at hublic meetings in Ashton, Hyde, and Suley Bridge, advocated the dissolution of the Union between Church and State.

Bridge, advocated the dissolution of the Union between Church and State.

At a meeting of Clergy and other inhabitants of Bath, on Thursday, a petition against the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, was unanimously adopted. The Mayor of Bath contended that the oercive interference of the Legislature in the management of the Universities, would, in the present instance, be an act of the grossest intolerance, inasmuch as it would be depriving the Church of that privilege which every other denomination of Christians enjoyed—that of the exclusive education of its own Clergy and Members.

A superbly handsome silver salver has been presented to the Rev. James Heans, by the inhabitants of the united parsistes of Staines, Ashford, and Lalcham. The following inscription is engraved in the centre:—"Presented to the Rev. James Hearn, by the inhabitants of Staines, Ashford, and Lalcham, as a token of affection, and as a testimony of their approbation of his conduct during a residence of 17 years. 1834.

Prayer-Book and Homey Southy.—The twenty-second Ami-

17 years. 1834.

PRAYER-BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY.—The twenty-second Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held on Thursday last. The Secretary stated that 2,555 ships had been visited in the port of London idone, upwards of 10,000 Prayer books and 7,000 Homilies had been disposed of amongst our vessels, and it had been estimated that upwards of 6,000 vessels had been visited by the agents of the Nociety in other ports, of which 2,000 had been in Liverpool alone. The total number of books distributed during the year had been a most important increase in the amount of the Society's funds, including a munificent donation from Mr. Strevensor, of 6751, in the Three per Cent. Consols, and between 4001, and 5001, in legacies. The total receipts were 2,6281, 16s. 4d; the expenditure 2,6821, 16s. 9d.

The Visitation of the Venerable R. F. Oxsoow, Archdencon of

Cent. Consols, and between 4001, and 5901, in legacies. The total receipts were 2,6281, 16s. 41; the expenditure 2,6281, 16s. 9d.

The Visitation of the Venerable R. F. Oxstow, Archdencon of Worcester, was held at St. Helen's Church in that city, on Wednesday, last. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. ParLivorra, who illustrated in a particularly clear and admirable manner the practical nature of that confesselly mysterious but great and leading doctrine of Revelation, the Trinity of persons in the Godhead. The touched on most of the topics of ecclesiastical interest in azitation at the present day; and concluded a very able charge, by exhoring the Clergy to be "strong" in the fervent hope that the same good Providence which had hitherto protected the Church throughout so many and so great dangers that had in various periods of our history assamiled her, "would yet deliver," and would not sulfer her foes to triumph over her; and in the most solemn manner he entreated the floring down a Blessing, to "take heed to themselves and to their doctrine," and by thus "walking worthy of their high calling" to bring down a Blessing upon themselves, upon the Church, and upon their country.

Lynn.—On Wednesday last, the Bishop of Rochestra, in the place of our Venerable Diocesan, who is prevented from his great age to disclarge certain duties, held his Visitation in this town, on which occasion a most able sermon was delivered at St. Nicholas' Chapel by the Rev. J. Bruerrow, of Massingham, to a large attendance of Ministers and others of the Establishment

On Tuesday last a needing of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Hantingdon, was held at the Town-Hall, pursuant to requisition, when pectitions to the two Houses of Parliament against the Bill now pending for the admission of Dissenters into the Universities of Castorium educations to the two Houses of Parliament against the Bill now pending for the admission of Dissenters into the Universities of Castorium educations to the two Houses of Parliament against the Bill now

Oxford and Cambridge, were unaminously agreed upon.

The following form of a Parochial Petition has been drawn up, and is recommended for adoption by all friends of the Church:—

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,

"The lumble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the parish of ——, in the county of ——,

of —, in the county of —,

"Suewern,—That your petitioners view with great alarm the
violent attacks now made upon the Established Church; and beg
heave most respectfully to approach your Lordships, for the purpose
of imploring your protection from the dangers which threaten it.

"Your petitioners firmly believe that the present demands of many of those who discent from the established religion are such as endanger the safety, if not the very existence of the National Church.

Church.

"The demands to which your petitioners in particular refer are
the following:—That Dissenters may be released from the payment
of Church Rates; that their Ministers may have a right to officiate
in the Church-yard of every purish; that Dissenters may be entitled
to become Members of any College, and to be admitted to Degrees
in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

"With regard to Church Rates, your petitioners hambly submit that these rates are not a charge upon persons at all, but a reutcharge upon property itself. And your petitioners cannot understand upon what principle of justice persons can seek to remove from their own property a charge, subject to which they acquired and hold it, and to fix such charge upon the property of others.

"Your petitioners object also to the claim made on the part of Dissenting Ministers to officiate in Parish Church-yards; inasmuch as the Church-yards have been solemily set apart for the pious ceremonial and service of the Established Church only. And your petitioners maintain that the introduction of Dissenting Ministers to officiate in Church-yards would be an intrusion upon the rights of the Church, and would lead to strife and contention.

"And leadle, your petitioners protest against the change proposed

the Church, and would read to strike and contention.

"And lastly, your petitioners protest against the change proposed to be made in the constitution of the Universities; since if Dissenters be admitted into the Colleges and to Degrees your petitioners are continued that the Universities would then be no longer places of sound religious education; and the connection at present subsisting between the Universities and the Established Church will be necessarily to the Conversities and the Established Church will be necessarily to the Conversities and the Conversities and the Conversities are the Conversities and the Conversities and the Conversities are the Conversities and the Conversities and the Conversities are the Conversities are the Conversities and the Conversities are the Conversities are

between the Universities must be savily destroyed.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly and most earnestly pray your Karlt Honourable House to resist these several claims which your Rarkt Honourable House to resist these several claims which your leptitioners so strongly deprecate; and to continue to preserve inviolate all the rights and privileges of the Established Church and the Universities, so that, through their means, true religion may, under the blessing of God, continue to be spread throughout the land, the blessing of God, continue to be spread throughout the land.
"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

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Science." &c.

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STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING

The contents of the Paris papers of Thursday are unimportant. On Wednesday the Bill introduced by Ministers, in consequence of the late Republican movement, for punishing persons having arms and ammunition in their possession without a licence, or assisting in the erection of barricades, gave rise to a stormy debate in the House of Deputies, which was adjourned to the following day. Both House are expected to be prorogated by Louis Philippe in person on the 29th of the present month.

Fresh successes are claimed for the Carlist arms in the north of Spain; and it is said that Zumalacarreguy has again defented Quesada. There has been some fighting in the neighbourhood of Mondrajon, and the report is that Quesada has been obliged to abundon his position at Logrono, and that his antagonist had gone after El Pastor, to attack him.

The German papers complain of the movements of the Poles in different parts of Germanny, where they evidently are exciting much uncasiness. Some serious disturbances have broken out in Bavaria, but the Government has succeeded in quelling them. It is said that a plot was discovered for the assassination of all the German Princes.

Parish of St. Manylerone.—The respectable rate-payers of this

a plot was discovered for the assassination of all the German Princes.

PARISH OF ST. MANYLEBONE.—The respectable rate-payers of this parish, who are disposed to check the disgraceful increase of Radiculism, will do well not to neglect giving their vote for the Gothic Hall list of vestrymen, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of May, at the polling places appointed in each district.

The home troops were reviewed yesterday morning, in the presence of the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Victoria, and they are the property of the presence of the princes of Leiningen. Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavourable state of the weather, the Park was crowded with spectators, who, with the Royal party, were delighted with the perfection with which the military performed various of the most difficult maneuvres.

with spectators, who, with the Royal party, were delighted with the perfection with which the military performed various of the most difficult management. A County meeting for the castern division of Kent is to be held on Monday, to take into consideration Lord Athorp's Tithe Bill. The Kent Herald says, "It is arranged by the leaders of the Libertal party that a proposition for the total abolition of tithes will be submitted to the meeting, either as a substantive motion or as an amendment on any proposal of Lord Athorp's Bill."

The proprietors of the Vauxhall Gardens are at this time most actively engaged in preparations for its intended opening on Wednesday week next, the 28th inst.

Dungarvon Electron.—At the close of the poll on the second day, the numbers were, for Mr. Jacob, 227; for Mr. Baron 203; leaving a majority of 24 on the gross poll for the repeal candidate. On Wednesday the third day, at one o'clock, Mr. Jacob had gained considerably upon his opponent, having then a majority of 48, and the polling had been very languid on both sides all the morning.

Health of the Metraopolis.—During the last few days diarrhean has been unusually prevalent, and there is reason to apprehend, from the early appearance of this disease, that cholera may again wist ms. Bowel complaints are common at the end of summer or beginning of autumn, but are very rare in May. The disease now prevalent is preceded by indigestion, languor, and lassitude, sinking at the pit of the stomach, and great debility; in fact, the symptoms which preceded cholera in 1832 and 1833. Ordinary remedies arrest it, and timely application is indispensable. Regularity of living, auttritions diet, and moderate mental and corporael exertion are the best preventives. Vegetable food, more especially salads, lettice, dec., ought to be used sparingly, if at all.—Med. and Surg. Journ.

currious giet, and moderate mental and corporeal exertion are the best preventives. Vegetable food, more especially salads, lettace, dec., ought to be used sparingly, if at all.—Med. and Surg. Journ.

OLD BAILEY.—SATURDAY.

CURIOUS CASE.—Alexander Watkins was indicted for having, on the 4th of March, stolen teu sovereigns from the shop of Richard Tilfer, a hosier, hiving in New-Street, Covent-garden. The prisoner declared his innocence of the theft, and called Thos. Brown, turnkey of Newgate, who swore that a person was confined in Newgate, named Lindsey, so like in appearance to the prisoner, that a person mass cannined in the state of Newgate, stated that Lindsey, who was charged with a similar offence, much resembled the prisoner; he had mistaken the two men in the gaol himself.—The Jury having expressed a wish to see Lindsey, in a few minutes he was placed at the bar with the prisoner, and both men were scrutinized very closely by the Court. They put on their hats and exchanged places. There was certainly a general likeness, but upon a closer examination there appeared a difference in their complexions. Lindsey, addressing the Court, said he often wore a coat like that worn by the other prisoner, and he did not wish to see another suffer on his account.—Mr. Justice Vanghan: No, indeed, I have not, for I knew him after they had changed places, although I did not see them change.—Mr. Phillips then observed that, being a convict, he could not all Lindsey to give evidence for the prisoner.—In answer to a question from the foreman of the Jury, it was stated that Lindsey had been in custody since the 15th of April.—The prosecutor being again called, said, that after seeing the two men, he had no doubt as to the prisoner being the man who stole the sovereigns from his shop.—The Jury returned a verdiet of Guilty, —The prisoner was again placed at the bar, charged with stealing in the dwelling-house of Messrs. Bull and Wilson, hien-drapers, residing at 39, St. Martin's-lane, eight sovereigns, their monies. Whilst th

pleaded (vnilty.

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ing his Sons.

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Trousers, £1 los.; kerseymero or valentia W salteroals, 18s.

WILLIAM TATE, late of the firm of Salter, Widdowsen,and
Tate, begs to announce that, since the dissolution of the partners
hip, he has removed to the Premises, No. 164, STRARD, near the King Coalege, on his awn account, in the Silver, Jevellery, Cutlery, and Engraving
Business, where he hopes, by strict attention and punctuality, to ment a coatinuance of the patronage and support of his friends.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RCH SILKS.—ALLISON and
EDWARDS, 240, Regent-treet, have completed the purchase of an immene Stock of Silks of the most fashionable description, which will be offered
on Monday at less than half-price. The abore have been purchased of an importer of French goods retting from business; they are of the richest description,
and will be found undeniably cheaper than any ever sold in this country.

N.B. Four thousand Princid Muslin Descess, commencing 3s. 6d. the Dress.

ALLISON and EDWARDS, Regent House, 240, Regent-street;

N.B. Four thousand Princid Muslin Descess, commencing 3s. 6d. the Dress.

ALLISON and EDWARDS, Regent House, 240, Regent-street;

J. (HOVER, Chromometer, Watch, and Clock-maker, No. 9, Great May's Buildings,
3t. Martin's lane, Strand, London. (Established 90 years.)—Private Residences attended for taking orders. The correction of Deregn or Plain Clocks;
and w

each, warranted, of THOMAS COX SAVORY, 47, Combill, London.

EST BEAVER HATS, 21s.—Hints of the most approved the qualities, superior colours, elegant shapes, which never spot with rains qualities, superior colours, elegant shapes, which never spot with rains there is and Patentees, ROBERT FRANKS and CO., 140, Regent-street, city.

THE ARTISTS' AND AMATEURS' DESIDERATUM.—The STYLORVNON, or PENCIL SHARPENER, should be in the hands of every one not exceedingly desirence, with the penking, and to whom the use of the Pencil or Copyon is familiar. The expedition, certainty, and cleanly now of its breaking or willing the fingers, stamps it as one of the greatest dealderate, both to the artist and amateur of drawing, that has been yet offered to facilitate heir operations. Sold by the Proprietors—Eckstein and Son, No. 13, High Hollorn (near Gray's lam).

ALE, STOULT, CIDER, etc.—W. G. FIELD and CO. beer to.

Hollorn (near Gray's lun).

A LE, STOUT, CIDER, &c. —W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Burton and Edinburgh Ales, Dorchester Beer, London and Dublin Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c. are in fine onler for use, and, as well as their Foreign Wines and Spirits, of a very superior class.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

are in fine order for use, and, as well as their Foreign Wines and Spirits, of a very apperior class.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-sardice, Co

post-paid, to A. B. C., I'non Club House, Charing-cross.

CLASGOW LOTTERY.—SWIFT and CO. respectfully announce, that the present Glasgow Lettery, which is ideclared by an Act now before the House of Commons, to be the only one that shall be allowed, will all be drawn on the 22d of JULY Next. The Purchaser have the option of receiving the value of the Prizes, which consist of Freehold Lands and Houses, 14 Money, as son asdrawn, deducting only a Commission of Five per Cent. on those above £100, to cover the risk and expense of selling the property. Schemes at Large may be above £100, to cover the risk and expense of selling the property. Schemes at Large may be a supported by the control of the control o

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

nces the elevation of Miss Wykham, of Thame Park

Whitehall May 1:— The property of the property

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSULVENCY TOOLE, Hand-court, Dowgate-hill, glass-paper man , Calthorpe-street, Gray's-inn-lanc-road, dealer in musi-

TOOLE, Handcourt, Dowgate-hill, dass-paper manufacturer—J. W., Callhorpe-street, Gray's-inn-lane-road, dealer in music.

M. Matchin, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, wine-merchant. Atts. Hod.
Burton, Salisbury-street, Strand—W. JONES, Francis-street, Totten
tt-road, wine-merchant. Att. Pelle, Old Broad street—S. C. BOVCE,
de, gil and clour-merchant. Att. Notion, Walbrook—E. HODGSON I. M. MACHIN, was and M. Machin, which was a street of the Brind, wine-merchant. Att. Peile, Old Brand street S. C. Bu ork, oil and redun-merchant. Att. Norton, Walbrook — E. HOI OLPHERI'S, Thrumpton and Retford, Nottinghamshire, coa & Allen and Co., Carliele-street, Soho-square, London; Sheardshaw thigham— Y. H. HUILSTON, Birmingham, linen-draper. At Chamber lain's Office, May

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 21, 1834.
Notice is hereby given, that the Drawing Room to be held James's Palace, on Wednesday next, the 28th inst., being for tebration of his Marsery's Birth-day, the Knights of the seventers are to appear in their Collars.

Orders are to appear in their Collars.

Office of the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, Queen's House, Johnson's, May 20, 1834.

Notice is here by Johnson's, May 20, 1834.

Notice is here's Palace on Wednesday, the 28th inst., in celebration of the Krna's Birth-day.

Some Ladies having appeared at her Majerry's Drawing Rooms in hate and feathers, and turbans and feathers, and such head-dresses being contrary to Court etiquette, notice is hereby given, that all Ladies attending the Queen's Drawing Rooms must appear in feathers and lappets, in conformity with the established order.

The Driwing Room on the 28th instant being in celebration of the King's Birth-day, no presentations can take place.

The Drawing Room on the 28th instant being in celebration of the fing's Birth-day, no presentations can take place.

Surrey Therarre.—The holiday folks had a rich treat at this leatre on Whit-Menday. Two pieces, new at this house, although to both equally new to the town, were introduced for the first time. Lee first was that interesting little drama, called Triats of Homan, hich was followed by an entirely new Pantonime, founded on the avenile tale called Little Bo-Peep, or Harlequin and the Magic Key. It is possible to graft novelty on a Pantonime it is done here, by be singular ingenuity of the transformations, and the excellence of the mandais persona. The scenery for the most part is very beautiful; and the machinery almirably managed. The performances of the gith, including the old standard piece of Esmeralda, were deservedly rell received by as crowded an assemblage as the house could hold. Santae's Wells.—A capital pantonime was provided at this heatre on Monday for the gratification of the holiday folks. It is unded on the well-known tale of "Goody Two Shoes," whose rantful life and exploits are very properly portraved for the benefit the rising generation. Sutton, Dunn, and Matthews, as Harlequin, fantations, and Cleon, were admirable, particularly the last.

Astiley—A. George and the Dragon, the equestrian drama perseented for so many nights at Drury Lane during the present extenses of the entertainment are not only identically the same, but re represented by the actual personages (horses included) who gueren sequence of the property well, and the holiday folks were unusually and in their expressions of admiration at Durow's inimitable orsemanship.

Queen-sequence—Lord Wunford and the Common Informers.—

rer represented by the actual personages (horses included) win figured on the Drury Lane boards, it will be sufficient to say that the siece went off extremely well, and the holiday folks were unusually out in their expressions of admiration at Ducrow's inimitable increamaship.

Quern-square.—Lord Wynford and the Common Informers.—Chursday considerable interest was excited at this office in consequence of Lord Wynford attending in person to defend himself against complaint laid by Byers, the informer, before Mr. Gregorie, against is Lordship, for not having his name and place of abode painted in a roper manner on one of his carts, according to the Act of Parliadent, whereby he had forfeited a sum not exceeding 51.—George impleton was then sworn. He stated that on the 9th of the present onto the wast at Charing-cross, when he saw a one-horse cart without any name or place of abode of the owner painted on the off-side of the cart. At the back of the cart there was painted "Charles Draper Best, Lord Wynford, Paul's Cray, Kent; Common Stage-draft,"—Byers: Was there any name at all on the off-side, or on the haft?—stapleton: None whatever.—Lord Wynford: The fact is, that my cart was properly painted according to the Act of Parliament about a month ago, when it was sent to a painter's at Chischurst, who took upon himself to alter it. The man who painted it was in attendance, and he wished him to be examined, to show that he Lord Wynford) had not intentionally offended against a statute.—Mr. Gregorie said that he was quite satisfied that it was a mistake, and he would mitigate the penalty to Sa.—His Lordship inquired how the penalty was disposed of, and he was told half to the King and how ould mitigate the penalty of Sa.—His Lordship inquired how the penalty was disposed of, and he was told half to the King and how ould mitigate the penalty of the money, when he was informed that there was 15s. 6d. costs to pay. At this he was rather unprised, and inquired where that when the penalty was disposed of, and he was told

igious Liberty; during the proceedings the Rev. Dr. Henderson, Highbury College, asked him "i he called that Protestant rity?"

"FROM RACES.—Should the uncommon fine weather continue som races will form a more than usual attraction. A warning se, however, exclaims to the Ladies, "Save your complexion from baneful influence of the burning rays of the sun—make use of wxan's Katvosa." It immediately affords soothing relief in sof tan, parched skin, sun-burns, stings of insects, or any inflamion; immediately allays the smarting irritability of the skin, proing a delightful and pleasing coolness truly comfortable and eshing; it also removes paimples, spott, and all extaneous strings and thus prevents those disorders which disorganize the strong of the female countenance.

I've Mex Killed in A Collienty.—On Saturday evening, as five were ascending from a coal-pit at Rough Hills, near Wolverpton, belonging to Messrs. Tarrett and Timmins, the chain sudy broke, in consequence of one of the rivets coming in contact the side of the pulley over the pit mouth, and the whole of the y ascending fell down the pit, and died immediately, except one, was brought up alive, but expired the same evening soon after was facen home. An inquest was held on Monday on the hodies to sufferers, before Henry Smith, Esq. corecer. The jury returnverdict of accidental death, with a deodand of five pounds on the n. Four of the men were married, and have left, altogether, an children.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TRUMEDAY.—The House met this day after the recess.

Several petitions were presented, some against any alteration in the Corn Laws, some against the claims of the Dissenters, some from the Dissenters praying for relief, and some for the protection of the Established Church.

The Exchange of Lands in Commons' Bill was read a third time and passed.

the Established Church.

The Exchange of Lands in Commons' Bill was read a third time and passed.

A petition complaining of the defects in the Reform Bill respecting registration, was presented by the Earl of Harewood.

Counsel was further heard on the Warwick Borough Bill.

The Loun Chayeculon, on presenting some petitions in favour of the Dissenters' claims, took occasion to allude to the Registration Bill introduced into another place, and the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, both of which had his approbation. In reference to the publication of bans, his Lordship observed, it might be right or it might be wrong—he meant the publication of bans in a church—as a political, civil, secular regulation; but this he would say, it had no religious imposition attached to it whatever; the object being to give publicity to the marter. It had no more to do with religion than a proclamation made in the market-place had with selling provisions. The publicity to be given was the object in view. He hoped that the Dissenters to take degrees in the Universities, remarked that the Universities were intended for the support of the Established Church.—Earl Frizwilliam denied that the position could be made out. The test required of students was "that they believed in Christianity, but not in any particular form of Christianity."—The Duke of Welliamson with the student of the Noble Earl had adverted. The Noble Earl had stated that the Universities were not founded for the exclusive support of the Protestant faith. This was perfectly true, inasmuch as many of the Colleges were founded before the Reformation; but he defied the Noble Earl had stated that the Universities were not founded for the exclusive support of the Archbishop of Canternation to the founders that any religion but the Christian religion should be taught in those Colleges.—A conversation of some length followed, in which the Earl of Winchiller, he Bishops of London and Exerter, and the Archbishop of Canternation of witnesses' Indemnity Bills.

The true the Archbishop o

amousst which were the warwes was an introduction of witnesses in the Black.

Their Lordships again resumed the examination of witnesses the Warwick Borough Bill, which lasted for some time.—Adj.

mity Bills.

Their Lordships again resumed the examination of witnesses on the Warwick Borough Bill, which lasted for some time—Adj.

Faiday.—The Earl of Harrows, on presenting petitions for the protection of the Church, admitted that the real grievances of the Dissenters ought, as far as was practicable, to be redressed. But he called upon their Lordships to take care that they did not place that body on their Lordships to take care that they did not place that body on their Lordships to take care that they did not place that body on their Lordships to take care that they did not place that body on their Lordships would not give their assent to anything which would endanger the safety of that fabric.

Lord Makmesuray noticed the introduction of the Bills respecting pluralities and non-residence of the Clercy by the Loud Charcellon when none of the Bishops were in the House.—The Archisshop of Cantenday stated that the Bills had been presented without any notice to him or any of the Bishops, although they had been led to believe that they would be consulted in the preparation of the measures affecting the Church. The Most Revernd Prelate entered into a long statement of the manner in which his expectations had been raised, and afterwards disappointed.—The Load Chancelloa vindicated the introduction of the measure, as being in conformity with the rules of the House, and stated his reasons why he did not communicate it to the Right Reverend Prelates.—The Duke of Cumbellans and he left the House on the night in question before the measure was introduced, but after receiving an assurance from the Lord Chancellor than too ther important business was to come on.—The Duke of Wellington had been received from the Lord Chancellor than the whole of the business was disposed of.—The Earl of Wincklow expressed surprise that such a course should have been taken, after the assurance which he had received from the Lord Chancellor that the whole of the business was disposed of.—The Earl of Hansown, though friendly to the abolit

The House then resumed the examination of witnesses in the Warwick Borough Bill. After which the House adjourned at half-past nine till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wennessay —The House re-assembled this day. The early sitting was occupied with the reception of petitions, amongst which were some praying for relief to Dissentrand some for inquiry into the causes of the presuiling intemperance. At the evening sitting, after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Chancellon of the Exergoura to proceed with the Committee on the Poor Laws? Amendment Bill, to the exclusion of Mr. Lyalls motion, Mr. Lyalls mention, Mr. Lyalls motion, Mr

Monday.

Mr. Fleetwood moved the second reading of his Bill for the better observance of the Sabhath.—Mr. O'Consell moved that it be read a second till the that day six months,—After a short discussion the

House divided as follows—For the amendment, 77; against it as.
The Bill was consequently lost.
Mr. Poutren moved the second reading of the Lords day Observance—Bill, New 8. "Shor Bill hard been framed with an anxious desire not to interfere in a new spirit. With any pegson-whatever, but merely to prevent was on of the great stardule of Charles II.—Sir A. Morro said thee Bill did not go so fur as he could wish, but still it should have his support.—Lord J. Russell objected to any interference with wages.—Sir W. Molecus worth moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six nonths. The House divided—For the second time that day six nonths. The House divided—For the second time.—Adjourned.
Thussan, At the morning sitting many settings were second.

THURSDAY.—At the morning sitting many petitions were porning free subjects, and amongst others, on the prevailing drunkenness, praying for the adoption of some remedy to corevil.

The saday.—At the morning sitting many petitions were presented on different subjects, and amongst others, on the prevailing habit of drunkenness, praying for the adoption of some remedy to correct the value of the repeal of the stamp duty on newspapers, which, be contended, was necessary to counteract the poisonous doctrines inculcated in the unstamped publications. After repeating its former arguments in favour of the course which he proposed, the Hon. Mening the concluded by moving a resolution declaring the expediency of repealing the tax.—Mr. Rornick seconded the motion, and quoted arious passages to show the dangerous tendency of the unstamped publications, which could only be put down by argument circulated in a form as cheap.—The Crancellon of the Excheque opposed the motion, and reminded the House that, after mature deliberation, he had decided last Session against repealing the duty, and that decision was received with approbation by the House. He felt that if he plan proposed by the Hon. Member were to be adopted, a considerable loss would be sustained in the revenue; nor did he think that loss would be sustained in the revenue; nor did he think that the swould have been been the post, but would find their way by cheage conveyances.—After some further discussion, in which Mr. D. Hut, and Mr. Gaors took parts, the House divide—For the motion, §3; against it, 80.

Mr. Pollock moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to abolish areast for debt as to all debts contracted after the istof annry, 1835, nalve for debt as to all debts contracted after the istof annry, 1835, nalve some discussion, in which Mr. Dr. Hut, and Mr. Gaors took parts, the House divide—For the motion, §4; against it, 80.

Mr. Pollock moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to abolish areast for debt as to all debts contracted after the istof annry, 1835, nalve the debt be founded upon or secured by a bill of exchange, or promisory note, bond, or other security in writing."—Mr. A. Banus some discussion followed on the question, "that it be an i

was thrown out by a majority of 86 against 22 against the second reading.

At the evening sitting Lord Althorn, in reply to a question, and that the Poor Law Amendment Bill should be disposed of before the lish Tithe Bill was proceeded with. His Lordship added that be could not say what were the intentions of Government respecting the renewal of the Coercion Act.

The Poor Law Amendment Bill was considered in Committee Discussions of a desultory nature took place upon the powers of the Commissioners to summon witnesses and to compel the production of papers. Clauses 2, 3, 4, and 5, were agreed to after a long conversation.—Colonel Woon proposed, as an amendment to the sign clause, that local visitors should be appointed in place of the nime Assistant Commissioners.—Lord Althorn opposed the motion. The clause was agreed to after a long conversation. Clauses 7, 8, 9, 18 and 11, were subsequently agreed to The Challanax reported progress, and the House resumed.

The House Tax Repeal Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

ress, and the House resumed. The House Tax Repeal Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday are of unusual interest and importance. It is now certain that Admiral Roussi has written from Constantinople to request that he may be allowed to continue Ambassador at the Porte. It was therefore necessary of all up the vacancy in the Marine Department; and, as a transfer Admiral de Rigny from the duties of the Foreign Office, to which is taken as a statesman and his ornatorical power has proved totally inadequate, would have occasioned considerable may renience at the present moment, another Admiral, who rejoiced the name of Jacob, responded to the call of Louis Philippe, and been officially announced in the Maniteur as the new Minister Marine. The principal recommendation of this new recruit to soult Administration is, that he is an officer of no great nillities, and is quite unknown to fame. It was currently reported in Paris late at Tuesday that Leopold had resolved to resign the Soverigst of Junieries, accompanied by his Queen, and many reason of the Ministry, M. Persil, M. Duchule, and Genral Sebastiani, who wented their sents on heing appointed as Minister of Justice, of Commerce, and Ambussador to Nuples, have been relected. The accounts from Lyons are deplarable; arrests and domicilary visits continued without intermission, and the prima were so full that the College was employed for the purples and many results and comicilary visits continued without intermission, and the prima were so full that the College was employed for the purples of and many resists and domicilary visits continued without intermission, and the prima were so full that the College was employed for the purples of and many resists and domicilary visits continued without intermission, and the prima and regret of commencement of the death of General Lafqueign and many results and the prima of the death of General, and were so full that the Republicans would seize the opportunity of residence and regret of men of all parties at the termination of the morial many representati

Monarchy of the Barricades, pronounced by the vain and misguide hero of three Revolutions to be the "Best of Republics."

The Hamburg papers contain very long accounts of the ceremonials observed at St. Petersburg on the 6th of May in celebration of Easter, and of the taking the oaths in the Palace church by the Grand Duke Alexander. The Emperor and Empress accompania the Imperial Prince and other members of the Imperial fluidly addition of the taking the oaths in the Palace church by the Emperor led the Prince to the desk, on which was the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on which was the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on which was the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on which was the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on which was the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on which was the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on which was the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on which was the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on which was the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on which was the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on which was the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on the New Lemperor led the Prince to the desk, on the New Lemperor led the Lemperor led the New Lemperor led the New Lemperor led the Lemperor led the New Lemperor Emperor according was a brave and loyal soldier solds to according to the solds to a brave and loyal soldier there solds a sold and enthusiastic cheers of the presented arms, amidst the loud and enthusiastic cheers of the presented arms, and thus concluded the festivities of the memorable day and thus concluded the festivities of the memorable day and thus concluded the festivities of the memorable day and the sold selection of the sold

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

very gallant action has been fought by the Pluto steam vessel, menant Sullivan, with a Spanish vessel employed in the slave de, off the Bonny, which ended in the capture of the slaver, with

A very gallant action has been fought by the Pluto steam vessel, jeintennit Sullivan, with a Spanish vessel employed in the slave rade, of the Bonny, which ended in the capture of the slaver, with 190 slaves. The William Lushington has arrived in the Downs from St. Kitt's; sailed 11th ult., having experienced very bad weather, particularly on the 3d inst., about 500 miles west of Flores, when she was struck by a sea which carried away the bulwarks, boats, &c., and washed its squadron, consisting of the Caledonia (flag-ship), Britanvia, Thundere, Edinburgh, Maltohr, Taluevea, and Alfred (the latter returned from Smyrna, being relieved by the Endymion), Blivaining for orders, consequent, as we understand, upon the uncertain movements of the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea, and the blockade of the life of Samos by the Turkish fleet. The crews of the ships, however, are not kept in an idle state; they are constantly practised at gunary; and such good shots and adroit are they, that the Alfred's lades at Corfu lately struck the target seven times in twelve shots, it being only 18 inches square, and 400 yards distance. The Ionians, with great namete, inquired if our ships were intended now to be employed in pigeon shooting. A very melantcholy event has occurred on board his Majesty's ship Ringdove, at Lisbon. A sailor was to be flogged for getting drunk, but as he made great resistance, he was put in irons, and in this state brought on deck when about to receive his punishment. On being chemical properties of the ships, had been about his person, and killed himself by plunging it into his heart.

The following Midshipmen were found duly qualified for Leectenniks, last week, at the Royal Naval College, iz.—Messrs. T. Clark, I Fluzinnes, and A. B. Kingston, of the Burham; Messrs. T. Clark, I Fluzinnes, and A. B. Kingston, of the Vestat; and Mr. C. K. Rowiat, of the Execution.

Poarsworth, Mny 23rd.—A Board of Admiralty, consisting of the On Adm. Dundas and Capt. M. F. Fitchardinge Berkeley, made

olly, of the Orestes; Mr. T. R. Sykes, of the Vestal; and Mr. C. R. Rowlath, of the Excellent.

Parsnouth, May 23rd.—A Board of Admiralty, consisting of the Gon. Adm. Dandas and Capt. M. F. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, made a mexpected visit to our dock-yard, last week, to make enquiries to allered (by anonymous authority, it is said,) delay in the equipment of the ships which were some time since ordered to be prepared or commission, particularly from the want of spars. The Board recentled their enquiries, and mustered all the workmen of the lock-yard. The mechanics have since been removed from working one the loud Freederick (building), to the work needful for comleting the Gances and Hogne for immediate service; the seamen who were rigging the Belterophon being also now employed upon the mare ship. Maj.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., Lady Camplell, and family, will embark in about a week, in the President, 52, apt. M'Kerlie, for Halifax. It is Majesty's Hoyat George yacht, typt. Lord A. Fitzcharence, is to be ready to leave this port, for Nowlich, to receive her furniture, early in the ensuing month, presatory to her Majesty's embarkation for Germany. The Children, 8, was commissioned on the 17th, by Com. the Hon. H. Keppel. Reszard, 10, is to be immediately commissioned for the pucket series.

Cipi. Lord A. Fitzchrence, is to be ready to leave this port, for Woolvich, to receive her furniture, early in the ensuing month, preparaby to her Majesty's embarkation for Germany. The Childers, B., was commissioned on the 17th, by Com. the Hon. H. Kuppel. The Bazzard, 10, is to be immediately commissioned for the packet service.

The service companies of the 73d Regiment, on heing relieved by the 3d fom Gibraltar, sailed from Malta on board H. M. ship Aspiter, saile the service companies of the 73d Regiment, on heing relieved by the 3d fom Gibraltar, sailed from Malta on board H. M. ship Aspiter, saile the following letter addressed, through his Military Secretary to the Commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Mac Nair, K.H.

"Military Secretary's Office, Malta, 11th April, 1834.

"Sir—Major General Sir Frederick C. Ponsonby cannot allow the 73d Regiment to leave Malta without bearing testimony to the high elaracter it has maintained during the period it has served in this summad, and he huss the satisfaction of feeling that the Regiment to leave Malta without bearing testimony to the high elaracter it has maintained during the period it has served in this summad, and he huss the satisfaction of feeling that the Regiment to leave malta the second service, and to the interests of the corps, which has considered to the service, and to the interests of the corps, which has considered the service, and to the interests of the corps, which has considered to the service, and to the interests of the corps, which has considered to the service, which were the service of the corps, which has considered to the service, which were the service of the service, which were the service of the service, which were also the beat services and the service of the service, which were served in the service of the service of the service of the service of the service which were serviced to the satisfaction of the service which has a service of the service which has a service where the service which the service which has a service of the

seting of the Commanders and Officers in the service of the dia Company was held on Thursday, at the Jerusalem Coffee-of the meaning that the plan of compensation of the Court of the Thursday, at the Jerusalem Cofficers of the Mayal Officers of the Company, was not sufficiently to the Naval Officers of the Company, was not sufficiently to to enhance the general claims of the service for the loss of the sufficient of the Company, and the destruction of their prospects in life; that it units and inconsistent with the remuneration granted by curt to the other servants of the Company.

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THE TWO QUAKRES.

'Friend,' said Aminidab to Obadish,
 'Why such amazament do thy features show?'

'To see, Aminiadab, thy boots on fire,
 And thou stand harmlese in the burning glow!'

'Ah, friend! dost thou so of discernment lack—
 Art thou so far of common knowledge barren,
 Not to perceive 'tib but the radiant black
 That's manufactured by friend Robert Warren?
 Last night his blacking sav'd me from the grave;
 For, idly sauntering on the Thames' side,
 I sudden fell into the billowy wave,
 And soon had sunk for ever in the tide—
 Had not the moon on my bools cast a beam,
 And drawfer income allury'd, came sear the register,
 And drawfar income allury, came search all the register,
 And drawfar income allury wave.

HIS Ensy-shiring and Brilliant Bl.ACKING, prepared
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 And drawfar income allury in a sold in every town in the state.
 Income allury in the state of the state

JOBN BULLINGS

LONDON, MAY 25.

THEIR MAJESTIES bave not been to London this week They visited Sandhurst on Monday, and were present at the examination of the Students, and afterwards partook of a

The infant son of the King of the BELGIANS departed this

WE last week, at Lachen.

WE last week referred to a subject of the greatest delicacy and the highest importance, fully aware of the proceedings taken and the language held by a certain party in this country. The Times of Friday gives an extract from a French paper, which talks the same language in pretty plain terms.

It is not impossible but that the persons who appear to increast themselves most in this affair, may think it safer and wiser to circulate their infamous reports through the medium of the French press in the first instance, but their cunning is very easily seen through, nor even the blunder in the appellation of our Cabinet Council is sufficiently advoit to hide the real propagators of this unfeeling and unfounded statement.

MINISTERS have again been beaten, by a majority of thirty-six, upon Mr. Lyall's Bill. Lord Althorn, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Poulett Thomson, spoke against the

Majority against Ministers 37

This misfortune arose from the absence from town of Sir This inistortune arose from the absence from town of Sir ROBERT PEEL, whose presence would no doubt have saved the Government from this new disgrace. While Sir ROBERT stays in London, and upholds the totterers, they do pretty well: "When the Cat's away, The mice will play;" and the moment his back is turned, the Conservatives get

careless, and Ministers get beaten.

careless, and Ministers get beaten.

It is not, however, by such majorities or such defeats that this Government will be broken up. It is already gone, and is merely hanging together until the Irish Tithe Bill comes before the House of Commons.

At Woburn, to spend the Whitsun holidays, there met Lord GREV, Lord MELBOURNE, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The Irish Tithe Bill came under discussion, and the lastmaned Nobleman was not to be moved as to his course of proceeding upon the measure. With him the change in the Appropriation Clause is a sine qual non; and it must be owned—to be sure, he was in his father's house—that Don Carlos Appropriation Clause is a sine qua non; and it must be owned—to be sure, he was in his father's house—that Don Carlos did give himself prodigious airs.

To us, it is quite evident that these fooleries must have an

To us, it is quite evinent that these rooteries must have an and. If that clause is altered so as to please Lord John, and Lord John remain in the Cabinet, Mr. STANLEY and Sir JAMES GRAHAM will go; and as Lord GREY very justly says, "How can I fill up their places, not as regards talents or character only—but how can I get any men into Parliament who take office?"

who take office?"

It seems, however, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL rates himself rather too highly, and that when the thing comes to the push, his Lordship and his 147th clause will both go to the wall. One thing is quite evident—that the Bill will be postponed to the very latest possible period, during which interval, we happen to know, that the various heads of departments are making preparations for retirement. We certainly do not separate one even examine the papers which travel about in Cabinet boxes, but we can judge pretty accurately of the position in which Ministers believe themselves, from the peculiar nature of the business then are transacting.

which Ministers believe themselves, from the peculiar nature of the business they are transacting.

There is one thing which may probably hurry the catastrople: we mean the discussion on Tuesday of Mr. WARD'S Resolutions, to which we have elsewhere ca led attention. It is, in our opinion, far from desirable that there should be at present any change of Government; yet, from what we know, and from knowing what they feel, we are very much inclined to believe a change will take place before a month has clapsed. As we are not quite sure that any change mast be for the better, and as we apprehend that there might be a change for the worse, we hope we may be mistaken in our anticipations.

AMONGST the curious signs of the times, we cannot but AMONGST the curious signs of the times, we cannot not notice the result of the Election for Vestrymen in St. James's Parish. The highest number of votes for one individual (Mr. FISHER, a Tory) was 1,358, which placed him at the head of the poll; and the lowest number was for Sir Francis Burnett, 625, which placed the worthy Baronet at the very bettern of it.

WE were sorry to see Mr. STANLEY descending to an elaborated attack upon Sir Samuel Whalley, the Radical Member for Marylebone. The object was not sufficiently important, nor can we think the line of satire which the Right Honourable Gentleman adopted a very prudent one. We have always held that giving Representatives to Marylebone and the other metropolitan districts was the height of absurdity; but we think it unwise—unless Mr. STANLEY is about to throw off the mask in earnest—for a Member of the Government, which existed only upon Reform, to taunt and insult, not only the Representative of one of their own boroughs, but the constituency which returned him. It will, however, be instructive to the Reformers themselves, and shew the true feeling towards them which exists amongst their friends. friends.

That weak, vain, and mischievous old man, Lafavette, is dead—and, as the Cocknies somewhat superfluously add, buried. No disturbance occurred during the procession of his remains for interment, although the King of the People was by no means at his case until the solemn mockery was

WE have elsewhere noticed the facetious protest of the CHANCELLOR against Lord Wynderd's Bill. His knowledge of religious subjects, and his intimacy with all points connected with the Church, render his opinions upon such topics very valuable—But the best horse will sometimes trip.

Last Friday week, the Lord Chancellor, in sober seriousness, informed the House of Lords, that "the practice of holding pluralities was unknown and unrecognised in the Catholic Church." "It was," said his Lordship, "an abuse which had erept in after the Reformation."

Lord Brougham is a great man, and, as a greater said of him, "if he did but know a little law, he would have a smattering of everything." But Lord Brougham is no nore infallible than we hold his Holiness the Pope to be; and we think we shall succeed in shewing, that his Lordship some-

what overshot his mark, when he theme out with this sweep-

what overshot his mark, www., "I have a selected that an auguster of the Reformation, we are told that, "The Bishops (before the Reformation) were grossly ignorant—they very seldem resided in the dioceses," &c.—(Abridgment, p. 29.)

ment, p. 29.)

"CAMPEGGIOWAS made Bishop of Salisbury." Of course
"CAMPEGGIOWAS made Bishop of Salisbury." Wolsey was first "CAMPEGGTOWAS made Bishop of Salisbury." Of course, the resided, and thad no other preferment. WOLSEY was first made Bishop of TOURNAY, in FLANDERS—then of LINCOLN. After that, he was promoted to the See of YORK, and had both his Abbey of St. Alban's and the Bishoprick of BATH and WELLS in commendam. This sounds very like "pluralities," Lord BROUGHAM; and, besides all these, "being made a Cardinal, he found it fit for his ambition to have the Great Seal likewise"!!!—(p. 10.)
In 1529, after WOLSEY'S fall, "a Parliament was called. In it the Commons represents some of the

In it the Commons prepared several Bills against some corruptions of the Clergy, particularly AGAINST PLUR OF BENEFICES AND NON-RESIDENTS."—(p. 56.)

corruptions of the Clergy, particularly AGAINST PLURALITY OF BENEFICES AND NON-RESIDENTS."—(p. 56.)

This is very extraordinary, after the veracious Lord BROUGHAM has declared, in the most unqualified and unequivocal terms, that no such abuses existed before the Paformetic. equivocal ter Reformation.

The Cardinal of RAVENNA," says BURNET (p. 84)-iding at Rome), "made BENNETT give him a promise i (residing at Rome), "made Bennett give him a promise in veriting of the Bishoprick of ELV, or the first Bishoprick that fell vacant; and he also engaged that the KING should procure him benefices in France!!! to the value of 6,000

ducats."

This seems odd, according to Lord Brougham's statements, especially as we find that "The Cardinal of RAVENNA was so pleased with the revenue designed for the new Bishopric of CHESTER, that he laid his hands upon it, till Ely should happen to fall vacant."—(p. 86.)

With respect to non-residence,—if this crime, like that of the blanking was the Reference of the language of the Reference of the Referenc

with respect to non-residence,—if this crime, like that of the pluralists were utterly unknown before the Reformation, how came it that in the year 1534 an Act passed to deprive Cardinal Campergio and Jerome de Ghennacci of the Bishoprics of Salisbury and Worcester—the reasons being, that they did not reside in their dioceses, but lived at Rome, and carried 3,000l. a year out of the country.—(p. 114.)

When the Church began to be reformed, another Act passed (1536) explaining an exception which was in the Act for the residence of incumbents, by which those who were at the universities were dispensed with: "upon which (p. 169), many went and lived idly there. It was therefore now declared, that none above the age of forty, except heads and public readers, should have the benefit of that proviso."

This, according to Lord Brougham, cannot be, although it is in an Act of Parliament, because the Church at that time was declaining from the pure state of Catholicism.

One charge more lies clearly at the door of the Reformed

it is in an Act of Parliament, because the Church at that time was declining from the pure state of Catholicism.

One charge more lies clearly at the door of the Reformed Church—BURNET tells us, "That, in case of non-residence, the incumbent was to pay the fortieth part of his benefice to the poor, by an Act introduced at the very commencement of the Reformation." Compare this with the americanent proposed in BROUGHAM's Bill of double the value of the benefice for the first absence, beyond two months, treble for the second, and deprivation for the third.

The mildness of his Lordship's Bill is almost as admirable as the correctness of his statements in support of it—but when it is recollected that, in addition to all this ignorance and intemperance, the LORD CHANCELIOR brought forward this Bill after the Bishops had quitted the House, after the Ministers had left the House, and after Lord GREY had given his written promise that no step should be taken in it without their being previously consulted—when it is known that the LORD CHANCELIOR, in so bringing forward that Bill, declared it to have the concurrence of His Majesty's Ministers—which it had not—we only ask what will the country say, or what can Lord GREY, as head of the King's Government, say, to such a proceeding?

The truth is, that Lord GREY dare not complain—he is

what can Lord Order, as nead of the rang's dovernment, say, to such a proceeding?

The truth is, that Lord Grey dare not complain—he is conscious that if the present knot is loosened, if he makes any change, that he cannot return those who might be essential to the formation of a new Ministry—we mean under himself—to Parliament, and therefore it is, that at his time of life, and to rariament, and therefore it is, that at his time of hie, and with the country brought to the point at which it now is—by himself—he goes on and goes on suffering insults and indigni-ties—thwarted in the Cabinet, and beaten in Parliament, or if tres—thwarted in the Cabinet, and deaten in Parliament, or it not beaten, supported only by the sufferance of Sir Robert Peel. If he had an atom of power or a spark of spirit left, he could not brook this last affront.

We see nothing Lord Grey has for it but to insist upon it that the Bill should be dropped. This is his only course—whether the Chancellor will submit, remains to be seen.

We had written thus far, when the report of the debates in the House of Lords on Friday reached us, and really the astonishment we felt at reading what is there recorded, we can by no means adequately describe to our friends.

Lord Brougham was called upon by Lord Harrowby, for some information touching the two Church Bills which his Lordship had brought in, and procured to be read a first time, without notice, in the absence of most of His Majesty's Ministers, and after the English Bishops had left the House.

Lord Brougham defended his conduct, and said that he had merely opened the case, reserving himself for further observations till the Bills should be printed and in the hands of their Lordships; that in their present state the Bills were

their Lordships; that in their present state the Bills were imperfect, and that time was required for their Lordships to

te upon them.

MALMESBURY, however, was anxious to say a few Lord MALMESBURY, however, was anxious to say a new words upon the introduction of so important a measure at an hour when no one was present, and very few even knew of such a measure being likely to come before the House, and declared his opinion that Lord Brougham ought to have given notice

given notice.

The Archbishop of Canterbury stated, that after the pledges the Bench of Bishops had received, he had felt perfectly certain that no such Bills as these would have been brought forward without its being consulted; and it turned out that it was only on Wednesday his Grace received a draft of the Bill, which Lord Brougham did not then even hint was to be proceeded with immediately. His Grace then went on to vindicate the Established Church, and to notice—nearly the cases we have before quoted—to prove that Lord Brougham was wrong when he stated that pluralities were not known in the Catholic Church, but were abuses which had crept in after the Reformation.

scream, at the highest pitch of his voice, "Yes, yes, yes, say Yes; and I say Yes; been se,"—and just see, why, and the Archbishop of Armang were in the House!" Two Hish Prelates, it will be observed te Yes, yes, yes, ne of whom does not sit in Parliament this Session. And he proceeded to say, that an Irish Bishop was just as at dge of a vital question affecting the English Church as any And now for what his Lordship said on Friday on pluralities :—

In adverting to the principles upon which these two Bills were founded, the Noble Lord took occasion to observe that the evils they were intended to remedy had long been the root of offence and great source of scandal to the English Protestant Church, and, when one these were removed, the enemies of the establishment would be for ever deprived of the most potent of all their weapons of attack. could not help saying that the practice of holding pluralities v could not help saying that the practice of nothing puranties was not only totally opposed to the principles upon which the Church of England was based, but it was also not recognised by the canon law, and it was also contrary to the discipline of the church. But not only was this the case with respect to the English Protestant Church,—TRE
PRACTICE OF HOLDING PLURALITIES WAS UNKNOWN AND UNRECOG-NISED UNDER THE CATHOLIC CHURCH; IT WAS AN ABUSE WHICH HAD CREPT IN AFTER THE REFORMATION, and it was an abuse, the magnitude of which had long excited the regret of all the true friends of the Church.

Those are Lord BROUGHAM'S reported words, used on Friday, May 26; hear him on Friday, May 23:—
"The Noble and Learned Lord then went into an explanation

that, upon a former occasion, he had not meant to charge upon the Protestant Clurch that it stood alone in the abuse of pluralities, especially as compared with the Roman Catholic Church. He KNEW THAT IN THAT CHURCH THE EVIL OF PLURALITIES EXISTED? A PAR GREATER EXTENT THAN IN THE PROFESSANT CHURCH; and that, in conjunction with the abuse of dispensations, they had caused the Reformation. By dispensations from the Pope the dignitaries of the Catholic Church were permitted to hold several benefices without living upon any. What he said was, that in our Establishment inliving upon any. What he said was, that in our Establishment in-cumbents might live upon one benefice and hold others, which the could not do in the Catholic Church."

ald not do in the Cathone Churen...

Now if Lord BROUGHAM knew all this on the 16th of May,

"I have the lower precisely the reverse? His sale why did he distinctly say precisely the reverse? His say quibble about Popish Priests not being allowed to live upon one benefice and hold another, is of no use to him; for he says he knew that pluralities were recognized in the Roman Catholic Church, inasmuch as that dignitaries were permitted to hold several benefices, without living upon any.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND stated, that he was in the House on Friday—as his Royal Highness is almost daily—and that, as he was going out, he asked the Lord Charcellon if there was any more business to come on? and he answered "No—NOTHING MORE."

The Duke of Wellington said that upon the occasion in que tion he had waited in the House till a late hour, and only left it be cause he had no idea that any business was to be done. He was assurd that the Noble and Learned Lord brought on the Bills as he did, be cause he knew he would meet with the decided opposition of every Prelate who might have been present. His Grace stated that be would not take up the time of the House by observations upon what had passed upon that occasion; but he could not at the same time refrain from remarking that one of the measures which the Nobland Learned Lord had brought forward went directly to affect lis Majesty's prerogative, and this measure the Noble and Learned Lord stated had received the unanimous concurrence of all his col-

lengues.—(Hear.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne—No, no, my Noble and Learned rnd did not say so-he did not say so.

The LORD CHANCELLOR-I did not say any such thing; but if the Noble Duke wishes to know what it was I did say I will tell him. What I said was, not that the measures had the unanimous concurrence of my colleagues, but that I had consulted with my colleagues upon the subject.—(Hear, hear.)

upon the subject.—(Hear, hear.)

Here we must pause again for one moment, first to sty, that Lord Lansdowne's "No, no" meant, not only the Lord Broughlam did not stay that this measure had the concurrence of the Cabinet, but that it had not the concurrence of the Cabinet; and secondly, to call the attention of our readers to three several reports of what Lord Broughlad did say upon this subject, as well as upon that of plurafities, on Friday. May 16:—

our readers to three sources and did say upon that on product on Friday, May 16:—

From the Morning Post of Saturday, May 17.—House of Lord Report.

The Lord Charcellor then stated that he had two Bills to by the state of the on their Lordships' table which it would be unnecessary for himle discribe at any length. He had brought them forward with the ful concurrence of his colleagues, and he trusted that they would be secreptable to their Lordships."

From the Times of the same date.

"He had now to present to their Lordships two Bill which hade
crived the sanction of Government, and the object of which was be correct what he believed were generally admitted to be abuses in the Church Establisment. One of those Bills was to prevent pluralities and the other was to prevent non-residence of the Clergy-

From the Morning Herald of the same date.

"Passing from this important subject to another, almost en so, he should seize the present opportunity to introduce to the Lordships' notice two Bills which had been prepared with the application and aid of the Members of His Majesty's Government. First was a Bill for the second first was a Bill for the purpose of abolishing the practice now pressulent in the Church of England of holding pluralities with cure of souls; and the other way. souls; and the other was for the purpose of preventing persons while the profession while the profession will be the profession with the profession will be the professio held benefices under the Church of England, to which cures of such are attached, from absenting themselves for any space of time from their linear area.

are attached, from absenting themselves for any space of time interit livings, or strictly for the abolition of non-residence."

We leave these reports to speak for themselves, and leave Lord Brougham to the castigation which he received from the Duke of Wellington in the continuation of his speech which so completely put the Neble and Learned Lord wis state of fusion (and confusion), that when Lord Wicklow is firmed that on the Friday the Chancellon had told hims is well as the Duke of Cumberland, that there was no most likely before the House, the Chancellor and the might have said, as the Noble Earl stated, that here was no other business before the House. If he were asked by one was no other business before the House. If he were asked by one marcu that he might have said, as the Noble Earl stated, thatice was no other business before the House. If he were asked by the was by forty or fifty Noble Lords on the night fixed for the was by forty or fifty Noble Lords on the night fixed for Scotch Roman Catholics Marriage Bill, whether there was other business, and his answer was, with Scotch Roman Catholic Marriages Bill buy have a great will not there are the scotch for the scotc other business, and his answer was, 'the Sected Robinstein Business, and his answer was, 'the Sected there Catholic Marriages Bill has been put off, and will not Soft fore come on to-night.' But he begged to assure the Soft Earl, and he might weigh and deliberate upon it as much a second to be pleased, that he (the Lord Chancellor) would not go and his way a second to be soften any measurement. after the Reformation.

And how will our readers suppose Lord BROUGHAM answered this speech? First of all, he said there were Prelates present,—an Archbishop and another Prelate. Upon which his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, in an under tone, said, "No, no." To this Lord BROUGHAM replied, in a like way an inch—a hair's breadth—to save any measure tone, said, "No, no." To this Lord BROUGHAM replied, in a like from the observations or any speech of his from the observations.

nawered by either the Noble Earl, the Hustrious Duke, or the Noble Duke. There might, perhaps be some Noble Lords shore presence he could dispense suife upon certain operations, in their absence or presence was althe indifferent to him.

Modest, temperate, urbane, and amiable Lord Brougham—This tone is somewhat like that, which Lord Palmerston thought it elegant and wise to assume in answering Mr. Baring on the Portuguese question. A more melancholy—and melancholy because disgraceful—exhibition we never terms; but we suspect that a few repetitions of such scenes will produce a crisis, which even the undaunted and high-spirited Lord Brougham and Vaux may not exactly anticipate.

ipate.
The Bills are not yet printed; but, as yet, they are not

MR. HUME, we hear, is at Cheltenham, in a state by no means satisfactory to his friends. To over-application, beyond the powers of his mind, is attributable much of the indisposition under which he is labouring.

position under which he is labouring.

The letters from Edinburgh give very cheering accounts of the prospects in that city with regard to the election.

Mr. Aytoun has resolved to stand, a resolution to which, we hear, he has come in consequence of having been violently abused by Sir John Campbell the day after that Learned Gentleman's arrival at the scene of action.

Mr. Aytoun has pledged himself to continue the contest to the last; and having been asked whether he had received any offer of an appointment, or other favour, from the Government, in order to induce him to give them his support, his answer was, that they had made him no offer, because they knew that he would reject it. The metive which Mr. Aytoun assigns for their delicacy, pretty clearly proves that gentleman's opinion of their honour and integrity.

We believe that, if Mr. Aytoun is sincere, Mr. Learmonth will be returned—at all events, the run will be between the Conservative and the Radical—the Whig Attorney-General will have no chance.

ral will have no chance.

General with nave no chance.

At Leith—we admit to our surprise—we hear the demonstrations already made are so much in favour of Mr. Attensess, that his Committee, after giving Mr. Murray all doubt-

503, that his Committee, after giving Mr. MURRAY all doubt-fulvotes, and all questionable votes, and calculating themselves upon none but good votes and positive promises, calculatetheir majority at least at one hundred.

In ourselves we never are sanguine: we have seen too much of elections, and of the equivocal virtue and patriotism of electors, ever to reckon with security, even upon the best authority, and we confess we shall be surprised—most agreeably—if both the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and the LORD ADVOCATE suffer the same fate as the LORD OF THE TREASURY in Perthshire and the LORD OF THE ADMINALTY at Gloncester; but from all we hear, we ought to prepare ourselves to bear the double event with philosophy and moderation.

WE perceive by the Standard, that the Globe is angry with "Decreve by the Standard, that the Globe is angry with what we have said about the influence of M. de TALLEYRAND over Lord PALMERSTON. The Standard kindly and ably came to our aid, for which we are greatly obliged; but the Globe persists in defying us to give our authority for the statement.

statement.

Facts speak for themselves;—no authority seems necessary for stating what is self-evident: but if we were inclined to accommodate the Globe with the facts upon which we assert that M. de TALLEYRAND completely manages our Foreign Minister, we could do it with the greatest case. We will not be provoked into "shewing up" any man who opens his heart under a delusion; but if the writer in the Globe should be anywhere in the neighbourhood of Whitehall tomorrow, and will take the trouble to ascertain how much of "private and confidential" information a very conspicuous functionary in that neighbourhood entrusted to his "agreeable interception." "private and confidential?" information a very conspicuous bunctionary in that neighbourhood entrusted to his "agreeable slight acquaintance" on the Continent, he may perhaps, be less auxious to have our "authority" than he appeared to be last weak.

IT must be a source of extreme gratification to every friend It must be a source of extreme gratification to every friend of the National Church, to find the cabal, who have so long been slently and insidiously plotting her overthrow, at length coming forth from their ambuscade, and, confident in their numbers and their union, proclaiming aloud, "Down with her? down with her even to the ground!" The mining and countermining system has been too long permitted to conceal the operations of our enemies, and to weaken the foundations of the noble citadel, in whose fall were once, as they would again be, involved, the Monarchical institutions and liberties of the country; and in whose restoration an indignant and

PRIESTLEY looked forward, when, in one of his letters to Burke, he said, "After the hoble example of America, we may expect, in due time, to see the governing powers of all nations confining their attention to the civil concerns of them, and consulting their welfare in the present state only; in consequence of which they may all be flourishing and happy." As a lamentable proof that sentiments such as these are not confined to the illiterate and the infidel, we subjoin the following series of Resolutions to be moved by Mr. WARD, the talented but vain Member for St. Alban's, on Tuesday next. Our readers will immediately recognise the mint-mark which stamps their origin. Deeply, indeed, is it to be regretted that the son of the excellent and Conservative author of Tremaine, should have exchanged the principles and assogretted that the son of the excellent and Conservative author of Tremaine, should have exchanged the principles and associations of his youth tor an alliance with a party in every way unworthy of him, and become the tool of men to whose political creed we cannot believe he has consented to sub-

may drawoth of min, and decome the too so ment of was political creed we cannot believe he has consented to subscribe:—

RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING THE IRISH CHURCH,
TO BE PROPOSED BY MR. WARD, ON TUESDAY, MAY 27.

Resideed,

1. That the property now held by the Irish Church, whether consisting of Bishops' lands, gibes, tithes, or any other species of endowment, is the property of the State, and ought to be preserved for such purposes as the Legislature may determine.

2. That in the opinion of this House the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, as now established by law, exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population, to which standard it ought to be reduced.

3. That, with a view to effect this reduction, the principles of the Prish Church Reform Bill of hast year be extended, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners appointed by that Bill be empowered to act as Trustees for the whole of the Church property in Ireland, including Bishops' lands, glebes, tithes, and every other species of endowment.

4. That out of the fund thus created, the Commissioners shall issue to every Archbishop, Bishop, Dean, Rector, Vicar, &c., the full amount of the sams which they are now entitled to receive during the term of their natural lives, they continuing to discharge their ecclesiastical duties as at present, where required.

5. That upon the death of the present incumbents, no issue shall be made by the Commissioners for any future incumbent, in any parish where the registered number of the Protestant inhabitants does not amount to one

6. That upon the death of any Bishop, hose See does not contain purishes, each having a Protestant population consisting of one

6. That upon the death of any Bishop whose See does not contain purishes, each having a Protestant population consisting of one of the whole popula ion, no issue shall be made by the Commissioners for any future Bishop; lant he bees shall be annexed to Huntadjoining See by which the duties of episcopal superintendence can be most conveniently discharged.

7. Tha

wherever the living is extinguished by the want of a Protestant congregation.

8. That a discretionary power be given to the Commissioners in cases where the number of resident Protestants falls short of that proportion of the whole population fixed by the fifth resolution, to assist such Protestants in keeping up the performance of divine service, by an advance from the general fund, not exceeding £150 annually, a return being made to Parliament of all such cases as may occur.

annually, a return neing made to rariament of an such cases as may occur.

9. That the provisions already made for the sale of Bishops' lands, the repairing of Churches, and the commutation of tithes into a tax upon land, shall not be affected by the present resolutions.

10. That the surplus fund remaining in the hands of the Commissioners be applied, either in the promotion of education or in the employment of the poor, or in making a provision for the religious instruction of the people by the Ministers of every branch of the Christian Church, or in such other purposes of public utility as Pariament in its wisdom may think fit.

A PLEA FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF CORN LAWS-No. 1

A PLEA FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF CORN LAWS—No.1.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—The idea conveyed to the minds of too many persons by the mention of the Corn Laws, is, an oppressive and injurious monopoly, destroying the comforts of thousands of the poorer inhabitants of the country. The manner in which this idea has circulated is well known and easily explained. Political economists, and liberal legislators, finding that their bombast was despised, assumed a new character; they became noisy democrats and active agitators. Knowing that their arguments were weak, they resorted to misrepresentation. They established clubs, circulated libels, and supported periodical publications, the sole object of which was to inflame the passions of the multitude, and not to convince the judgments of the middle classes. They came forward with the bold assertion, that English landowners had conspired to ruin the country, and to destroy its former prosperity. The libel was heard, noted, and believed. In opposition to the experience of the worth of the English gentry—in opposition to the page of English history, recording their exertions for their country's good—in opposition to the English Constitution, which their ancestors gained and consoldiated—the people of England believed the slanders of a HTME, a ROERUCK, and a CONNELL. Let those who seek for evidence of the excellence of the gentlemen of England look at them in the Senate asserting the rights of the people in 1688; in the field maintaining the honour and don you their converse and then who TO JOHN BULL. the noble citadel, in whose fall were once, as they would again be, involved, the Monarchical institutions and liberties of the country; and in whose restoration an indiganat and marked people rejoice.

After the long and gloomy period which succeeded the postration of the Church and Monarchy in the days of the Country and in whose restoration works of the Country and in the Church and Monarchy in the days of the Country and partition, the towers and battlements of ancient institutions rise from the mists which surrounded them. If any diagnostic from the mists which surrounded them. If any diagnost in the sphere of human agency can save us from a recurrence of those secures which were preceded and accompanied by events and measures closely analogous to the experiment by events and measures closely analogous to the experiment by events and measures closely analogous to the experiment by events and measures closely analogous to the experiment by events and measures closely analogous to the experiment by events and measures closely analogous to the experiment by events and measures closely analogous to the experiment by events and measures closely analogous to the experiment by events and measures closely analogous to the experiment by events and measures closely analogous to the experiment upon the proper of the properties of their opponenties, and a redress of practical griders, and experiment upon the body of the population, vigilance, and firmness, will, by the leavest of the properties of the sufferior of the properties of the property in the sufferior of the properties of the property in the sufferior of the properties of the

degraded from the station in society which they had degraded from the station in secrety which they hold, and those under the preparativem, and those under the preparativem, and the companions in purchasing merchy the deceasing the whole have their means increased in the same proportion as the others are decreased. This, undoubtedly, would be a punishment or injury, as it may please people to call it, inflicted for no oftence. The sufferers would in many, in too many instances, be persons who, by successful industry, had acquired property. Calculating on the protection of the Government, they had invested that property in land, which would be found to be a faithless dependence,—the faith upon which they purchased would be broken, and they would see their neighbours, who, by chance or accident, had invested property in the Funds, receive an immense addition of wealth, partially at their expense, while they receive a proportionate reduction. reduction.

reduction.

We are told, Sir, that it is not necessary at once to abolish the existing duties, or to take them off altogether; but the reasons I have given apply equally, though not with so great a force, to that plan as to the one of wholesale destruction. I confine nyself in this letter to a consideration of the justice of abolishing the corn duties; putting out of sight the expediency of the measure, which hereafter I shall endeavour the properties of the part of the argument. expediency of the measure, which hereafter I shall endeavour to point out. In supporting this part of the argument, I cannot do better than adopt a portion of the argument of Sir ROBERT PEEL; and I the more readily bring forward that argument, because I believe that the more frequently it is brought under the notice of the public, the more probability will exist of arriving at an accurate conclusion.

Sir ROBERT PEEL stated that the corn duties were imposed for the protection of demostic industry and not as was fulsely.

for the protection of domestic industry, and not, as was falsely stated, for the injury of the community. He asked triumphantly, upon what principle the duties were imposed upon manufactures of foreign countries competing with the produce manulactures of foreign countries competing with the produce-of English labour? They are imposed upon the principle of protection; and so far is this carried, that although a consi-derable revenue might be obtained upon many articles of foreign luxury, yet, in order to protect domestic industry, their admission is absolutely prohibited. True it is that the landowner has, in one sense of the word, a monopoly, but he only possesses that advantage in common with every other body of persons in the State who apply for, or require protection.

The landowner now pays for any article of foreign manufacture, clothing, or food, at an advanced price, in order to protect his fellow-countrymen. On the same principle, then, should the manufacturer remain content, nor seek to disarshould the manufacturer remain content, nor seek to disarrange the existing relations of society. The land now bears, many burthens peculiarly pressing upon it; land now bears a greater pressure of poor's-rates, and defrays the larger portion, of the money requisite for the administration of justice throughout the country.

We have said that the golden deity of the political economics with a superior political contents.

We have said that the golden deity of the political economist requires a sacrifice; and we believe that such is the fact. They wish to immolate upon their altar one of the finest classes of the State. It remains to be decided with what success they will urge their attack. It remains for the agricultural interest to combine to repel the odious conspiracy. Nor do we fear, if energy and unanimity prevail, but that the defeat may be as decisive as the cause is just; and not only the agricultural interests but the whole country may be saved from the danger—"that the altar and the god may sink together to dust!" Your obedient servant,

CARUS DALTON.

• Curran.

A PERSON has set up as an auctioneer in Red Lionsquare. We have no doubt that he is a most worthy and able person, but our present object is to present to the notice of our readers a letter highly recommendatory of him; not so much on his account, as for the purpose of exhibiting to them a beautiful specimen of the style epistolary adopted by that wise and venerable Peer of Lord GREY'S making, Lord WESTERN. Thus it runs:—

Reighton April 1911**

WESTERN. Thus it runs:—

Brighton, April 9th, 1834.

Sir,—I wish you every possible success in the occupation you havevery naturally determined to dende your future exertions, and in,
which you can so beneficially avail yourself of the practical knowledge and experience of your former life, and which has not been confixed, I know, to one particular soil or exclusive system of farmings.

I have often regretted the want of opportunity to look very your
farms, as I am always unsimisted by, where I hear of the good management of persons who, like yourself, have had such opportunities of
acquiring knowledge, and particularly in regard to stock, as I understand you were generally selected as one of the judges, by Mr. Core,
at his most useful meetings.—I am, Sir, your obelient servant,

WESTERN.

Amongst all the guesses at JUNIUS, it seems very strange.

Amongst all the guesses at Junius, it seems very strange that this dear old body never was suspected.

WE last week expressed a hope that some of our contemporaries would give the public the opportunity of reading Lord BROUGHAM'S protest against Lord WYNFORD'S Bill for the better Observance of the Sabbath. His Lordship's speech was, to be sure, most annusing; and we "go the whole hog" with him as to the objections which he makes to any such Act; but we never expected to live to see a LORD CHANCELLOR who would immortalize himself by such an entry in the Protest-book of their Lordships' House. Our readers must cast their eyes over it as a valuable curiosity:-

entry in the Protest-book of their Lordships' House. Our readers must cast their eyes over it as a valuable curiosity:—

Dissentient.—

1. Because I consider that this Bill has a direct tendency to bring odium upon the observance of the Sabbath, and contempt pon sentiments so virtuously felt and so strongly expressed by the people of this country in behalf of the Sabbath, and contempt pon sentiments so virtuously felt and so strongly expressed by the people of this country in behalf of the Sabbath, and attempts to effect by legislative provision what can only be advantageously or even safely brought about by the manners of the people being amended, and their religious and moral feeling strengthened.

3. Because it forbids many nets which men may be justified and even compelled to perform on the Sabbath Day.

4. Because, like all legislative interference with the babits of the people, it tends to beget the far worse habit of violating the law—and, thereby, both impairs the character of the subject and lowers the authority of the lawriver.

5. Because the pressure of its provisions is most unequally distributed among the different classes of the community, and bears almost exclusively upon the poorer members of it.

6. Because the Bill itself is so framed as not to attain its avowed object merely, but to disturb the whole transactions of markind at all times; and because most of its provisions must be remodelled in order to confine its operation to what alone it intended to accomplish, 7. Because it appears to me exceedingly discreditable to any legislative assembly to entertain a measure which is admitted to be framed in so cureless a manner that it probibits, in its present shape, innumerable things which it cannot be intended to affect in any way; and which if those errors were corrected, would still be found to abound in enactments wholly impossible to be enforced.

8. Because this Bill, even if corrected as to its admitted mistakes, would still prohibit a poor man from travelling, whatever necessity might re

though in extremities, on the Sabbath, if the aid of professional men were required for that purpose.

10. Because it appears also to intend to prevent any one from travelling post on the Sabbath, and so to compel travellers to remain st public-houses unnecessarily on that day.

11. Because it subjects all keepers of public-houses and beerheases to the visitation of constables during, seven hours every Subbath, though no beer or spirits be sold during those hours; and to the like visitation at all hours of any day, where liquor is sold, for the purpose of removing from those honses any friend or relation who inay be calling or visiting there, not being a customer, traveller, or ledger.

12. Because it avoundly seeks to check drunkenness; as if that were the only vice now calling for prevention, and attempts doing so by making the publican liable to pennlites and to the loss of his license, and consequently to ruin for the intemperance of his guests, which he cannot by any possibility prevent if he furnishes any quantity of liquor at all to them, and does not previously secretain how much is required to intoxicate them; and even if he shall succeed in ascertaining that point, it makes him liable to the penalties if he formishes liquor to more than one guest in the same room, unless he also remains present while they drink it, or cause his waiters to remain greenet, in order to see that each guest only consumes the quantity which he is capable of drinking, without intoxication, and because I verily believe that no measure of so carrougant a nature ever yet received the sanction of any assembly of rational beings.

13. Because the publication in churches of divers notices by virtue of various statutes is abolished without the least precaution being taken to provide a substitute, inasmuch as the affixing to the church door without any provision to prevent, or even any prohibition of removing or defacing the same immediately after, whereby much limportant business will be at a stand; and because this part of the Bil

contained in that of Lord WYNFOAD.

There are certain points about it which are extremely entertaining;—the respectful manner in which the House of Lords; who have just sent the Bill to a second reading, are spoken of—the horror expressed by the CHANCELLOR at the expressed intention of putting a stop to Sunday posting (his mind being full of the recollection of his DEMMAN Hunt to Bedford on the seventh day), is whimsical; but the reason for his twelfth article of dissent, beats even that:—

"Dissentient 12. Because this Bill avowedly seeks to check drunkenness."

"Dissentent 12. Irecases and Expenses."

We admit that his Lordship gives some reasons to qualify this extraordinary objection; but the substantial objection recorded, stands for ever, as we have already said, on the Protest-book of the House of Lords.

We have said that portrait painting is a branch of the art from which mankind has derived more benefit than any other,—we might perhaps have added more pleasure; and as a means of study it is of great value in the progress of the art itself.

of great value in the progress of the art itself.

It affords us great pleasure to witness a progressive advancement in the works of Sir Marin Sher, the worthy president. His pictures of the Kino, the Marquess of Exergs, and Sir Heray Halvond, are strikingly brilliant in their effects, powerful in their likeness to the distinguished individuals they represent. There is a completeness and harmony in his portraits that convey a sort of moral satisfaction to the mind. The chief drawback on the merit of Sir Marin's pictures has long been the too great predominance of surface: to our eyes this objection is in some degree corrected, either by direct or indirect means, in his more recent productions, and we therefore trust it will wholly disappear. His picture of and we therefore trust it will wholly disappear. His picture ARIADNE, we think we admire as much as he himself can; but here There is, in fact, nothing ideal about it; and Sir Martin might, perhaps, more happily describe the sorrows of Ariadher with his pen than with his pencil.

Mr. PHILLIPS has his full number, eight pictures,—one only a whole-length of a Young Lady, painted with great simplicity and sweetness; we wish, however, she had been set off by a better backsweetness; we wish, however, she had been set off by a better back-ground. The picture is pure and chaste, like its lovely original, but not effective, and it no doubt suffers more by comparison with sur-rounding rivals than the "young lady" herself would do under simi-lar circumstances. No. 66 is. Mrs. Somenville, the very eminent writer on astromony and the sciences; a charming portrait, and for purity and tenderness of colour, ease, and simplicity of expression Mr. Frederick Pollock, No. 61, is happy in the likeness,

attitude, and expression, and is very appropriate throughout; and so is the very striking portrait of Lord Musster. A half-length of Mr. Bases is the Professor's boldest effort; and the little length of Mr. Bages is the Professor's boulest entert; and the fittle pretty Pet of its parents, Miss Bosanguer, on a sunny bank, is a picture of happy innocence. She looks exactly as she did, no doubt, when placed in the painter's study to sit; but not, we will engage, as she would do when surrounded by sunshine in a "flowery mend." Why does not Mr. Phillips, who thoroughly knows his ground, in dulge in some stronger efforts after novelty and variety. A little infusion of spirit and strength into his admirably correct and estimable works, would gratify his admirers, and no one, we are persuaded, hore than himself.

Mr. Pickerseill has been very successful in his excellent portraits

of Justice Bosanguer and Mr. Const-both painted with force, accuracy, and truth. There is always a pleasing and judicious assemblage of colours in this artist's works—and it is, perhaps, in painting that he chiefly shines. The eye is pleased with them at first sight, but being deficient in expression they do not improve on a more attentive inspection; at the same time the qualities we have mentioned as invariably found in his pictures, are of the popular kind, and likely to obtain for him constant employment—as, in point of fact, we believe they do. He stands in the front rank of his profession.— We should like, however, to know to whose taste the costume of Judge Bosanguer is attributable; he looks like a Sheriff in a dress

Wordsworth's portrait is not a happy one, and trusting to the fidelity of Mr. P.'s pencil, we had, in ignorance, set down the poet as an unquiet, disappointed spirit. We are, however, most

agreeably undeceived by a friend, who assures nothat he is calmness and contentment personified; in this translation he certainly looks care-worn, weary, and almost wan, and though seated, not com-

fortably so.

Mr. Murray is a skilful and well-painted portrait; the likeness is admirable, and the action appropriate. His connexion with the noblest names in the literary ranks of British intellect and contemporary talent places him at the head of his class, and marks him as one to whom the nation is much indebted for his labours in the cause of literature and art.

We have also two very charming pictures by Mrs. Carpenter, and are sure our countrymen will join in our anxious wish to do full justice to female talent. Mrs. Carpenter's late works have generally pusice to remain them. MIN. CARPENTER's line works have generally evinced a gradual advancement in quality, both here and at the British Institution, and those of which we now speak—the Countess Howe, and the Misses Branding, No. 33 and 210—are among her best productions, and that too, in the most difficult branch of the art, where we are, it must be confessed, most lamentably deficient. The power of doing justice to female beauty seems lost among us, and such was the brilliant height to which Sir Thomas LAWRENCE had raised our tastes in this respect, that great indeed has been our fall. We are not without hopes of Mr. MIDDLETON, who, we believe, was a pupil of the late President.

Lady Charlotte Bury's Portrait, by Mr. Briggs, must not,

however, be denied the meed of high praise for its careful painting, and fine tone of sober colour. The symmetry of countenance and softness of expression natural to this Noble Lady are well preserved; and we can never tire of admiring one in whom shines so brassociation of beauty and talent.—A picture by Castlake Ladyship's lovely daughter deserves the highest praise both for the

Ladyship's lovely daughter deserves the highest praise both for the painting and the likeness to the sweet original.

Mr. Briuss's other pictures are, a whole-length Portrait of Lord Wharncliffe, full of force and power, and good likeness; the colouring is of that full and rich quality peculiar to Mr. Briuss; but the said of the property of the pro there is still a want of nobility in the character, and the picture is deficient in clearness. These remarks will apply equally to Mrs. Dundas's Portrait.

The scene from Romeo and Juliet is more akin to the taste and funcy of this painter, as is the scene from the Midsummer Night's Dream on the opposite side of the room—the painting of both is excellent, may beautiful, but the character and expression are far below the spirit of the great original, and there are some imperfections in the drawing—we allude particularly to the figure of Hermia.

There is decided originality of style and force of colour in Mr. Briggs, and always very much to admire in his pictures; but we must add, there is a prevailing heaviness in his forms, and a murkiness or want of transparency in his effects: his figures always seem too large for his canvas.

too large for his canvas.

We have for some years past watched with attention the progress of Mr. Linkell in small portraits in oil, which put forth strong claims to notice for their accuracy and general strength of likeness; they are less hard than heretofore, but still convey to the mind the idea of much labour, which always produces an unfavourable impression. The same kind of laborious minuteness is observable in his landscapes, but we do not hesitate to say that we have occa-sionally found in them some of the best qualities that scenes of common nature can possess-his touch most happily adapted to his subject, and the closest adherence to truth in those objects and effects that he has chosen to represent.

(To be continued.)

There has seldom been a season in which more musical attraction has been presented to the public than there has been during this, at the various benefit concerts which have been "given," as the bills sny, by the various singers and performers. The public, we have no doubt, will feel that the only mode of showing their sense of the zeal and ability of these professors upon other occasions, is by giving them their support upon these.

Friday week, Mr. Alley, the barrister, met with an accident which had nearly proved fatal. He took a copious draught of a wrong medicine. His throat and stomach became immediately fearwrong menicine. In surious and assumed because tunicalizery rear-ically inflamed. Mrs. Alley, with great presence of mind, hurried down stairs, and having procured a flask of Florence oil, admi-nistered the whole of it to her husband. The surgeon was sent for, and he, on arriving, said that had not Mrs. Alles acted so judiciously, certain death would have awaited her husband.

The remains of Caroline, Countess Walewski, second daughter of Geonge, sixth Earl of Sandwich, whose death we noticed a fort-night ago, have been deposited in the vault of her ancestors, at Barnwell, in Northamptonshire. She was born the 7th of October, 1808; married the Count Walewski the 1st of December, 1831; and died at Paris, of inflammation, on the 30th of April, 1834, leaving George Edward Augustus, born 5th of March, 1832, and George Edward Augustus, born 5th of March, 1834. Endowed with every noble, every endearing quality, her loss to her family will be irreparable.

Marlborough House is not to be fitted up as a town-residence for Princess Victoria; it was once intended that it should be, but for many reasons the plan has been abandoned.

The Globe tells us-(at least so we see in the Morning Po Lord ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE has refused a stall in Woscester Cutheral, which has been in consequence bestowed upon Mr. For The refusal of Lord Adolphus does not evince much selfdenial, because, as his Lordship is a Captain in the Navy, his clerical preferment might be inconvenient to both services.

The Hon. George Cavendish is a candidate for the northern division of Derbyshire.

That excellent paper the Warder, in its number of last Saturday,

That excellent paper the Warder, in its number of last Saturday, says:—

"When the property of the Church was assailed, all those who contemplated the usual and natural progress of innovation, foresaw, and many of them predicted, that every other description of property would be endangered. Items have been refused to be paid; taxes, the property of the State, have been resisted; the insecurity of funded property was anticipated, and the apprehension for its safety was justified by the revolting blasphemy against the morality of States conveyed by O'Connell's shameless expression—"Cant of national faith" with the public creditor. These violations of the rights of individuals and spoliations of property by legislative enactment, generally progress to their ame of injustice, and, accordingly, we find Lord Althorn, in the sitting of the 9th inst. proposing the reduction of the Four per Cent. Annuities, and transferring them to the New Three-and-a-half per Cents. There is, we admit, annexed to the proposition, a power of dissent to it; that dissent to be expressed by the parties whose interests are concerned. Those who may be out of the United Kingdom, in any part of Europe, must express that dissent before the 6th July next; those in other parts of the world before the 1st of March! Where dissent is not expressed, assent is concluded, and a half per cent. is wiped off by the Whig sponge dipped in Parliamentary Referm! In what way, we would ask, is this measure to be made known to those concerned? Many, however near, may never arrive at the knowledge of what so seriously affects their interests, even through the public press, and to malitudes out of the United Kingdom such medium of information is not accessible. In fact, the implied assent of most or all is a moral certainty through

their utter ignorance of such an attack on their interests. A pressy state of jeopardy all property will be in if the Whigs remain longer is power!

The Timese, or some such paper, during the week, says:—
"Some more extensive dissent than was at first anticipated to be plan for the reduction of the Foar per Cents. appears now to be proper in the City. Some operations are said to have been consumed on the part of the banking interest, in connection with the scheme of reduction, the effect of which, so far as the area arised must be to provide materials for dissent. It is well known the bankers for the most part employ their spare capital in Exchange of the Four per Cents. has fallen so low that the stock may be put chased at 100, and the certainty being, under the Government offer, and the Certainty being under the Government offer, that 102 will be obtained for it in October, a banker has only to substitute it for his Exchequer bills, and declare his dissent to the reduction, to make sure of a better return for his capital than he can under his usual practice obtain."

-The fact is, Lord Althorp is, as he knows he is, as inco —The fact is, Lord Althorp is, as he knows he is, as incompeted to manage finance as the old coxcomb of the Times, Cupid Palugarox, is, to carry on diplomacy. All these "shakes" to public confidence add to the diagust which every man who has anything to her feels for the Government. However, as we have elsewhere said, the are themselves satisfied that they cannot hang together much longer—although their hanging together would be the most gratifying sight

—antaong their infanting together would be the most grainlying aget in the world to their own dirty supporters.

The plump Althorn told the House of Commons, last year, of something he had done about the Glasgow Lottery—which we think a good lottery enough; see what a Parliamentary Committee has

done:—
"The Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquisite the origin and present state of the Glasgow Lottery presents their report to the House on Thursday. It states 'that it can mittee to not see sufficient grounds to recommend only logidate interference with the drawing of the Glasgow Lottery, which is posed to take place on the 22d of July in the present year, and which is stated on the part of the contractors to be the third and find drawing.' It further recommends that a Bill should be broughtime Parliament, declaring that no other Glasgow Lottery except the on to be drawn on the 22d July next, shall be deemed legal."

The Duke of RICHMOND has arrived in Paris. His visit is not pur posely, we understand, for political objects, but on his own prima affairs. His chief object in coming is to strain every nerve in defence of his title to the estate of Aubigny, in France, against this fence of his title to the estate of Audigny, in France, against the claims of his family, who consider themselves legally entitled to share it with him, according to the laws of France. The estate was granted by Lours XIV. to CHARLES II. of England and to the fint Duke of RICHMOND, a natural son of CHARLES by his first mistres, Mademoisellle GUERGUILLE. It has continued since in the posses Mademoiselle GURROUILLE. It has continued since in the possession of the Dukes of RICHMONIA. According to the laws of France passed in 1792, all the heirs of the third Duke of RICHMONIA, who died in 1806, had an equal right to a share in this estate. The last Duke, however, took, possession of the whole as elder son, need to of the law of 1792, abolishing entails and primogeniture, under the plea, as he now maintains, that his title was of such a characters not to be under the controul of the common law of land. Whether the French Courts still acknowledge the validity of such a title, and so far adapt the customs and prejudices of England in favour of English Duke, as to exempt his property from that division among all the children to which every other estate in France is liable—is a question which will, ere long, be tried before a French tribunal.— Galignani.

From South America we have had arrivals to the middle of Jano ary. They announce the outbreak of another civil war in Pera The Presidency of General Gamarra having expired, three candidates were proposed, one being favoured by the late President, is the hope, it is said, of preventing an inquiry into his own mal-administration; the others by parties in the Senate. During the election, all the arts of party intrine and the resources of faction were resorted to, but eventually a General Ordegoso was chosen. This person took the customary onths, and was recognised by the Sembard Foreign Ministers. Subsequently, however, the influence of General Bernupers, an unsuccessful candidate, but a creature of the Deviation resources. the President, prevailed with the army, and Ordenoso was obliged to fly from Lima, and take refuge in the castle of Callao, of which be possessed himself by a bold surprise. There he remains in a state of seige, Beamurez being at the head of the troops at Lima. The rivals do not appear to be very unequally matched as to military force, and the result of the contest is still doubtful. The British arms. Consul has extorted from both a pledge respecting British persons and property at Lima and Peru.

A Bill has been issued, describing the order in which the per formances are to proceed at the forthcoming Royal Musical Fes The first is to be on Tuesday, the 24th June, and to consist of the Oratorio of the "Creation," and selections from "Sampson." Oratorio of the "creation," and serections from "simpless second on Thursday, the 26th of June; selections from Hands, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, &c.; the Oratorio of "Israel it Egypt." The third, on Saturday, the 28th of June; Oratorio of "Judas Maccarbeus," and a miscellaneous selection. The fourth, on Tuesday, the 1st of July; Oratorio of the "Messiah," by comon luesony, the lat of July; Oratorio of the "Messiah," by command of her Majsery.—In noticing this matter, we ought to sell that a correspondent, who has evidently a much higher respect for the character of the Bishop of Loxnov than we have, is quires how it came to pass that that "sincere and unassuming Prelate" so vehemently denounced the Musical Festival, suggestable the Head of the Church as response and impressed while his by the Head of the Church, as profane and improper, while he own Cathedral was actually opened at so much a head, a concert for the benefit of the sons of the Clergy—at the renecessary for the connect of the sons of the Ciergy—the management of which no kind of Divine Service is performed? The answer is, that the Denn has the controll over the Cathedra that Denn Copplessors would have given the Church for this charitable purpose if Bishop Blomfield had objected?—we that the controlled the co not; but preaching and practising are two things, and when the case applied personally, as it did in the case of the sermon at St. American the schoolmaster was abroad "—but then the concert was for the breaking of the "Section". for the benefit of the "Sons of the Clergy."

A memorial has been presented from the Fellows of Trinity Colge to their Visitors against the Kevin-street scheme, to which
be strong.

T. Hans alone, of the leaves to the control of the leaves to Dr. Hars alone, of the Junior Fellows, refused to attach his signs ture, and the great seal of the College has been affixed to this imp tant document. In consequence of this proceeding, it is probathat Dr. Elmington will withdraw from the plan, and the whole business, will, we suppose, be dropped for the present. If this is the business, will, we suppose, be dropped for the present. case, as we have strong reasons to believe, we may well congratules the Protestants of Ireland upon the defeat of a measure affecting in no ordinary degree. The world of the protestants of the world of the strong interests of the world of the strong interests of the world of th no ordinary degree, the purity of their religion and the interest of their Church.—So says the Harder. We rejoice—Whytex's stewn at Court may perhaps convince him that although he has been down at Court may perhaps convince him that although he has been down at Court may perhaps convince him that although he has been down at Court may perhaps to the manda of the monda of the manda of the mand made, to the astonishment of the world, a very great man, ex offe he is, in propriá personá, a very little one.

German papers of the 13th, represent the kingdom of Saxony enjoying the greatest tranquillity, its people being perfectly inferent to all political events. A letter from Dresden says, that the

late murder of Madame Von Schonbung excited more attention pate murder of managine von Schonding excited more attention there than the revolution of July, or the battle of Ostrolenka. The town of Brandes, 15 miles from Prague, is chosen as the rendezens of the Duchess of Berri, Charles X. not choosing to receive Count Lucches Pall. The Poles are still exciting much trouble Count LUCCHESI A ADDI.

And one are suit exclusing much trouble and suspicion in different parts of Germany, especially in Bavaria.

Munich is now tranquil, but the troops in that city are under arms, and the National Guard have been called out.

and the MAJESTIES will go in state to each of the four per-regardes in Westminster Abbey. The Directors will wear ful formances in Westminster Abbey. The Directors will wear ful court dresses, but the company will only be expected to wear the and morning dresses, consequently feathers will not be worn; neisoul morning crosses, consequently leadures with not be worn; nei-ther should ladies put on large hats or bonnets with high flowers or rhands, in order that they may not impede the view of those who sit them. What is termed low head-dresses would be the best mode that could be adopted.

The Brussels papers announce the death of the Prince Royal, ignorin's son and heir.

A courier arrived on Tuesday night with despatches recalling Prince Lieven, as Ambassador to the British Court. The establis ment at Ashburnham House is to be broken up immediately. His Excellency has been the representative of the Russian Government in this country for upwards of 19 years, and leaves to assume the ministration of the heir apparent to the throne of the Czars.—Count Medex, the First Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Paris, whose orders to quit that capital immediately had excited much stir in the French diplomatic circle, is on his way to assume the functions of Russian Chargé d'Affaires. pro tem., until the arrival of the celebrated military diplomatist, Count Orloff, the successor of the Prince

The Smedian Mercury gives letters from Constantinople an-monocing that Mahomer Mirza has been declared to be the heir to the throne of Persin, and that Mirza Habdul Hussein Khan has heen sent to St. Petersburg and London to obtain from those Courts an acknowledgment of the Prince in that quality.

The advices from Munich mention that King Orno, according to talast advices from Greece, was extremely unwell. The climate was understood not to agree with him, and he was labouring under a

M. Durin, the President of the Chamber, is to leave Paris on a time to London immediately the Chamber is prorogued.

Admiral Roussin, now in the Levant, has refused the situation of Minister of Marine, which has been vacant since the change of M.de Righy to the Foreign Department.

One of the three senior clerkships in the Foreign Office has become ant by the death of H. Rolleston, Esq.; salary 9001. per annum.

The Oxford Journal of Saturday says—"The stewards of the Music-room at the ensuing Commemoration, with a laudable uniety to provide the utmost possible entertainment, applied to that Prince of Fiddlers, Monsieur Paganisi, who modestly demanded, for scraping his single string, the moderate sum of one thousand guneas!"

Itis reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to whole of the over-sea duties on coal.

Mr. PRYME has placed on the Commons' books a notice that on lay, June 19, he will move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish Grand Juries in England and Wales.

A Manchester paper says that a circular has been received by the Masonic Lodge, Bury, and probably by those of other place requiring them to make a return to the Clerk of the Peace of the of other places, sequing them to make a return to the control of the same, employment or profession, and place of residence of every member, in default of which they will be declared an undauful secret society. The circular is signed by the Grand Master, the Duke of the contemplation of Subsex. This is understood to be a step taken in contemplation of patting down all spurious lodges, whether of Trades' Unions or Romatic. Benefit Societies.

The Senate and House of Commons of the Republic of Hayti have adopted a law to compel all individuals, who are neither renters nor proprietors, to work .

A letter from Syrin, in noticing the advances of the Russians upon the Turkish Empire, has the following sentence: "The Russians are taking every advantage of their position in this quarter to strengthen themselves with Turkey."

York (Upper Canada) is no more—the Legislative Assembly of have passed a Bill altering the name of their provincial capital from "Town of York" to "City of Toronto." The principal on for this measure is, the great number of towns in America of

Immediately on the opening of the Old Bailey Court on Monday morning, a French merchant, who was charged with stealing diamonds on Thursday week, of the value of 1,6001., handedup a letter to M. to Mr. Sergeant Arabin, written in his own language; the following is a literal translation :-

is libral translation:—

"My Lord—I do not come here to move your sensibilities—I do
and by Lord—I do not come here to move your sensibilities—I do
accome here to request your elemency, because I do not deserve it;
but come here to confess that I am guilty, which is all I can do in
offer to extende my offence. In one evil day I have lost my
offer to extende my offence are, my honour; hence I have no desire
builty, and, what is more dear, my honour; hence I have no desire
blies, and therefore sincerely request that the Court will pronounce
go me judgment to die according to the laws of this country.

(Signéd) "J.C. Bourtan."

The Learned Judge (Mr. Sergeant Ananin) intimated that the
law of this country precluded his extraordinary request from being

har of this country precluded his extraordinary request from being complied with

CARE OF TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.—The editor of the Missi-supul Jacqual has contrived an ingenious excuse for the sins of omission ad commission of which types are frequently guilty, when unrestanted by a proof reader. He says, in extenuation of their offences, thating been so often used in notices of railroads and steambast they have the principal of locomotion so thoroughly infused has that they are continually jumping up and down, and not sufrequently alighting in places appointed for others."

The Rev. J. R. Struyers the Waslevan minister, at Ashton, whose

The Rev. J. R. Stevens, the Wesleyan minister, at Ashton, whose ident speeches for separating Church and State have led to his sussus, a minister, has secured some supporters at Oldham, who stagetting up a declaration to the principals of the Wesleyan body, sing that unless he is reinstated they will stop their supplies to the Thare is at

There is at present growing, in the garden of the Lord Bishop of bunkan, at Auckland Castle, an apple tree of the Ribstone Pippin bunkan, which measure from 4 to 44 inches in circumference! The bas agrees here would and in stending against a wall in the

mine hostess apoligised, saying, if he should not find things so comfortable as formerly, she hoped he would excuse it, as she had a new servant. The traveller replied, "Why, Madam, we generally say new brooms sweep clean." "Tracp," replied mine hostess, "but after I had bargained with this girl, she having stipulated to have an hour twice a week, I found out that she learnt to play on the piano-forte, and she is this evening gone to attend her music master; but her time is nearly up, and I hope you will excuse it, Sir, and make yourself easy till she comes back."—Essex Standard.

So numerous are the omnibuses which now run in and about Lon-

don that the mileage duty alone amounts, it is said, to nearly 200,000l.

Rumours of a most serious nature are afloat in Norwich as to the disappearance of a member of the legal profession, the most active partner in a highly respectable firm, who is said to have taken his place from London by a Liverpool coach. It is said that within a few years at least 100,000l, have been entrusted into his hands, for the purpose of being placed out upon security; and the interest being received by the parties no further inquiry had been made.

The spare ground at the back of the new Tothill-fields prison

The spare ground at the back of the new Tothill-fields prison belonging to the county has been sold by the county Magistrates for 3,000l. per acre to form part of the new street from Grosvenor-place. It will pass through Mr. Elliott's (the brewer's) plantations, through the estate belonging to Emmanuel Hospital, down Chapielisteet, on a line to the west end of the Abbey. In the year 1821 the county gave 18,000l. for the whole plot of land.

Sir Peregenixe Palmer Acland, Bart, has recently added to his fine property at Fairfield, in Somersetshire, by becoming the purchaser, for £33,000, of the property of the Duke of Buckingham that adjoined it.

that adjoined it.

Mr. Jacob has been again returned for Dungarvon; but notice was served upon him of his ineligibility, and there will be another petition against his return.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Hon. and Rev. John Fortzscue, M.A., the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, the same being void by the death of the Rev. John Davison, late Prebendary thereof.

Thos. Meroon Cornish, Clerk, B.A., has been licensed, by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Perpetual Caracy of Fitzhead, Somerset, on the nomination of Richard A'Court Beadon, Clerk, M.A., Prebendary of Wiveliscombe, founded in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Sonnerset, on the nomination of Richard A'Court Beadon, Clerk, M.A., Prebendary of Wiveliscombe, founded in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

The Rev. P. Doune, Curate of Romsey, has been appointed, by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, a Surrogate for granting marringe licenses, &c.

The Rev. John Herny Fluyder, M.A., has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the Rectory of Thisleton, in the county of Rutland, vacant by the death of the Rev. Win. Forster; on the presentation of George Pludyer, Ess. of Ayston, Ruthausshire.

The Rev. John Herny Fludyen, M.A., has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the Rectory of Ayston, in the county of Rutland, vacant by the death of the Rev. Win. Forster; on the presentation of Geo. Fludyer, Ess. of Ayston.

The Rev. Jerry Herny Fludyen, M.A., has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the Vicarage of Long Buckby, in the county of Northampton, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Cole; on the presentation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ederborough, The Rev. Herny Herny, Walker, William Robert instituted to the Vicarage of Great Finborough, Suffolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of Edysve has presented the Rev. William station of the Bishop of Edysve has presented the Rev. William Robert instituted to the Vicarage of Great Finborough, Suffolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of Edysve has presented the Rev. William Herny to the diocese, vacant by the death of the Ven. Zach. Cooke Collis.

The Rev. Mr. Collins, Curate of Carrigtohill, in the diocese of Clayne, has succeeded to the Prebend of St. Michael's, belonging to his diocese, in the place of Mr. Ryder.

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Th

At Sutton, Surrey, the Rev. William Henry Walker, Vicar of Great Wigs Leicestershire, aged 47.

ACTURY Rivell, Somerset, assel 91, the Rev. James Sedgwick, Vicer of that particular processing a French merchant, who was charged with steading the sedding of the value of 1,6001., handed up letter segment Arabin, written in his own language; the following a literal translation:—

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In the sequent of the particular process of the second of the sequent process of the s

W. Goodlake, Scholar of Pembroke; Rev. C. Wetherell, Worcester.
On Tuesday, the 1st of July, a congregation will be holden soleify for the purpose of admitting Inceptors to their Regency.
It will be desirable to call the attention of those members of the University who propose to proceed to their degrees in the next Term, that there will be no degree-day during the week of Euconius, or, as it is usually called, the Installation Week; although, in order to afford every possible facility, two days are appointed during the week preceding, and one day early in the week following that of the ergenomial.

cermonial or, May 23.—On Friday last, Edward Harold Browne, May 23.—On Friday last, Edward Harold Browne, B.A., of Emmauuel College, was elected a Tyrwhilit's Hebrew Scholar of the first class; and Alexander Tate, B.A., of the same college, a Tyrwhilit's Hebrew Scholar of the second class.

Reverence in the control of the progress made by the orphans entrusted the rare.

A handsome silver tea-service was presented last week to the Rev. M. Berrantone, minister of St. Paul's chapel, Southampton, by the congregation, in token of the high estimation of his eminent talents and devoted zeal during a period of six years.

In various parts of the kingdom, large meetings have been held, and petiti as adopted to Parliament against the factious demands of the enemies of the Church. At Ipswich, on Saturday, a large and respectable meeting of Clergy and high was the delay and the tenemies of the Church. At Ipswich, on Saturday, a large and respectable meeting of Clergy and high was been held, Archleacon Brayens in the chair, and a petition to the above effect agreed to. In that neighbourhood, there are upwards of a hundred such petitions now in course of signature. A kindred spirit is manifesting itself in this division of the county. We expect that petitions in defence of the Church will be sent from every parish.—Suffolk Herald.

Exempt.and Consourt.—We have much pleasure in making known the following trait in the conduct of a Clergyman of the Established Church in this city, who has some glebe lands at Church Heath. The tenant called upon him the other day, and intimated that his rent was too high, and had been for some years. The Rev. Gentleman instructed him to have it valued; and not only reduced the rent of the glebe according to the valuation, but refunded the amount above the valuation which had been paid during six years, amounting to 20.—Cleater Courant.

DAVID PENNANT, Esq., jun., of Downing, has offered to give the princely sun of one thousand pounds towards the building of a Church at Bagilt, in the parish of Holywell; and his worthy fatherhas also promised not only to give a suitable piece of land for the crection of the Church, but likewise to endow it.—Manchester Courier.

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crection of the Church, but likewise to endow it.—Manchester Courier.

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LAST NUMBER RUT TWO.

MAJOR'S CABINET GALLERY of PICTURES, by CUNNINGHAM, NO. X., Vol. II., will contain Three Line Engravings and three Descriptions. A Could be contained the Angel. Writers. Last of the CHNINGHAM, NO. X., Vol. II., will contain Three Line Engravings and the Angel. Writers. Last of the Children of the Chil

ound.
loss for either of these Works are requested to be sent early to the Sector, to prevent disappointment.—Published for H. Colburn, by R. Rentley.—
is for Scollard, Ball, and Basafute, Edinburgh; and for Ireland, John Camp, Dublin.

STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturdar Eventure.

During the waity part of the week, the quotation of Consols for Account was 40% as 92%, but the price ultimately was as high \$2%, and closed water heavy at 93% %.

There has been agoin some speculation in the Spanish and Portuses Bonds: the former were quoted at 80% his morning, but sed at 79% %, and Spanish, after being 38, left off at 37%. Dutch we per Cents are 97%, Mexican 44% %, and Brazilian 76% %. e Mexican Stock has been as low as 42%, but has rallied to the vec quotation.

If cent. Geneed, 99% % Bank Stock, 216

Ditto for Account, 216% India Stock, 116

Ditto for Account, 216% India Stock, 126

Ditto for Account, 216% India Stock, 126

Ditto for Account, 216% of Account, 216% India Bonds. 29 31 pm.

Consols for Account, 93% % India Bonds. 29 31 pm.

Consols for Account, 93% % India Bonds. 29 31 pm.

Consols for Account, 93% % India Bonds. 29 31 pm.

Consols for Account, 93% % India Bonds. 29 31 pm.

relatives.

afayette's funeral, the latter with the preparations of the prince. It is said that Leopold, in order to "secure the peace (blegium," is about to propose, as a successor to the throne, one has own relatives.

The Marquis de Fitzjames, who was sentenced by the Court of ssizes for the Somme to imprisonment for three months for chalking on the wall at a public lin the words "Vive Henri V." has surnedered himself at the prison of Amieus to undergo his penalty. His Majesty has signified his intention to attend Divine Service at recenwich Hospital next Sunday, the anniversary of Lord Howe's torry; on which occasion all the Greenwich pensioners who were a the action on the 1st of June are to be sented together. His fajesty has further expressed his intention of going to Greenwich and the rety future Sunday that may be the anniversary of any of our great avail battles.

Majesty has further expressed as a mineral very future Sinday that may be the anniversary of any of our great neval buttles.

Prince Esterhazy's valuable stud of horses was removed on Friday to the Custom-house, to be there embarked for the Continent, on their way to Vienna.

Our favourite, Harley, takes his Benefit to-morrow evening. From his bill of fare put forth we feel confident that he will have a bumper, which he richly deserves.

The election for the Vestry of St. Marylebone terminated on Friday night, at 11 o'clock, with a majority of 400 in favour of the Parochial Committee List over that of the Association at the Gothic-hall.

The journeymen tailors, says the Chronicle, are to return to their work on Monday next. We are glad to find that good sense has at length prevailed. The adage that "Wisdom comes with lack of food," holds good with them, as it has done with many others before them.

food," holds good with them, as it has done with many others before them.

Great Fall in the Price of Books.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting held at Northampton, of a book club, which is composed chiefly of Clergy and gentlemen of various professions, Doctor Arnold's pamphlet, on the Principles of Church Reform, was put up at one arthing, and was absolutely knocked down, sold, and delivered at one penny! It will acarcely be credited that this precious anti-church publication was published only a few months ago at two shillings.—Northampton Herald.

In the course of one day, no fewer than five hundred tickets were sold for the Conservative dinner, which is to take place at Glasgow upon the 4th of June. If anything can be a proof of re-action in political feeling this certainly is one of a most decisive kind.

The paupers employed by the parish authorities of Marylebone in watering the streets with watertrucks, yesterday struck for an advance of wages, and refused to work any longer unless their wages were raised to 12s. a week independently of the weather. Their present rate of payment is 10s., but they receive nothing on wet days.

THE NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—THREE ENGRAVINGS, taken from the Model by consent of Mr. Wilkins, the Architect, will
appear in the MONTHLY PART for MAY of the ATHENÆUM, to be published
on Saturday next, the 31st.
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the 7th inst., John Told, Esg., third son of the late Group Told, beging the little with inst., John Told, Esg., third son of the late George Told, beging the little with inst., John Told, Esg., third son of the late George Told, beging the little with the Prince Reseat, Gradon Frence Control of the late of the Prince Reseat, Gradon Frence Control of the Rev. J. G. Bright School, the Prince Reseat, Gradon Frence Control of the Rev. J. G. Bright School, the Prince Reseat, Gradon Frence Control of the Rev. J. G. Bright School, the Prince Reseat, Gradon Frence Control of the Rev. J. G. Bright School, the Prince Reseat, Gradon Frence Control of the Rev. J. G. Bright School, the Rev. J. K. Chall, W. Warwick, Georgian Bicknell, Collect Gaughter of the late George Bicknell, Esq., and of Alice Bright School, the Rev. J. K. Chall, W. Warwick, Georgian Bicknell, G. Galogan-place, Relaxive-square, London-On the 9th inst., principal School, the Rev. J. K. Chall, W. Warwick, Georgian Bicknell, G. Galogan-place, Relaxive-square, London-On the 9th inst., principal School, the Rev. J. Rev. J.

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Vol. XIV.—No. 703.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1834.

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ROYAL GARDENS, VALXHALL—The Gardens are now OPEN, every in 18 Parts, of CAPTAIN ROSS'S EXPEDITION TO THE SORTH SOLD CONTROL OF THE SORTH SOLD CONTROL OF THE SORTH SOLD CONTROL OF THE SORTH SOLD CONTROL CONTROL OF THE SORTH SOLD CONTROL CONTROL OF THE SORTH SOLD CONTROL CONTROL OF THE WORKS, which were also, on Friday, man spire exhibition of FIREWORKS, which were also, on Friday, man and the schibition of FIREWORKS, which were also, on Friday, several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed several Ballads, Duets, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, who has composed the first might be several provided the proformances met with universal approval on the first night, the second for the performances met with universal approval on the first night, and the first night, and the first night, and the performances met with universal approval on the first night, and the first night night, and the first night, and the first night, and the first night, a

After which, a must as the most of announcing to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that has Bart Ti takes place To-MORROW, June 2, 1834, on which occasion his seabled to offer the rarest combination of talent ever introduced in one even ign on a London Stage; consisting of the principal Performers of the Italian Open Bouse, Druy Lane, Covent Garden, and Royal Amphitheatre—amongst whom may be canuserated, Madlle. Guinette Grind, Madlle. Noblet, Madlle. Duport, Les Demoiselles Esler, Signor Ivanoff, Sig. Rubint, Sig. Tamburint, Sig. Depair, Montal Committee of the whole of his celebrated and unrivalled most of the most of the most of the most of the country and the most of the most of the celebrated and unrivalled most of the mo

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HEATRE ROYAL GOVENT GARDEN.—For the BOXPIT of Miss SHIRREFF.—On TUESDAY Next, June 3d, will be formed, Mozart's grand Opera of DON JUAN. The principal characters by sea Brham, Templeton, Bedford, Seguin, R. Phillips, Miss Inverarity, Miss 45, and Miss Shirreff. After which, a MUSICAL MELANGE. To conclude also grand Opera of FRA DLAVOLO. The principal characters by Messer. June, Durnset, Seguin, Templeton, Ransford, Bedford, Miss Shirreff, and Missimally—Fickets and Private Boxes to be taken of Miss Shirreff, No. 7, inhabitad-fields; and of Mr. Notter, at the Box-office, from 10 until 4, daity.

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perform Rondon between the Acts, accompanied by himself on a newly-invented

solve manner, called the Pinnoforte Fingeolet. Chair to be taken at 8. Carriages

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Author of John Jone, M.; W. He', Meiher, Uncle John, &c. The Music by H. R. Bishon, Reg. and other Entertainments.

ADLER'S WELL'I.S.—To-morrow Evening the performances will commence with Shakspeare's Tragedy of RICHARD THE THIRD.

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ing until Six in the ever ing.—Admission, is. Catalogue, 18.

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Strond; J. A. Novello, 67, Prith-street; Collard, 28, Cheapside; and Smith and Edder, 63, Cornbill.

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Bookbinder, 77, Lower Grossenor-street, near Bond street, London.

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to Inform the Nomina and Contry, unto the year and the State of the St

A FANCY DRESS BALL, for the BENEFIT of the ADULT
ORPHAN INSTITUTION, will take place at WILLISS ROOMS, Kiagstreet, St. James's square, on THYRSDAY, the 5th of June, 1854.
Under the Fattempace of ACRIT,
H. R. H. the Duches of KENT,
H. R. H. the Duches of KENT,
Duches of Belford.
Duches of Belford.
Duches of Belford.
Duches of Strothmond.
Marchiones of Winchester.
Marchiones of Aberorn.
Marchiones of Countes of Strothmond.
Downger Lady Strath Murray.
Lady Anna Maria Donkin.
Downger Lady Strath Murray.
Lady Anna Maria Donkin.
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Lady Anna Maria Donkin.
Downger Lady Strathed.
Lady Roble.
Lady Roble.
Lady Graham.
Lady Seymour.
PATRONS

Lady Graham.

Lady Graham.

Lady Graham.

Lady Graham.

Lady Graham.

PATRONS.

Field Marshab the Duke of Wellington.
General the Earl of Roselyn.

Earl Howe.

Earl Manvers.

Leat. General Sir H. Stelle.
Lieut. General Sir H. Taylor.
Vice-Admiral Sir J. P. Berestord.
Vice-Admir

Chair.

STEWARDS.

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The Right Hon. Francis Jeffrey
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Thomas B. Lennard, Fsq., M.P.
Dinner at Mix precisely. Tickets, 20s. each, to be had of the Stewards: of the Freemasch Tavent, Great Queen-street.

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Thomas B. Lemant, See, M.P.

Different the processory, Tacketa, 200. each, to be had of the Stewards: of Mr. Nows, at the Society's Chambers, No. 4, Lincoln's lim fields; and the Bar of the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street.

OMERSETSHIRE SOCIETY—The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY MRYING of the Continent connected with the Consulty of Somereet will be held on WEDNENDAY, the 4th day of June, 1834, at the Albion House, Aldersgele-selfert, HENRY LABOUCHERE, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

Thos. Brookshank, Esq., HENRY LABOUCHERE, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

Thos. Brookshank, Esq., Henry Moor, Esq., Edw. Marwood Elion, Esq., William Miles, Esq., M.P., Henry Moor, Esq., Edw. Marwood Elion, Esq., Edw. Marwood Elion, Esq., William Carpenter Rowe, Req., Henry Hobhouse, Blone at Five for Six precisely.

Tickets, 21 L. seah, may be had of the Stewards of the Committee, or of the Secretary, 5, Berner-street, or at the Albion.

N.B. The object of this Institution is confined to the Apprenticing the Children of the description from the County of Somerset residing in London, and afterwards to assist the institution is confined to the Apprenticing the Children of the description of the Marwood Marwood Elion, Esq., Henry Moor, Esq., Westimaster, the Collector; and by the following business.

Self-Moor will be Preached on St. NDAY NEXT, the 8th of June, 1834.

A JUNE, by the Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of CARLISER, at Christ-Church, 8t. Marylebone, for the Benefit of the MDDLRSEX HOSPITAL, 1st June, 1834.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, 1st June, 1834.

SERMON will be Preached on St. NDAY NEXT, the 8th of MILES and EDWARDS, and and and sea views, Spithead and the Jeb Sold, Prechold, a detached GOTHIC COTTAGK, eligibly situated at the New Watering Place, Hayling Island, Hants (between Chichester and Portsmouth), commanding extensive land and sea views, Spithead and the Jeb of Wight. This desirable Residence has been recently erected at considerable expense, with every required accommodation for a highly-respectable family: a well-armandian-s

product, and shorting it required. Rent, furnished, exclusive of the shooting, 2120.—Inquire of Meesrs. Bray and Warren, 57, Great Russell street; or of Mr. Poulter, at Shere, near Guildford.

PUTNEY.—To be LET, or SOLID by Private Contract by direction of the Executor), with immediate possession, the FRESHOLD MANSION and GROUNDS, containing 11 acres, late the residence and property of William Jones, Seq., deceased. These very desirable premises are well calculated for the residence of a family of the highest respectability, containing numerous lofty and commoditous rooms and offices of every description, excellent stabiling for 8 horses, and canch-houses with rooms over; a walled-ing arden and pleasure-grounds.—For terms, and cards to view, apply to Meesrs Brundrett, Randall, Simmons, and Brown, 10, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

PELIGHTFUL VILLA RESIDENCE.—To be LET, for a term of years, by Mr. REID, soni-law and successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Regent-street, a delightful and elegant VILLA RESIDENCE, adapted for the accommodation of a moderate-state Tamily of respectability, in the most complete order, and tastefully fitted up, possessing every convenience, exacted on a lawn, richly ornsanced by timber trees, every greens, flowering shrubs, &c., and gravel walks, with capital and productive walled garden, hot-house, orn-hard, conservatory, &c., coach-house, stable-yard, and all requisite out-hubblings, gardener's cottage, &c. Land may be had if required, chounds.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Hegenitanity of several packs of DWELLINGH-HOUSE, and extensive Premises, in one of the greatest thorough-fares at the Court end of the Meetropolis.—To be LET on LEASE, by Mr. RBID, soni-haw and successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House Regent-street, and in the back.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Hegenitanity of several packs of the Mrs. Brid. House Regent-street.

A The West and of the town appropriate for a Club, Public Institution of any business where great space may be re

frontage, and a carriage communication from the back.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Regent-street.

SCOT RACES.—To be LET, for the Race Week, or a longer term, by Mr. REID, son-in-law and successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Regent-street, a spacious MANSION, adapted for the accommodation of a numerous Family, handsomely furnished, and replete with every convenience; and the use of a Service of Plate, may be had for the Race Week, or for the successor that the successor is the successor of the successor

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

Crown Office, May 27.—Members returned to sorve in this present Parliament—comby of Monnahan: The Hon. Honey Robert Western, of Rossmore park, in the county of Monagham; at 19th comorf the Hon.—Cartegular Laris Statency, ow Lord Slayney.—Borsughaf Durgarvan (Ebengar 1 and), Eq. W. DECHARTON, 97. NO. OVEREM.

W. DEAYTON, St. Alban's, yictuallar.—W. PARRES, Hampeton, livery able-keeper.

etable-iscoper.

RANKRUPTS.

G. J. R. J. DICKINSON, Eding, Middlesex, surgeon. Att. Sleep, Middle Temple-Inne-D. L. COHEN, Great Varmouth, grocer. Atts. Stevens and Wood, St. Thomas Apostlese E. KVERTON, Coverinty, riband manufacturer. Att. Lloyd, Crown-court, Chepptilic, London-G. L. A. Greyo, Inn. London; Lingard and Vanghan, Heston Norris-D. BARCLAY, Pembroke, general-hopkeyer. Atts. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Harley, Bristol-J. SALTER, and W. BALTON, Poole, twine manufacturers. Atts. Lang, Fenchurch-street, Manufacturers, Part, Poole.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, May 30.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—
Country of Derby, Northern Division: George Henry Cavendish, Ess., commonly
called the Hon. George Henry Cavendish, in the room of the Hon. William Cavendish, commonly called Lord Cavendish, nowifarl of Burlington, and one of
the Peers of the United Kingdom of Grast Britain and Ireland.

H. PAVNE, Rotherham, Yoskahire, grocer—C. TROUGHTON, Overton,
Southampton, silk-throwster.

BANKRUPTS.

H. PAYNE, Rotherham, Yokskine, groeer—C. TROUGHTON, Overton, Southampton, silk-throwster.

Bouthampton, silk-throwster.

B. PESTRICCI, Brond-street, Colden-square, artist. Atts. Brown and Co., Argyll-place, Resemi-street.—W. TEWSLEY, Mortlake, grocer. Atis. Chutton and Co., Sonkwark, and Cown-office-row, Temples—P. A. DUCOTE. St. Martin's-lane, lithographic printer. Atts. Nind and Co., Throgmorton-street—W. Tews-street, Dorset-equare, butcher. Att. Low, Upper Gloucester-place, Regent's-park—H. SANDYS, W. SANDYS, and H. SANDYS, jun., Crase-court, Peet-street, scriveaers. Atts. Smart and Co., Temples—G. SCHONSWAR, Kingstop-upon-Holl, merchant. Atts. Hicks and Marris, Gray's Innesquare, London; Helikes and Gallows, Hull—J. GARDNER, Liappollen, Denbigshirt, Innen-draper. Atts. Addington and Co., Bedford-row, London; Makinson, Manchester—J. BW KeßR, Salford, Lancashire, dyer. Atts. Applely and Chamnocs, Chester—J. BW KeßR, Salford, Lancashire, dyer. Atts. Applely and Chamnocs, Marris, Gray's Innenderper. Atts. Addington and Co., Bedford-row, London; Makinson, Mandand Benhow, Lincolia Jann, London—P. SANTY, Wivenhoe, Essex, shipwright. Atts. Sparting, Colchester; Skevens and Co., London—C. ROSS, Beverley, York-bire, Willey, London—P. SANTY, Wivenhoe, Essex, shipwright. Atts. Sparting, Colchester; Skevens and Co., London—C. ROSS, Beverley, York-bire, Willey, Demerchair, Calledon, John Champoon, Markey, London—C. Lenkins, Socke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, cooper. Att. Young, Stoke-upon-Trent, BOULTING, jun., Wells, Someretshire, as Lendon, W. WORLEY, Brimmisham, unsery and receivans. Atts. Parkes and Bray, Jananingham; Amony and Colex. Thermorton-seriest, London.

PARLIZHAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mendar.—The preceedings on the Warwick Borough Bill were

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Menday.—The proceedings on the Warwick Borough Bill were resumed.

Petitions on various subjects were presented.

The Earl of Coventry observed that, as High Steward of the borough of Evestame, and always anxious to be of any service to that borough, the hadbeen called upon by between 500 and 600 respectable persons residing there to lay the humble petition which he then held in his hand before their-Lordships, praying that the Dissenters might be debarred the privileges of a University education, "in which prayer most cordially," observed his Lordship, "do I join." After the open arowal now made by the Dissenters that separation of Church and State was their distinct object—after the veil had been so drawn up-(Hear, hear)—it became the duty of all those who valued the true-religion in which they had been educated at the Universities to take special care that it was not exposed to those cavils and controversies which must follow if persons of different creeds were to be sadmitted to eur Colleges.—(Hear, hear)—His Lordship also presented a petition from Norton Leuchwick, in Worcestershire, to the same effect.

Several Bills on the table were forwarded a stage.—Adjourned.

Tussav.—The examination of witnesses on the Warwick Borough Bill was, resumed. A motion of the Earl of Duraran for an address to the Crown was agreed to, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to offer rewards for the discovery, apprehension, and detention of Richard Lapworth, William Orum, and Samuel Dingley; who had absconded in order to evade giving evidence in support of the Bill.

The Marquis of Londonessav gave notice of a motion for Monday next respecting the absence of an Ambassador from this country to the Court of St. Petersburgh. He also adverted to the recal of Prince Lieven.—Earl Gave, soke in high terms of Prince Lieven, and expressed his conviction that the continuance of the Prince in this country would have promoted the satisfactory settlement of those questions, he might

The Bills on the table were forwarded a stage; after which their Lordships adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—At the merning siting, Mr. Clay moved, and Mr. Hands accounting of the London and Westminster Bank Bill.—Mr. Herris anoved, and Mr. F. Pollock seconded, in same under that the Bill be read a second time that thay sky months.—Mr. O'Connell, Mr. P. Stewart, and Sir T. Farmany Thompson, Sir J. Scarley, ported the motion. Mr. Alderman Thompson, Sir J. Scarley, and Lord Akthon opposed dt, mainly on the ground that it would be a violation of the contract entered into with the Bank of England.—On a division there appeared—For the third reading, 137; against 43,78; majority, 61.

4.78; majority, 61.

4.78; majority, 61.

At the evening sitting, the Poor Law Amendment Bill was considerable discussion, and the Chairman then obtained leave to report profe in Committee. Clauses 13 to 28 were agreed to after considerable discussion, and the Chairman then obtained leave to The third sending of the Merchant Scamen's Widows' Bill was postponed in Committee. Of 22,0001. a year form the Consolidated Fund for General Contract of the Merchant Scamen's Widows' Bill west postponed in the sending of the Civil List Pension Bill was postponed until Friday in support of the measure.

The Lower' Disabilities Bill went through Committee after a division of 33 against 7 in support of the measure.

The Lower' Disabilities Bill went through Committee after a division of 33 against 7 in support of the measure.

The Lower Disabilities Bill went through Committee after a division of 30 against 7 in support of the Charol of the Roman Catholic Pelgion throughout England and Wales.

The House Tax Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House Tax Repeal Bill was seasidered in Committee. Adj. Tursday.—The Chuzuar presented sixty-four and Lord Laxcox mixely petitions in support of the Charols and against the claims of Dissenters, the Power Law Amendment Bill and

the Dissenters.

At the evening sitting, after the presentation of various petitions against the claims of Dissenters, the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and against druskenness,

Mr. Was knowfut forward his motion "That the Protestant Episcop I Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of

the Protestant population; and that, it being the right of the State to regulate the distribution of Church property in such manner as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of this House that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced."—Mr. GROTE seconded the motion. At the conclusion of his speech, the Spraker having read the motion. Lord Altrooner rose and addressed the House the motion. Lord Altrooner rose and addressed the House the motion in the House the speech circumstances have been communicated to me which induce me to propose the adjournment of this debate until Monday next."—(Here there was considerable excitement in the House, with loud cheering and cries of "Order," which interrupted the Noble Lord for some time. On resuming he said)—"The House will not expect me to state now what the circumstances are to which I allode; but I hope it will have sufficient confidence in me—(Loud and long-continued cheering, which again interrupted the Noble Lord for some time)—sufficient confidence in me to believe that I would not make such a proposition if I did not consider it necessary, and were not convinced of its propriety—(Cheers.)—I now, Sir, move that this debate be adjourned to Monday next."
The motion was acceded to unanimously. Several notices of motion that stood for the night were then postponed; and the Orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned till Monday.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

An interesting exhibition of gunnery took place last week on the Pigeon-house strand, Dublin. "The prigade of artillery was under

The motion was acceded to manimensly. Several notices of motion that stood for the night were then postponed; and the Orders of the day having been disposed of, the House dajourned till Monday.

An interesting exhibition of gunnery took place last week on the Pigeon-house strand, Dublin. The brigade of artillery was under the command of Gen. Smith. Shortly before three o'clock two targets were erected on the strand, about seven hundred vards from the fort. Six light six-pounders, and two twelve pound howitzers, limbered up under the e-stern wall of the fort, and prepared to fire. There were also on the south wall a long twenty-four pounder and two mortars, one a thirteen inch, the other a ten inch: the first operation was the firing two rounds of spherical shot, the majority of which burst right in the line of the target. The twenty-four pounders and the mortars were then fired—the arch the shells formed in their progress through the air was really splendid—they told well; one of them from an insufficiency of powder, fell some yards short will be with a small the secondary of the six-pounders and howitzers were next ordered to fire two rounds of shot; three balls took effect in one target, two in the other. The long twenty-four pounder made one perforation. The practice, altogether, was pronounced to be not so good as it ought to have been. One of the mortars was courageously fired off by a lady!

Devorpoor, May 29.—The Castor, 36, Capt. Lord J. Hay, is ready for sea, nad will accompany her Mujesty on her visit to Germany. The Tathot, 28, will be re-commissioned in a few days. The Pique, 36, building in this yard, and (Peopatra, building at Pembroke, are to be lounched the first springs in July, and are to be fitted for service forthwith. The Capticity, late Belterophon, is ordered not to be broken up until further orders.

Porramourn, May 30.—The 8t. Vincent, 120. Capt. Sir. H. Senhouse, F. O. Capt. We have a subject to the subject of the capt and afficant studies of the capt and afficant studies in the late o

rend.

Col. Sir G. Campbell, Bart., Dep. Quartermaster-Gen., having proceeded to England on leave of absence, Col. Riddell, Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. of the eastern district, will conduct the duties of the department at head-quarters, Dublin, during Sir G. Campbell's absence.

bell's absence.

In consequence of the Brigade Order, recently issued, abolishing the Pny Captains of the Royal Marine Corps, the whole of the First Lieutenants of twenty years' standing and upwards will get their companies, and be placed on half-pay, to be called on for service us vacancies occur.

WAR OFFICE May 20th 1324

Licettenants of twenty years' standing and upwards will get their companies, and be placed on half-upy, to be called on for service as vacancies occur.

WAR OFFICE, May 30th, 1834.

1st Rest of Dangs.—Assist-Surg. D. C. Pullon-included Soft May, 1834. 15th Rest, of L. Dangs.—Assist-Surg. D. C. Pullon-included Soft May, 1834. 15th Rest, of L. Dangs.—Assist-Surg. D. C. Pullon-included Soft May, 1834. 15th Rest, of L. Dangs.—Assist-Surg. D. C. Pullon-included Soft May, 1834. 15th Rest, of L. Dangs.—Assist-Surg. D. C. Pullon-included Soft May, 1834. 15th Rest, of L. Dangs.—Assist-Surg. D. C. Pullon-included Soft May, 1834. 15th Rest, of L. Dangs.—Assist-Surg. D. C. Pullon-included Soft May, 1834. 15th Rest, of L. Dangs, 1834. 15th Rest, 1

PERFECTIBILITY OF BRAUTY.—The splendid galaxy of female love-lines which now uniformly meets the delighted eye, "where ladies congregate," from a new era of personal fascination, which, within our ancient recollections at least, has not been so conspicuously predominant as at the present period; and the cause of such felicition improvement is universally attributed to Rowshow & Karymon, a conservator and improver of the skin and complexion, which, any our wises and daughters, if ever equalled, can never be surpassed. The uniform successful results of this unrivalled production, arractions under all visitations of time or climate or deterioration. Such, in short, is the distinguished pre-eminence which "Rowlands Kalydor" has obtained, that its renewating attributes are appreciated commensurately by all respectable females, from the palace to the cottage, while it is recommended by the faculty, and has the honour of boasting the voluntary paramage of all the Royal Families of Europe.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPAIN.—(From the private correspondence of the Morning Herald)—
"The Northering privines are lost—tabeling and longer governs in the privileged districts of Biscay." Thus, will as safety, might I commence, my correspondence. Martial law-alouse, supported by 18,00 hayonets, causes the decrees of the Government to be obeyed. It moral strength is game—its physical force suffices not to control the rebellion, or hissure its ultimate defent. The Carlists, on the ost trary, are in possession of the whole of the provinces. Their must choose which the unwilling conscript, with stoggish step, relicandy in the privilege of the whole of the provinces. Their must choose which the unwilling conscript, with stoggish step, relicandy for the privilege of the frontiered for the consecutions of the frontiered for the consecutions of the frontiered for the frontiered for the consecutions of the frontiered for the

The official and private letters all speuk of naval movements into Levant, which are so unusual as to excite observation. On account, or perhaps under the pretext, of the blockade of Samos, the Sellas sends his fleet to the Archipelago. The Captain Pacha, its said, to have only twenty sail; but his syuadron will soon be reinforced, and it is said that the remainder of the Turkish navy will soon be reinforced, and it is said that the remainder of the Turkish navy will soon be reinforced, and it is said that the remainder of the Turkish navy will soon be reinforced, and it is said that the remainder of the Turkish navy will soon be reinforced, and it is said that the remainder of the Turkish navy will soon be reinforced, and it is said that the remainder of the Turkish navy will soon be reinforced. He was the said that the remainder of the Turkish navy will soon be reinforced by the said that the remainder of the Turkish navy will soon be reinforced. The said of the said that the said that the tendence of the said that the s

received, as well as reinforcements from the garrisons of Mala and Corfu.

The Russian Government has published an ukase forbiding alliss subjects from remaining out of the empire without permission. Note can remain abroad without a passyort, which licenses a noblemate for five years, and a non-noble for three years. If this term be exceeded, his property is linble to be seized and sold.

A letter from Vienna contains the following:—"The farce all soon he over, which has been playing the last three years, and which Talleyrand and Palmerston have been the chiefmonuled with the property in the contains the following that the contains the following that the contains the following that the following that which Talleyrand and Palmerston have been the chiefmonuled with a following the following

alliances will look very contemptible by the side of these."

Commemoration of Handel—Charles Vyse respectfully is forms the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has prepared a new Fast forms the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has prepared a new Fast be Salon des Modes, 30, Ludgate-street, 10 doors from St. Paulic L. V. has also an assortment of the most perfect Paille de Rix. Mr. J. Coates, of Hartoft Dale, near Pickering is now in position of a wonderfully segacious sheep-dog. It is enabled feats, he was last week required by signal to fetch up a strong feats, he was last week required by signal to fetch up a strong sheep, which always everal in effectual attempts to hold the sheep, which always everal in effectual attempts to hold the sheep, which always powered him in going down the hill, and before the dog could respect to the strong signal to fetch and the simple signal is back, placing his fore legs round its neck and his hind legs are it regained the summit, as a last resource the dog actually legs is hind quarters, and in this position he rode down the hill, said its hind quarters, and in this position he rode down the hill, said the bottom the sheep lept a stone wall, the dog all the time remains the bottom the sheep lept a stone wall, the dog all the time remains the bottom the sheep lept a stone wall, the dog all the time remains the bottom the sheep lept a stone wall, the dog all the time remains the bottom the sheep lept a stone wall, the dog all the time remains the bottom the sheep lept and caught it.—Colchester Gazette.

Nover, Sunatara, Organaton.—On Monday week an open sheep lept a stone was suited has age.

became exhausted, when he dismounted, and then held it by the horn till the shepherd came and caught it.—Colchester Gazelle.

Novel Surgical Operation.—On Monday week an operation was performed by Mr. Jolly, Surgeon, of Torquay, which has not to our knowledge been attempted this side of London. It is called Chopart's operation, and consists in amputating the foot and injuries of the fore part of the foot occurred, and required many injuries of the fore part of the foot occurred, and required many it was the custom to amputate the leg at the call. By leaving the heal the patient is in a much better position for walking the would be by the old operation. Having given a description is vernacular, we shall now proceed to state it in surgical terms the cubodies, and of the astragalus with the scapholies; at lengthened description see Cooper's Surgical Dictionary. The patient is a surgical terms of the cubodies, and of the astragalus with the scapholies; at lengthened description see Cooper's Surgical Dictionary. The patient of the cubodies, and of the astragalus with the scapholies; at lengthened description see Wooper's Surgical Dictionary. The patient of the cubodies, and of the astragalus with the scapholies; and of the astragalus with the scapholies; and of the astragalus with the scapholies; and a surgical terms with the cubodies, and of the astragalus with the scapholies; and a surgical Dictionary. The patient of the cubodies, and of the astragalus with the scapholies; and a surgical Dictionary. The patient of the cubodies, and the surgical Dictionary. The patient of the cubodies, and the cubodies, and the cubodies, and the surgical Dictionary. The patient of the cubodies, and the cubodies and th

EPSOM RACES.

TRUISDAY.

This being the Great Derby Day, the Downs presented a scene sumsted beyond description—the sides of the Course from Tatten-bun Corner to the Judge's chair were lined with triple rows of carriages, the foot people being congregrated between them and the final. An immense number of carriages were collected on the hill, but not so many as on former occasions. In speaking of the company generally it may be confidently stated, that it was the most instance.

ars. ces were appointed to commence at half-past two, but it till a quarter past three that the Deby was decided, as

ORDS LYNDIURST, BROUGHAM, and LOCAL COURTS, with Additions and Corrections. [From Blackwoods Mag.] abon Gazetie.

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which rins country or France has produced;—all of which are Selling at unusual. Low Prices.

THEE.—This powerful Element, which raged with such destructive fury on Friday, May the 16th, reducing many valuable goods to ashee, and injuring by its effects the whole Stock,—POWELL and POWELL, having arranged with the 6liobe Insurance Office of the salvage, intend Re-opering their Premises on Monday, and will offer, at the most desperate secrifice, injured Billey, Linens, Shertings, Dimities, Quilts, Counterpanes, Long Cloths, Damaske, Lawns, Cambrie Handkerchiefs, 5490 Muslin and Print Dresses, from 6d: ceach with numberless other Goods for domestic uses. Persons making extensive purchases may effect an immense saving, as a great portion of the Stock is well and soiled, but not injured for service. Western Emportum, 55, Oxford-street, and 73, Berners-street. N.B. A splendid Supply of every Noveltynt the present reduced prices.

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usef in any other known Lock, without any increase of size, and are applicable to the narrowest book-case style, to the shallowest drawer and box, and to a more time in the thinnest door or interest in the thinnest door of inverse in the colors.

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They are manufactured, according to price, with any number of turnblers not be the colors of the colors.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which they were received, we soliged to defer several valuable communications. YESS were been better if it had not happened.
The Letter on the Corn Laws must stand over.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THEIR MAJESTIES have been in town all the week. On Tuesday the King held a Levee, which was numerously attended; and upon that day Sir James Graham, Mr. Stanley, Lord Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond, resigned their offices.

On Wednesday His Majesty's birth-day was celebrated at Court, and one of the most splendid companies of the season were assembled at the Drawing-Room. His Majesty recurred a most gracious and patriotic answer. In the early part of the day the King inspected the Guards on the Parade; and in the evening there was a magnificent banquet at the Palace. The Ministers and Great Officers of State gave dinners at their respective residences; and at night the streets were most brilliantly illuminated.

On Thursday the Queen, accompanied by Prince George of Cambridge, visited the King's Theatre; and on Friday their Majesties dined with her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta.

AUGUSTA.

THE LANSDOWNE Ministry is not quite settled, which, considering the wonderful accession of talent derivable to the Cabinet from its formation, is rather unpleasant.

Mr. Spring Rice is Colonial Secretary, in the room of Mr. Stanley, to please Lord Lansdowne; Lord Auckland is made First Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir James Graham, to please Lord Brougham; and Mr. Edward Ellice is put into the Cabinet, to please Lord Grey. So far, so good.

Lord Durham is kept out of the Ministry, to please Lord Brougham; and yet his dear friend and crony, and conexion, Ellice, is advanced and promoted.

Lord Mulgrave, however, upon whom they reckoned, has very properly declined the Post Office, officred to him without a seat in the Cabinet. Why should Lord Mulgrave not have the same advantage as the Duke of Richmonda? Lord Mulgrave is his Grace's superior in everything but adventitious rank, and certainly his opinion and advice are worth quite as much, if not more, than those of his Grace. The joke goes, that Lord Mulgrave has been laughed out of the Post Office by the mauraise plaisanterie of Lord Alvanley, who inquired whether he was going to the General or the Twopenny Post? But the truth is as we state it; and we highly appland Lord Mulgrave's spirit in resenting what everybody must feel to have been an insult to his character and station.

The rats, however, as usual, are moving—we mean the animals who instinctively leave the falling house. These neonle

state it; and we highly applaud Lord MULGRAVE'S spirit in resenting what everybody must feel to have been an insult to his character and station.

The rats, however, as usual, are moving—we mean the animals who instinctively leave the falling house. These people know that exchanging the power and ability of Mr. STANLEY for the merits of Mr. SPRING RICE, which they possessed before, and taking up with the "namby pamby" in-efficiency of Lord AUCKLAND, in place of the activity and talent of Sir James Graham, can do them no good—the plugs with which they have stopped up the holes will not save the vessel from sinking, and accordingly saure qui peut is the cry.

Mr. Robert Grant has bolted; he has obtained the governorship of Bombay. Mr. George Ponsonby, one of the Tribe of Fortune, has bolted from the Treasury Board, and has become a Commissioner of Customs—for life. Mr. Francis Baring, another of the Tribe of Fortune, has taken the joint Secretaryship of the Treasury; and Mr. Moore O'Farrell has refused Lord Grey's offer of his seat at the Board.

Good Heavers! To be bullied by Lord Brougham—to be forced into the violation of a written pledge to the Bishops by the CHANCELLOR—to be made a cipher of in the Cabinet is much; but to be the rejected of Mr. Moore O'Farrell seems to us the very acmé of degradation.

Lord Carlisle, the advantage of whose great talents and activity they possessed before, as they did the diligence of Mr. Spring Rice, is the new Lord Privy Seal—with Lord Ripon—or rather following in his wake. Mr. Henry Ellis has nost handsomely thrown up his Commissionership of the Board of Controul. A worse used man does not exist: but it is gratifying to find that there are amongst Whigs some exceptions to the general rule by which that body prefer place to honour, and profit to principle.

It has been proposed to Lord Durham that he should go Ambassador to Paris, and that Lord Granville should come here and play his whist in some other official capacity. This Lordship was poluting mischief against his "blo

The next manneuvre, or rather the first of the "RICKETTIES," (so is Lord LANSDOWNE'S new Ministry called,) is to be the postponement of the Irish Tithe Bill, and of Mr. WARD'S Resolutions until next year. This, however, we trust, will not be permitted. Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. STANLEY owe it to themselves to shew upon what principle the RICKETTY Ministry is formed; and the country will expect that they should, in vindication of their own conduct, put before it the true state of the case, and let us know really "Who IS WHO."

While we are writing this, we are of opinion that even now, things are not so near a settlement as some people imagine; one dying struggle of the GREYS we must, however, reportion mention.

mention.

It seems there is a certain Mr. Ord, a connexion of the Greys of Northumberland, but not—as the Greys of Howick have always said—of theirs. It has been for some years the great ambition of the Ord Greys to be recognised as belonging to the HOWICKS. In order to gratify this laudable desire, Lord Grey has appointed Mr. Ord to the seat at the Treasury Board vacated by Francis Barring: so that not contented with giving places to all his relations, Lord Grey winds up by making out a relationship, in order to justify the giving Mr. Ord a place. This makes the fortieth. If things go sufficiently well to render the formation of this Government steady enough for presentation to the country to-morrow, we should be glad to know how long it will last? We are quite satisfied, in asking this question, to be

answered by any one of the noblemen or gentlemen composing it.

NOTHING could equal the enthusiasm with which the Duke of Wellington was received by the people on the King's birth-day; not only was he'cheered and followed on his way from the parade to Apsley House, but the populace remained for a considerable time in front of the building, making the air resound with their plaudits. His Grace was looking remarkably well, and acknowledged these marks of popular favour and affection with the greatest good humour and affebility. affability.

SANTAREM has fallen, and the KING of PORTUGAL has fallen back upon ELVAS.

It is with pride and pleasure which we can hardly describe, that we submit the following reply of the King to the customary address of the Bishops on His Majesty's birth-day:

After a short conversation, in which his MAJESTY said, amongst other things, "I now remember you have a right to require of me to

other things, "I now remember you have a right to require of me to be resolute in defence of the Church," the Krisa proceeded:—
"I have been by the circumstances of my life, and by conviction, led to support toleration to the utmost extent of which it is justly capable; but toleration must not be suffered to go into licentiousness; it has its bounds, which it is my duty and which I am resolved to maintain. I am, from the deepest conviction, attached to the pure Protestant faith which this Church, of which I am the temporal head, is the human means of diffusing and preserving in this land.

"I cannot forget what was the course of events that placed my family on the throne which I now fill. These events were consummated in a revolution which was rendered necessary, and was effectmated in a revolution which was rendered necessary, and was effected, not is has sometimes been most erroneously stated, merely for the sake of the temporal liberties of the people, but for the preservation of their religion. It was for the defence of the religion of the country that was made the settlement of the crown, which has placed me in the situation that I now fill; and that religion, and the Church of England and Ireland (Ireland with peculiar emphasis), the Prelates of which are now before me, it is my fixed purpose, de-

"The present Hisnops, I am quite satisfied (and I am rejoiced to hear, from them and from all, the same of the Clergy in general, under their governance) have never been excelled at any period of the history of our Church, by any of their predecessors, in learning, piety, or zeal, in the discharge of their high duties. If there are any piety, or zeal, in the discharge of their high duties. If there are any of the inferior arrangements in the discipline of the Church, which, however, I greatly doubt (the expression of doubt was again delivered by his Majesty with great emphasis), that require amendment, I have no distrust of the readiness and ability of the Prelates, now before me, to cornect such things; and to you, I trust, they will be left to correct, with your authority, unimpaired and unshackled.

"I trust it will not be supposed that I am speaking toyou a speech which I have got by heart. No, I am declaring to you my real and genuine sentiments. I have almost completed my 69th year, and though blessed by God with a very rare measure of health, not having known what sickness is for some years, vet I do not blind myself

though blessed by God with a very rare measure of health, not having known what sickness is for some years, yet I do not blind myself to the plain and evident truth, that increase of years must tell largely upon me when sickness shall come. I cannot, therefore, expect that I shall be very long in this world. It is under this impression that I tell you, that while I know that the law of the land considers it impossible that I should do wrong—that while I know there is no earthly power which can call me to account—this only makes me the more deeply sensibly of the responsibility under which I stand to that Almighty Being, before whom we must all one day appear. When that day shall came, you will know whether I am sincere inthe declaration day shall come, you will know whether I am sincere in the declaration which I now make, of firm attachment to the Church, and resolution to maintain it.

"I have spoken more strongly than usual, because of unhappy circumstances that have forced themselves upon the observation of all. The threats of those who are enemies of the Church, make it the nor necessary for those who are their duty to that Church to speak out. The words which to hear from me are indeed spoken by my

ont. The words which on hear from me are indeed spoken by my mouth, but they flow from my heart."

Some attempts have been made to invalidate the accuracy of this speech, but there are upwards of eight Prelates who are tready, if called mon in their places, to vouch that it is substantially, if not livrally, correct.

The country will learn hence to appreciate the real feelings of their Monarch, who most truly said that "he had not learned that speech by heart." The thing speaks for itself—which of his Majert's Ministers would have suggested it? It is most cheering to see the effect produced upon the King's loyal subjects by these few words.

That very silly—we should say, unfortunately silly, person.

That very silly—we should say, unfortunately silly, person. Lord Palmerston, is now so generally, so universally laughed at, that people in ridiculing him seem to forget the irreparable mischief which he is doing to the country. It is extremely good fun to see a monkey run about a house with a lighted stick in his paw, so long only as he burns his own pug nose, or singes his own grey-growing whiskers; but when the vivacious animal, in his ignorance of effects, thrusts the burning wood into a granary, or perhaps a powder magazine, the thing is beyond a joke.

It is all very well for old Talleyrand to go about and crack his jokes upon Palmerston; and if Palmerston were nothing but a dandy Viscount, without much of money or means, the thing would be vastly entertaining: as it is, the results are deplorable, because, outwitted as the poor dear Cupidon is, by every one of his diplomatic contemporaries, England is, day by day, and hour by hour, gradually sinking into contempt and insignifeance.

The decided mark by which a nation or state is known and valued in the civilized world, is the character of the Minister which is accredited to its Court. Hitherto, England has held up her head, and taken her place in the first class of nations; and well may she have done so; for, even while Palmerston himself, in all the pride of small office, formed a part of her government, she stood at their head—we mean at that period when the policy of our King, and the triumphs our Wellington, but her shores the grateful Monarchs of Europe, to pay their tribute to her honour and her glory.

What has happened now? The utter contempt in which

refuses to receive ours. The Emperor of Austral has recalled his Ambassador, and we rather think means to substitute a Chargé d'Affaires for a Minister Plenipotentary.

Baron Bulow is on the edge of a recal—to be replaced by a Chargé d'Affaires. This is complimentary—But, oh! worse

than all this, look at America the disunited United State, with King Andrew Jackson at their head—and their pretty considerable particular red stripes, and yellow star, and blue laws, and black niggers, and boses and helps are spitting pots—why, these pretty particulars, instead of using their pots, spit in our faces, and do not condescent to send us an Ambassador.—"No, I calculate, a Charge d'Affaires (whatever that is," says JONATHAN) "will do quite entirely just as well."

And is this the way that this Empire is to go to rack and ruin? Is it because Don Miguel was overheard by Palmers, stron, calling him a coxcomb, that England is to be involved in a ruinous international war? Is it because Don Peddin thisk Palmerston perfect, because he said he thought his singing was beautiful (we mean one day after a dejeuner), that he is to be upheld at the expense of reason, and right, and the country? We say—No.

But above all this, or rather below it, the fact that this Lord Viscount Palmerston is a rat,—the most inveterate Tory—one of the ultra writers of the Tory party in the Courier—one of the main contributors to the "New Whig Guide"—the lampooner even of the personal defects of his present colleagues,—renders his public conduct even more disgusting than it is riductions: and what a pity it is—he is entertaining, agreeable, and, in his depth, elever. Personal partiality, however, which we sincerely feel for the entertaining fly-flapper, must not blind us to the irremediable mischief which, like the little gentleman with the tail to whom we have before alluded, be is doing as Minister. To uts, the words of the gentle Cowper —and whose words are more affecting?—appear particularly applicable:—

"Graced with a sword and worther of a tm."

applicable:-

ble:— Folly such as your's,

"Graced with a sword, and worthier of a fan,

"Has made, what cuemies could ne'er have done,

"Our arch of empire, stedfast but for you,

"A mutilated structure, soon to fall.

"Cowpen's Task, Book 1. (The Sopha)

"Our arch of empire, stedfast but for you,
"A mutilated structure, soon to full."

Cowper's Task, Book 1. (The Sopha)

Lord Althorp is in a particularly pleasant position with regard to the Bank of England. He obtains certain conessions, and carries certain important points with that body, upon certain conditions which he, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, pledges himself to fulfil.

As Chancellor of the Exchequer, he attempts to redeen his pledge, and is defeated. The natural course for his Lordship to have pursued after that defeat was, to have expressed his regret at the failure of his endeavour to do justic, and to have resigned; but no—on the contrary, the promise made to the Bank are broken—the pledges are unredeemed.

We know that this is not Lord Althour's fault—it is his misfortune, but the misfortune arises from his weakness, and his inability to carry the Government measure—for such we must consider a measure formed upon a distinct Government promise—through the House of Commons.

Lord Althorp, who treats the affair very lightly—his subordinates go the length of laughing at the Bank—Lord Althorp may say, that as the London and Westminster Bank Bill is carried in the Commons, the mischief is done, and his going out would make no difference. As far as the one case goes, this may be case; but suppose the Government wishes to enter into any fresh negociation with the monied interests of the City, what faith will they have in the pledge of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, however good his intentions may be, is not able to fulfil the stipulations which he makes.

The Whig papers are remarkably good upon this subject; they appeal to the House of Loards, as a just, wise, and salutary safeguard to the Constitution, and trust that the Lomdon and Westminster Bank Bill will thus be annihilated, and that their Lordships will interpose their high authority, so properly inherent in them, to rescue the Government from the violation of its promises.

Sire Edward Sugden in the field for Cambridge town, and

the violation of its promises.

SIR EDWARD SUGDEN is in the field for Cambridge town, and we think there never occurred a more favourable opportunity for the expression of a strong feeling in favour of the Church on the part of a community most particularly, and even personally, interested in its welfare, than the present. The inhabitants of Cambridge have very recently exince their attachment to the Church, by signing in great numbers, and with unquestionable zeal, the address against the admission of Dissenters to the University. Mr. Spring Rice has taken the office vacated by Mr. Stanley because he would not consent to the spoliation of the Church, and the appropriation of the revenues to secular purposes?

Can there be a doubt how the electors of Cambridge should act? The demand upon them is not only of a national and constitutional character: they are called upon by their natural affection to their native town, by a regard for her individual prosperity and welfare, to mark their respect for the Establishment, and for those institutions which give a character to Cambridge, and constitute both her importance and her

ter to Cambridge, and constitute both her importance and her

opulence.

Let the Destructives, whom Mr. Spring Rice has joined.

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opulence.

Let the Destructives, whom Mr. Spring Rice has joinel, succeed in their endeavours—let the odious propositions of the puny patron of the Reform Bill be admitted, and what becomes of the Universities?—what security, what safety will there be in any portion of the Establishment? Nay, we know that the feeble hand of this short-sighted legislator has been at work upon the Bills which Lord Brougham snuggled into the House of Lords—his and Lord Althour's. But it matters not who are the concoctors of such measures; suffice it, to be sure, that they are in progress, and that on every hand the Government propose, in spite of hypoeritied declarations and false professions, to weaken, undermine, and eventually overthrow the fabric which the experience of ages has taught us to venerate and love.

This Government, Mr. Spring Rice, we repeat, has joined, in a high station. He forms one of the Cabinet which is to work these odious changes—Will Cambridge support him? It is in the power of the electors of Cambridge to render him either harmless or ridiculous. Mr. Rice may be placed in the Cabinet by Lord Grey, and there he may sit till doomsday: it is the electors of Cambridge who can give him importance, and make him mischievous, by sending him to the House of Commons. Mr. Rice says he is secure—and his notion is, that Cambridge is a venal place, and that a Secretary of State for the Colonies can lead them as a bell-wether leads a flock of sheep. We think Mr. Spring a rotten Treasury borough. Let them be firm—let them she are the result of the colonies, and reject the yoke of a Church-destroying Ministry: let them serve Mr. Spring Rice as the people of Dudley did Campreel, the Attorney-General the Church-destroying Ministry—as the/people of Gloucester the church-destroying Ministry—as

did the Lord of the Admiralty of the Church-destroying Ministry—as the people of Perthshire did the Lord of the Treasury of the Church-destroying Ministry—and, as we hope, the people of Leith and Edinburgh will serve the Church-destroying Ministry again. Let the electors of Cambridge do this, and there is an end of the Secretary for the Colonies. To be sure, Lord Grey might make him a Peer, and have him in the Upper Honse. He made 'Squire Western and have him in the Upper Honse. He made 'Squire Western and have him a freer, and no doubt would have made Tom Jones one, if necessary. Butthen, Lord Spring Rice would sound so comical. No, no!—let the electors of Cambridge be true to themselves, and return Sir Edward Sugden, qualified for their Representative by pre-eminent talent, high spirit, and constitutional principles—and, we repeat it, Mr. Spring Rice will be demolished.

IT appears that Lord PALMERSTON has been negociating art appears and Lord Landbaston has been negociating with Don Miguel in quite a novel manner, and that a similar system has been, or is to be, adopted towards Don Carlos. These Monarchs having evinced a heroic determi-Carlos. These Monarchs having evinced a heroic determination to stand or fall by their claims to the Thrones which are lawfully theirs. Lord Palmerston has offered them 10,0001, a-year a-piece, to abandon their rights and retire into private life.

What a noble scheme!—what a magnificent display of diplomatic skill!—what a splendid exhibition of national spirit!—to buy out the Kings of SPAIN and PORTUGAL for 20,0001, a-year! Can it be possible?

phomanic sami.—What a spreadure sensation of hadronspirit!—to buy out the Kings of SPAIN and PORTUGAL for 20,000l. a-year! Can it be possible?

Few things have created a greater sensation in society than the circumstances attending the celebration of the Eton anniversary, on Saturday last, at Willis's Rooms. The company was much more numerous than usual, and included, amongst upwards of two hundred visitors, the Dukes of NewCastle, Buccleuch, and Leinster; Lords Downshire, Westmeath, Brownlow, Sandwich, Falmouth, Sellis, Hillsbroch, Edeler, Roberder, Roberder, Castlereagh, Eckerre, Hillsbroch, Edeler, Roberder, Roberder, Castlereagh, Ernst Bruce, De Tabley, Wirchilbea, &c. The Earl (Lincoln was in the Chair, and fulfilled the duties appertising to his office in the most gratifying manner. There is not—and we believe we may say it without incurring the chance of a dissentient voice—amongst all the rising Peerage of the country, a young nobleman of higher character, of sounder principle, and more promising talent, than the Earl of Lincoln.

The events of the day, however, to which we allude, were serious indeed in their effects upon the feelings and passions of the little knot of Whigs who were present—and that in such an assembly it was a little knot, is of itself enough to shew the place and space which Whiggery occupies at this moment in the country. The toasts, which were received with deafaning shouts, were, the health of the Kinc, and that of the Queen. The name of the Duke of Wellington was scarely pronounced by the Noble Chairman before the room rang with cheerings which lasted for two or three minutes. The healths of the Duke of NewCastle—the Speaker—in short, of all those most eminent for their known attachment to the sacred institutions of the country, were received in such a manner as to make the wretched Wiggamores not only sorry, but downright angry; and they had the weakness and stupidity to express their anger and their sorrow, and a resolution never to attend another Eton Anniversary. This was me

EPSOM Races have been unusually crowded and unusually agreeable. Mr. BATSON, by his high-minded conduct with respect to his horse Plenipotentiary, a conduct which he uniformly pursues upon all similar occasions, created a great interest in his favour for the Derby, which he won; and the popularity of Mr. Crossny, the owner of Passay, made his success in the Oaks a matter of general satisfaction. Poor Passay started with the odds at 20 to 1 against her, and won in a canter. May-day, a filly of Lord Bernners, broke her leg during the race, and was immediately killed; but for this singular accident, it is thought she had the best chance for the stakes.

The following account is from the Edinburgh Eccuing Pat. It pretty clearly speaks Mr. Murray's own opinion of his chance stoccess. No gentleman is in a passion while le fancies himself prosperous. Any fool can ride a winning lorse, but it requires temper and judgment to jockey a losing One. How much of either quality His MAJESTY'S Lord Advocate has exhibited upon the present occasion, we leave too early to admit of our giving our readers any account of the Edinburgh poll, which commenced on Friday, until the monitories.

mountain poll, which commences on ... Now for the Leith nomination to-morrow's edition. Now for the Leith nomination to-morrow's edition. Now for the port have a line of the poll of the poll of the control of the poll of t

Squage Court pity) not for anger. What a lesson to aposture ue-The conduct of the Loan Advocate (who was lately the Clerk of appel was, fosay the least of it, highly indecorous on this occasion, with his own experience of the non-electors to walk in proces-tensor to adopt, for a crain extent, the same method of organi-this attempt to recentin extent, the same method for organi-ilis attempt to excite the multitude would have merited extra-colonion; but as his Maisry's Lord Advocate for Scotland, how the object in view; but if so, never was there a more signal and the description of the control of the colonion of the object in view; but if so, never was there a more signal Mr. Attensor's friends mustered in such force that the

hired brawlers of Mr. Murray were completely kept down during the whole of the proceedings.

"During the speeches of Mr. Harde and Mr. Bell, the Lord Advocate was literally in a state of insunity; he stamped upon the flustings, struck the pillars before him with his clenched fists, and uttered incoherent ejaculations, which his violent anger prevented him from articulating. We really never saw an individual in so tremendous a state of excitement. On the other hand, Mr. Arteristos and his friends were as cool as possible, shewing no symptom of passion whatever, but callny addressing the people on the real merits of the question. Mr. Muray delivered an active saw the was perfectly unintelligible, in consequence of the attention where the weather and at length count ledy unable to the standard statements of his opinoles to monaud his language, having lost his kemper. The motor exhibits on would have been very pittable, had the motor of the conduct of Mr. Muray's followers—the processionists—ought not to be passed here unnoticed. Mr. Hamtors had exerted himself to the utmost to obtain for the Loud Advocate a patient bearing, and had succeeded in this ardious attempt, upon the understanding that equal respects should be shown to fir. Aircrassox. But no sooner had Mr. Aircrassox commenced his address, than the friends of Mr. Muray, exclaiming 'Now is the time for Crichton's navice, to push them into the sea,' began to presthefore the hustings, with a view of displacing Mr. Aircrassox supporters. They, at the same time, attempted to drown his speech in neise and tunult; but in this effort they were utterly frustrated, and Mr. Aircrassox delivered his address, than the friends of the proceedings terminated it a most satisfactory manner; and though the show of hands was dedared to be in favour of Mr. Muray are quite certain that there were five hats to one waved in honour of Mr. Aircussox.

"The friends of the independent candidate confidently anticipate a triumplant majority."

FRIDAY'S Grzetle, 16TH MAY, announces the

a triumphant majority."

FRIDAY'S Gnzette, 16TH MAY, announces the appointment of Lord Ebrington's brother, the Hon. and Rev. John FORTESCUZ, to the vacant Stall at Wowester; while Friday night's proceedings, 16TH MAY, announces Lord BROUGHAM's precious scheme of Church Reform. This said John Fortescue is Incumbent of two Livings in Devon, and one in Lincolnshire—(Vide Clerical Juide, last edition.) BROUGHAM's scheme restricts the holding of a Stall to the Incumbent of one Living, and that Living under 1001. per annum!!!!

annum!!! Almost every appointment of the present Ministers has been in "gross and glaring plurality"—Ir. Hunt, Cousin Bulteel, Worcestershire Winnington, and Brother Hereford to wit!

We beg to open the eyes of the public to the march of the great patriot, Lord Ebrington—the declaimer against pluralities for many years past! We now see his motive in bolstering up the present Ministry on the Reform Bill, and in his last week's work in negociating with O'Connell.

On the subject of Brougham's scheme amere sop for the Dissenters), we have only to observe, if one-tenth of it ever becomes law, the necessary consequences, in the future, will produce the inevitable separation of Church and State; and this the convival Chancellor well knows—caring, as we hear, not a straw so long as the thing lasts his time.

Dissenters, we have only to observe, received, with produce the ineetiable separation of Church and State; and this the convivial CHANCELOR well knows—caring, as we hear, not a straw so long as the thing lasts his time.

EVERY day affords new evidence of the popular feeling towards the wretched INCAPABLES who still endeavour to cling to power, and botch up their miscrable Cabinet, merely for the sake of what they can get. The Eto Anniversary of the decided manifestation of the general sentiment of contempt for Whiggery, which was there made. We have now to notice the triumphant celebration of the Anniversary of Ptry's birthday, on Thursday, at the City of London Teven.

The room was crowded, and upon the appearance of the Duke of Wellinstrom (who seems during the week to have been accidentally placed in situations to draw forth the real sentiments of the country) the apphases were tremendous. The venerable Earl of ÉLDON nuis have felt, too, the highest gradification at the manner in which he was welcomed. The King's health, and subsequently that of Her MAJESTY, was received with enthusiasm; and the speech of Colonel CONOLLY, in proposing the memory of WILLIAM PTrT, was one which every hearer of it will acknowledge did ample justice to the subject. Higher praise we need not bestow.

The usual constitutional toasts were their given, and drunk as they ought to be: and after Mr. CANING's song of "The Pilot who weathered the Shorm'—

Colonel CONOLLY rose and said it then became his duty to call the attention of the company to another toat. He had already transciently alluded to the principles of Mr. PtrT, and the designs his great mind had conceived. He then came to think of the consumntion of those wast projects. Highly for the fame of Mr. PtrT, for the interests of England, of the civilised world, the execution of those designs was entrusted into the hands of one capable of appreciating and dament that he alluded to the great hearing is another of the principles of Mr. PtrT, and the designs his great mind lad conc

who, by his honesty and his straightforward sincerity, by his signal ability, and by his strict adherence to integrity, to justice, to generosity, and to honour, had so won the confidence of every European power that he was enabled to accomplish the peace of the civilized world. (Great cheering.) Having said thus much, it must be unnecessary for him to add that he did not feel himself entitled to the great favour bestowed on him; but that he was proud and grateful for their kindness. (Cheers.) The illustrious Duke had hardly resumed his syat when he again rose. With the permission of the club he would propose a toast. He was quite sure it was one which would meet with cordial approval. They had all heard the eloquent way in which their Honourable and gallant Chairman had described and illustrated Honourable and gallant Chairman had described and illustrated hyniciples without feeling it to be his duty on every fitting occasion to endenour to pronote them. That alone would be a sufficient inducement with those he had the honour of addressing to induce them to drink with marked approval the health of his Hon. Friend. (Cheers.) But his Hon. Friend had yet other claims upon their regard. His Hon. Friend had yet other claims upon their regard. His Hon. Friend in early life had served in his Majesty's army, and since he had been conspicuous for his hospitality, his protection of the poor—(cheers)—and all those kindnesses which recommended a country gentleman to the affection of his neighbours. (Cheers.) He ought also to state that his Hon. Friend represented a large and populous county, and that he had ever proved in Parliament a firm supporter of the principles of Mr. Pitt-principles which, without they were acted upon (said the illustrious Duke with marked emphasis) "I am more than ever convinced this country never can be happy—never can be prosperous." (Great cheering.)

Colonel Conolly's health was drunk with great applauses.

Colonel Conolly's health was drunk with great applause. Colonel CONOLLY's health was drunk with great applause. Lord ELDON's health was subsequently given, and his Lordship returned thanks in a speech full of power and ability, in which his Lordship exhibited the difficulties by which Mr. PITT was encountered and surrounded in his Ministerial career. Lord Mahon's health was proposed, as a relative of Mr. PITT; and his Lordship's speech in reply was extremely effective, and gave us new cause for regret that, by a decision which we dare not safely characterize, his Lordship was deprived of a seat in the House of Comnons, where, we are quite sure, his talents would have been of important service to his country.

Upon Lord Harewood's health having been drunk, his Lordship sail—

his Lordship was deprived of a seat in the House of Commons, where, we are quite sure, his talents would have been of important service to his country.

Upon Lord HAREWOOD's health having been drunk, his Lordship said—

He thought he might well glory in being the President of such a Society. If at any period of his life he had any doubts as to the propriety of such Societies, those doubts were now removed; the times called for them and made them necessary. He did not wish to go more into political matters than was necessary, but he could not help contrasting the conduct of Mr. Pirr with that of the present day. Mr. Pirr broke faith with no Prince, whether strong or weak; but, above all, he never sacrificed old allies to win a new ally, and that ally France. (Cheers.) He sincerely wished to see peace continued with Prince, and yet he could not help observing that many of our present difficulties had grown out of the three days in Paris. (Hear, hear, hear.) And what had those days done for France? Why, they had led to a military despotism—more, to a levity and inconsistency hardly credible, for upon the very same day on which the legislature had voted a sum of noney for fireworks to commemorate the three days, the Citizen-King had been made absolute. (Cheers.) He did not say that in derogation of France, but he could hardly think it well to break with old milies, for such a change. (Hear, hear.) The people of England had hitherto felt themselves entitled to inquire into their foreign relations; but now they were told to puse—that negociation was still going on. That was dark work—them—but it was not the only dark work. (Cheers.) Circumstances, however, lad led to something like an explanation. It was now clear that the question to be tried was the Church question. (Hear.) At the time of the Reform Bill they had been told that the Church question would come next, and now it was come. It had come, however, after two years, after the Church in treland was almost sucrificed, and therefore rather late; but still there

Chairman retired about eleven o'clock; and thus terminated a scene most gratifying to every lover of the British Constitution of the British British Constitution of Dublish Constitution of the British Constitution of Dublish Constitution of Dublish Constitution of British Constitution of Dublish Constitution of British Const

either alternative? If this "just complaint" be redressed, then the people of Ireland will have obtained a great, a solid, a permanent sudvantage. If it be not redressed, then the honest, the undismayed Repealers will, with me, point to the flashifaction of the Address and exclaiming against "the living lie," feel more deeply how impossible it will be to expect justice from any other than a domestic legislature. This experiment is being made—as the phrase is—it is in progress. The people of Ireland are showing their readiness to receive, with heart-binding gratitude, the act of justice which they require, in ultifument of a most solemn promise. For my part, Iam ready to make every sacrifice to obtain the fulfilment of that promise. What will will will be a more all perform? the Irea not-promise, and falsig their own promise is thus trampled on by themselves—who, at least, the is honest, will presume to accuse the Irish people of being precipitous in secking, by legal menas, for relief from the only remaining source of having justice done to

Ireland.
Continue, therefore, I would entrent, my loved countrymen, continue your present attitude of perfect readiness of concilution. Let another not of treachery to Ireland—if we are to endure it—be attributable solely to the folly or the spirit of hostility of Lord Grey and his Cabhet towards Ireland. His administration has hitherto been the most ungenial rule Ireland has ever felt. Let us see whether there be even a hope of amendment.—B-lieve me to be yours, very sincerely,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

At one of the Police Offices, Lord BELFAST was fined for having At one of the Police Offices, Lord Bellear was fined for having his same and title painted on a board (according to the most absurd act of Parliament which forces noblemen to call themselves what they never are called by anybody else), which board was fastened to a cart about two inches out of the place the law prescribes. This is most vexatious and ridiculous. In the first place, the words "Earl of Bellear" as completely identify that Noble Lord without his Christian and surname as with it; and in the second place, the scartation of position of the inscription, which it must be evident never could have been intentional on his Lordship's part, even if it was important seems a week a ground for conviction or taker. were important, seems so weak a ground for conviction, or rather for troubling a nobleman upon so contemptible a point, that we for troubing a nonteman upon so contempone a point, that we must hope the Act will be amended during the present Session, so as to deprive the rascally informers of the opportunity of making a

livelibood by disturbing and annoying their superiors.

We have read with very great pleasure a new Romance, called Rookwood, in which there is strong evidence of genius and talent. Mr. Lyrron Bulwer by his Eugene Aram, has given the novelists a turn for making rogues and robbers heroes of romance, and we must say: that the author of Rookwood has contrived to throw a very engrossing interest into the events of the life of Turpin. If Rooks has's fault, it is in the exaggeration of horror; but a true romance reader, we believe, will swallow as much of the commodity as any modern Radcliffe can furnish.

There is some exceedingly good tumbling and balancing, &c., at Covent-Garden Theatre, which, with the Ballet of Cinderella, and some German Operas, affords the lovers of the legitimate and some German Operas, affords the lovers of the legitimate drama a fair opportunity of supporting the regular Playhouses against the small fry of pretenders, who presume to infringe their undoubted privilege by acting English dramas with dialogues in them. The new English Opera-House is rapidly rising, and promises to afford excellent accommodation to an audience. It is puilt upon the French principle, and which leaves the lower circle free from the intervention of columns, while the eye is gratified by their prearance as supporters to the upper tiers of boxes. Mr. Bezelly's taste and experience justify the expectations which have been formed by those who have seen his designs for the new place of critical antentiniment; and we hope that, when he has completed it ational entertainment; and we hope that, when he has completed it with his pencil, it will be opened with something from his pen.

Sir Charles Pepys, the King's Solicitor-General, appeared in the Court of Chancery on the King's birth-day, in his undress robe and wig:—Sir John Campbell, the King's Attorney-General, was

The French papers of Thursday have reached us by express. The French papers of Thursday have reached us by express. The only intelligence worth noticing that they contain is from Spain. Madrid is represented to have been so agitated on the 21st instant that Ministers were continually assembled, and expected to issue on the next day the Decree for the convocation of the Cortes, in order the next day the Decree for the convocation of the Cortes, in order to appease the ferment. A Colonel Flaueras had been sent in histe to muster the Urban Guards of Estremadura, lest, in the absence of Spanish troops from that quarier, Don Mrauer and Don Carloss should attempt to enter Spain at the head of their cavalry. The Fomento department was about to assume the domination of the Interior, and the subdelegation del Fomento that of Civil Governor. The organization of the Carlists in the North is stated to be most formidable, and the Queen's authority to be obeyed only on such points as are occupied by her troops.

A Meeting of the Proprietors of Hungerford Market was on Friday held at the Offices of the Company, in Villiers-street. W. Courtenay, Esq. in the chair. The Report of the Directors stated that the NAY, Esq. in the chair. The Report of the Directors stated that the negociation with the market-gardeners having failed, the site of the western side of Hungerford-street, which had been intended for their use, would now be covered with houses; that the Directors had negociated a loan of 13,0001, that they had made advantageous arrangements for the supply of salmon, and that they had succeeded in obtaining, in favour of the Company, a Bill, which would remove every obstruction to the supply of other fish; which measure only awaited the Royal assent; that there was another Bill in progress which contained a receiving day availed the satisfied a receiving day availed the satisfied are received for a law, when the satisfied are received for a law, which contained a receiving day availed the satisfied are received for a law, was the contained as received for a law, which contained a receiving day available to the satisfied are received for the satisfi tained a provision favourable to the establishment of a hay-market; that the Company's wharf was likely to become a rendezvous for steam-boats, which would form a new source of revenue; that th affairs of the Company were not in so prosperous a condition as to admit of a dividend being proposed; and, after other observations, assured the proprietors that the Directors would use every endeavour to bring the undertaking to a profitable issue. An election of five new Directors then took place, and the statement of accounts was ead and carried. After the disposal of other pro forma business the Meeting separated.

The Hamburgh Correspondent gives a letter from St. Petersburgh which proves that the administration of justice in Russia is much which proves that the administration of justice in Russia is much more prompt and judicious than in France. It states that upwards of 800 persons, most of them innocent, are confined at Paris in consequence of late events, while throughout all Russia there were not more than 450 individuals arrested in consequence of the rebellion of the 26th of December, 1825, one only of whom was found to be innocent, and was released after being detained only three days in custody, and to whom the Emperor went in person to make excuses for the delay.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone for a convent in chester was conducted with great eclat on Thursday last. remanchester was conducted with great ectal on Thursday last. The site of the structure is near St. Patrick's Chapel, in Oldham-road. There were about twenty Catholic Clergy present on the occasion, and a vast concourse of spectators. The Convent is intended for the education of 400 or 500 poor female children, and is to be conducted by four Nuns of the Order of St. Francis de Vales.

On Tuesday Lord EGREMONT gave a dinner in Petworth Park to 3,500 women and children of Petworth and the surrounding parishes.

There were 1,100 stone of beef and 100 plum puddings. reached nearly a mile; and there were supposed to be 10,000 persons of all ranks to witness the joyous fete, most of whom participated in the old English sports provided for their amusement. A persons of all raines to winters are provided for their amusement. A grand display of fireworks closed the festive day. This Noble Earl's life appears to be one round of "doing good."

We find the following Police report in the Dublin Warder:-

We find the following Police report in the Dublin Warder:—

KILLUSH PETTY SESSIONS.—TUSSDAY.

A BROTH OF A BOY.—MYS. MARY M'MARON, a WO-BOY her there was to complain of JEMMY HAREN, who had whaled her with the end or a rope, kicked the bottom out of a neoder that can, and abused her that there was never before was the like heard.

The Bench expressed their wish to be informed of Mr. HAREN'S reason for this kind of conduct.

Mrs. MARON—A great dinner intirely that was at Mrs. Shannon's; a deal of the priests wore there, and yo coorse a power o' poor people about the door; for there was a fine smell to be sure, no' we all knew wherever the Clargy wer, the good things would be goin'.

Masistrate—Oly, come, shorten your story, my good woman.

Mrs. Mac.—I'm nean it now, please your worship. It happened, sir, that I, be accidents, skroodged in next the door; so Tather Breen gev me a penny piece. Here, see he, an' give a halfpenny o' that to the woman near you there. To be sure, your Run'reuce, ses I. Up, my dear, wid Mr. Haren, that was tindin'inside, an' biginned at me. Give the moner at wansh, see he, you this in' that.

Ilanex—Will your Worship examine Mrs. Corer.

Mrs. Mac.—Waita minit. Be off then, see he, givin' my can a kick, that sent a shower of broth spinnin', an' the bottom ov the vessel affine it.—(Langhter.)

Mrs. Cuer was then called up, and certainly turned the table entirely against the complainant. She (Mrs. C.) was "hond color" on the occasion, and heard Mrs. Mac giving tongue to the poor boy; he gave her a little push from the hall, she was so bothersoome, but wouldn't stagger a chill; he gave he linge, no more than a dumb man.

Mrs. Mac.—By dad, then, Mrs. Corre, you are no cripple at

nan.
Mrs. Mac.—By dad, then, Mrs. Coare, you are no cripple at twin' tongne yourself, the Lord spare you your health. givin' tongne you Case dismissed.

givin't tongne yonrself, the Lord spare you your health.

Case dismissed.

The same paper has the following:—
"The Horse-Barna'r School of Divinity.—We, in common with others, were misled into the belief that the Archbishop, finding the difficulty of procuring a single supporter to his measure amongs, the dignitures of the Irish bench, lad postponed, if not actually abundoned the project. Alas! we had mistaken our man, and had miscakentaed upon the persevering spirit of mischief with which he is imbared. Doctor Whately has but shifted his ground, and commenced his operations on a new point of attack, resolved to effect that by secret cunning, which he saw no prospect of achieving by open legislation. The Archbishop is not seeking to bring in a hilf for the foundation of his College. We can state, upon the most positive authority, that he has (no matter how) contrived to obtain the King's Letter for its establishment; that this document is actually arrived, and that at the resent moment a charter is preparing in the Castle of Dublin to carry his Girace's atrocious objects into legal effect and operation. In the meanitime, we would ask, what is the University about? Wile we write, the Charter is resonosing to and tis therefore unnecessary for us to add, that not a moment is to be lost."

Per contra, as the shopkeepers say, we have this:—

be lost."

Per contra, as the shockeepers say, we have this:—

"There is a rumour of the Hibernian School being made an Artillery Harracks of, the boys removed to Mountjoy Barracks, and the Sappers and Miners sent to some other quarters."

—This is all quite just. 3arracks are made into Colleges, and Schools

—This statiquite just. Surraces are made into Confegge, and senone, into Barraces. By the one process, churity and humanity are outraged by the Government, and by the other, the religion of the Establishment is undermined by a Prelate.—The next bit of domestic intelligence gives us a new proof of the high regard the illustrious Duke of RICHMOND entertains for Ireland and her

"The hats, including lace, required for the mail-coachmen, guards, and letter-carriers of the Irish establishment, have all been made in London."

At a sale in Halifax, on Thursday week, Lord BROUGHAM in full orders, painted on a teer-shop sign-board, containg 24 feet of good half-inch deal, with frame round it, and cross-bars on the back, sold for four shillings!!!—Yorkshire Gazette.—What a Lord Chancellor in "full orders" may nean, we know not; but a CHANCELLOR in "high order" may be seen any evening on the Woolsack—at least, might have been up, to Friday se'nnight.

A Member of the House of Commons has given notice of a Bill to shalish Grand Juries-tant's PRYME.

Compriments come fast and thick upon our present wretched Ministers. Of all things in this world of which poor Lord Althour is proud, he is proudest of being a farmer and a grazier, and a fattener. In the Northampton Headtl we find the following:—

"On Saturday last Lord Althour with the following of the fattener."

In the Northampton Headd we find the following:—

"On Saturday last Lerd Althour, wishing to proceed in his open carriage from the George Hotel, in this town, to his farm at Brampton, thought proper, for some reason or other, to drive round through the crowded market-place, instead of going direct along the Drapery. So musual a circumstance attracted general attention, and the eye of every farmer in the market was fixed upon his Lordship. For some reason or other, however, not one mark of respect was offered to Lord Althour, nor was one hat pulled offer touched to him, or even so much as a single bow made! His Lordship was visibly annoyed. Finding himself thus treated he pretended to be reading; we say pretended, for it is not possible that in Northampton market-place, cowded with farmers, and with the continual interruption of cattle, his Lordship could really have been thinking of his book. When was Lord Althour before seen with a book in his hand in this town, in the presence of several hundreds of the farmers? The experiment having proved the scon which the farmers fell, but their independence also in not concerding it, we suspect Lord Althour will hence forth keep himself and his book for his friends the manufacturers."

There is, amongst other "Mumaniy Bill's" before the House of

There is, amongst other " Humanity Bil's" before the House of Commons, one, which, regulating the trade of chimney-sweeping, proposes to enact that a boy shall be forced to climb a chimney until he is fifteen years of age—at which period, if he were only tolerably grown, no power could poke him up.

In the Morning Post there appears an advertisement announcing the loss of a bracelet, "with two Roman Loves." The lady will have some trouble in getting back her trinket, unless other people are wiser than we are. We profess our ignorance as to what are wiser than we are.
'Roman Loves" are.

Captain PIGOTT's Court Martial continues. Mr. WALKER appears to be a most indefatigable prosecutor. Captain Plaott's officers seem not to have very good memories—at least, so it appears from their answers.

Five greyhounds, a present from Lord Lowther to the Emperor of Russia, have just been shipped for St. Petersburgh.

The most complete arrangements have been made for the grand Festival in honour of the intellation of his Grace the Duke of WEL-LINGTON, which will commence on Tuesday, the 10th of June, with One Coorcea's new Oraorio, The Captivity of Judah, and an Ode composed for the ocasion. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, there will be three Grand Miscellaneous Concerts at the Friday, there will be three Grand Miscellaneous Concerts at the Star Hotel. The most eninent vocalists of the day have been engaged The Duke of Welliston will be attended by several Noblemen who will be entertained by the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The splendid occasion of the installation and the musical attraction will be one of the granlest affairs ever known in this country. It is intended by the University to found a scholarship to commemorate the election of his Grace as Chancellor, which will be presented to

the successful candidate for the Newdigate prize accessive competitor will be required to write an Eaglish con tion on some subject hereafter to be named.

General O'Donnelle (Count d'Assissan) died of apoplem, at Montpelier, on the 17th ult.

The Counters of Powfret (before her marriage with the late Earn of Pomfret, Miss Borough, daughter of Sir Richard Borough) has formed a second matrimonial alliance with the Rev. Dr. Thorre Minister of Belgrave Chapel.

The Session of the French Chambers was closed on Saturday afternoon by proclamation. The Moniteur contains a Royal Ordianternoon by Procumenton. The monacar contains a toyal ordi-nance dissolving the House of Deputies, convoking all the Electoral Colleges on the 21st of June, in order to return each a Deputy; and summoning the new House to meet on the 20th of August.

In the Bill now before the House of Commons to regulate the mode of admitting persons to their freedom in Municipal Corporations it is provided that an open Council shall be held for that purpose on the first and last Tuesday in every month; and that henceforward no greater fee than three shillings over and above the expenses of the necessary stamps shall be demanded from any freeman by birth, servitude, or marriage, so admttted.

Mr. Pollock's Bill enacts that no person shall be arrested for debt contracted after Jan. 1, 1835, unless the debt be secured by a promisory note or other security in writing of the sum of 201. and upwards, above all costs, charges, and expenses. Every affidavit of debt for holding to bail will be required to state that the cause of action arose before Jan. 1, 1835. It is provided, however, that debtors may be arrested and held to bail upon an intent to defraud being proved.

At a Court of Aldermen holden on Monday the resignation of the Alderman of Cornhill Ward, Sir Charles Flower, was formally accepted. In the course of the day a Deputation of the inhabitants whited upon John Pirre, Esq., who lately filled the office of Sheriff, and he consented to be put in nomination.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Kingston, Jamaica March 29.—"The most experienced practical men in this island entertain serious apprehension respecting the result of the experiment of emancipation, as extravagant ideas of freedom are entertained ment of emancipation, as extravagantideas of freedom are entertained by some of the slave population. A negro, on being reproved by his master, insolently exclaimed, 'Ah, massa! me to be free the lst of August, and you is de first man dat I shall lick.' With regard to the compensation given to the colonial proprietors by the British Government, it is the general opinion here that the mortgages on receiving it should release the proprietor from all further liability, although the money thus paid might not entirely cover the amount of mortgage, as it is but just and reasonable that all parties connected with the West Laidea should have a fair reprortion of the lass are of morgage, as it is out just and reasoning that in parties connews with the West Indies should bear a fair proportion of the loss statined. The Stipendiary Magristrates find that their expected 30% sterling per annum will be totally inadequate to meet their expenditure. Their office is indeed no sinecure."

The Taunton Courier says, "The report of the coroner's inquests for one district only of this county, furnishes the statement of no less than five cases having occurred, within the last week, of the loss of children who were burnt to death! In the space of about 30 years, during which we have conducted this journal, the almost incredible number of too thousand five hundred children have lost their lives by fire within this county."

About 50 years ago, when both the church and poor-rates were ADOUL 30 years ago, when both the church and poor-rates were comparatively light, it was the custom with some landlords aganting leases of their farms, to stipulate for the payment of those taxes themselves. A particular lease, with this stipulation, having faller in about the year 1814, it was renewed for 21 years without alteration—the farmer advancing the money for the payment of the rates, and deducting the amount from the rent, which at that period left a net appear to the payment of the rates and the payment and for this form of about 2001. Such however had been annual rental for this farm of about 250l. Such however had been the rapid and enormous increase of those burthens, that in the year 1832, the whole amount of the rent would not discharge the rates, The form is situs e landlord was actually brought in debt!! ted within twelve miles of Devizes.—Salisbury Herald.

The Nottingham paper says that an ingenious mechanic is making a machine for the purpose of sewing. It is upon the stocking frame principle, and has so far succeeded as to make a straight seam, which when pressed down looks equally neat, and also as strong as if done by the needle. Should the plan succeed generally, a suit of clother after they are cut out, may be put together in one hour by one man with the exception of working the button-hole, and putting the

At a late Meeting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris M-VELPEAU exhibited a man who possesses the very singular power of making himself two inches taller or shorter at will. Standing error he can clongate the spine, and contract it again, by moving the sacrum, which plays like a wedge between the bones of the palment. He is at present forty years of age, and had a carriage pass over he body when a child, to the injury received at which time the power of executing this curious manœuvre may be attributed.

The Trades' Union Lodge, held at the Craven Heifer, Manning ham, near Bradford, in consequence of the money-box having best stolen, went through the process of dissolution on Saturday might last, when the stock in trade was disposed of to the best bidder.

A few days ago a well known drunkard, named Richard Direstille, of Cutler Hill, near Failsworth, agreed to be suspended by the neck for one minute, for a quart of ale. After hanging the specified time, he was ent down, but in such a state of exhaustion that his like had nearly been the forfeit of his fool-hardiness.—What a pity it is that he was not allowed to home nearther minute. that he was not allowed to hang another minute.

The ship Douro, Little, arrived at Whitehaven, on Saturday week, from Antigua, discharged her cargo, and sailed again for Antigue on the following Friday, taking as a part of her outward cargo about 50 asses, which are destined to be employed in part of the work hitherto assigned to the negroes on the plantations, and this demand for that animal has caused it to advance in value in the district—As some of the Cabinet are about to reach a would not this be a ref The ship Douro, Little, arrived at Whitehaven, on Saturday some of the Cabinet are about to secede, would not this be a red favourable opportunity for them to get fresh employment?

Extract of a letter from Bombay, dated the 31st of January, 1884 "Our attention has been drawn to the Portuguese difference Europe by a proclamation issued the other day by the Viceroyal Goa, declaring Donna Maria to be the legal Sovereign of Portugal, while Don Julius Garagness of the Company while Don JULIAO, Governor of Damaun, on receiving intelligence of this, immediately on uns, immediately proclaimed himself, by the grace of God, we roy of all the Indies, on behalf of Don Miguel, at the same time declared war against the rebels of Goa, and invited all the Portugues subjects in India to flock to his standard, as the representative of Don Miguel, their legitimate Sovereign." of this, immediately proclaimed himself, by the grace of GoD,

An Address to the Throne was presented at the Levee on Tuesdot by Colonel CLITHEROE and T. G. BITCKNALL ESTCOURT, Esq. M.P. accompanied by a Deputation, embodying the Declaration of the

Laity of the Church of England, which has received upwards of o on signature

The most valuable prize this season at Goodwood Ruces will be The most variable place time season at conductor the conductor with the Goodwood Stakes of 25 sews. each, 15 ft.: the unprecedented ampher of one hundred and twelve horses being entered to compete for it. The entries for the Cup amount to forty.

The Master Tailors had another Meeting at Willis's Rooms on The Master ratio's and exother meeting at Willie's Rooms on Tuesday, when they resolved, by 532 to 8, not to take any man back to work who did not renemnce the Trades' Union. They have come to work why due to the the the the the control is the three control in the three control in consequence of the "executive control" of the Union having recommended the men to accept work until they are in a condition to dictate terms to the masters!

The great works for improving the port of Dieppe are go with great activity. The magnificent basin on the west is completed, and was used for fitting out the vessels for the whale fisheries. This year a further sum of 200,000 francs will be expended on these im-

On Saturday evening last, as Dr. Waldbon, Titular Popish Bishop of Killala, was standing on a chair in the lobby of his house at Ardharee, for the purpose of winding his clock, the chair gave way, when he was precipitated against the bullustres, which, also giving way, he fell headlong down the stairs, and was so severely injured that great doubts are entertained of his recovery.

The Trigonometrical Survey of Ireland has been only yet or The Trigonometrical Survey of Ireland has been only yet comple-ted in three out of the thirty-two counties, and the original estimate of 500,000, for which the whole was to have been done, is exhausted. If the future progress of the undertaking continue at the same rate, the survey will cost about a million and a half, and be concluded some fifty years hence .- Dublin Disputch.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England have presented a petition to the House of Lords against the Lordon and Westmin-ster Bank Bill, and praying to be heard by Counsel against the same The latter part of the prayer is granted; and Counsel are to be heard at the Bar against the Bill on Fridny, June 6 (postponed from Mou-day next), on the question that the Bill be read a second time. Counsel are also to be heard in favour of the BMB.

CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN .- There have been several interesting scenes between Quesand and the Clergy. A Priest same time since con-demned to be shot demanded an audience. "General," said he, "it is now eleven years since we fought side by side in favour of the cause for which I am now destined to die. You were then astaunch defender of the Church against the destructive rapacity of the Liberals. I have adhered to my original principles. I was then parish Priest: I am no more now. You were then a Colonel; you are now Communder-in-Chief. I gained nothing but the conservaare now Commander-in-Canet. I gained nothing but the conserva-tion of my principles and in clear conscience; you, honours, rank, titles, and fortune. I die happy; you will live a torment to yourself, a scourge to your brethren. Lead me to my death: I would not change positions with thee." QUERADA became agitated, and the proad Chieftain endeavoured to exculpate himself to the condemned Priest. "I am consistent," said he—"I fought for FERDINAND then my legitimate Monarch, and I now fight for ISABELLA, my legi-limate Onem." The Beits litted his even towards I have be fel-Timate Queen." The Priest lifted his eyes towards Heaven, left the Pasence of the General, and within five minutes Quesana was smakened from a disturbed reverie by the reports of muskets—the Priest was no more .- Morning Paper.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. William Potablit and Appointments.

The Rev. William Potablit in B.A., of St. John's College Cambridge, has been instituted to the Rectory of Ponton Magna, county of Lincoln, on the presentation of the Rev. Win. Potchett, M.A., Prebendury of North Granthum.

The Rev. Thomas Hass Sothern, B.A., has been instituted to the Vicarage of North Mimms, county of Hertford, on the presentation of Mr. and Mrs. Bosanquet and Mr. Gaussen.

The Rev. Monison.

The Rev. Monison.

The Rev. Konera Longe has been instituted to the Vicarage of Codenkand, county of Lincoln, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Lord Monson.

The Rev. Konera Longe has been instituted to the Vicarage of Codenkand, with the Chapel of Crowfield annexed, Suffolk, on the Presentation of Robert Murtin Lenke, Esq., of Woodharst, and others. The Rev. W. Marsh, M.A., Minister of St. Thomas's, Birmingham Coresty, a Surrogate for granting marriage licenses and proving the Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. John Greeney. A. M.

and Covestry, a Surrogate for granting marriage licenses and proving wils.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. John Greenly, A.M., to the Rectory of Shurncott, Wilts, and who has since been instituted to the Same by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

The Rev. Mr. Nunns, Lecturer at St. Martin's, Worcester, has been appeared to the Ministry of St. Bartholomew's Chapel, similarian.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel hus presented the Prebend of Same and the Diocesse of Lismore, vacant by the death of the Rev. Harmy Archaell, to the Rev. Richard Jones Hobson, his Grace's The Rev. Anneally Gone. Vicar of Mungret, has been presented to Minor-Canonship in Kildare, vacent by the death of the Rev.

The Lord Bishop of Ferns has appointed the Rev. John Chartens to the Current of Ferns has appointed the Rev. John Chartens to the Current of Santa Chartens

The Lord Bishop of Ferns has appointed the Rev. John Charters to the Caracy of Enniscorthy; the Rev. Joseph Keating to New Ross.

At Sedwick, place, near Newcoults, the Rev. John Chambers, formerly of Winlands of Little Stainton, in the country of Northmehrand, aged 79.

Taming College School, aged 38; sears, Olland, Practice School, aged 38; sears, Olland, aged 48.

Olland, aged 28.

be Tamounce, near Taunton, the Rev. Richard Francis Folict, late Master of The Rev. Chiefer School, aged 89 years.
The Rev. Chiefer School, aged 89 years.
The Rev. Chiefer School, aged 89 years.
Dated, aged 28.

FINERSTY INTELLIGENCE.

Orronn, MAY 28.— In a congregation holden this day the following series were conferred:—Hachelow in Civil Law.— J. P. Denne, Glow of St. John's College.—Hachelow in Civil Law.— J. P. Denne, Glow of St. John's College.—Hachelow in Civil Law.— J. P. Denne, Glow of St. John's College.—Hachelow in Civil Law.— J. P. Denne, Glow of St. John's College.—Hachelow of Law. J. Robertson, Scholar of Pembers, J. E. Cookey, Fellow of Machan; J. B. Dyne, Fellow of L. Camish Fellow of Merton; Rev. J. Robertson, Scholar of Pembers, J. E. Charles Hellow of Exeter; Rev. T. Davies, Jesne; Rev. R. Rekefors of Arts. T. R. Brooke, J. B. N. Heard, St. Mary Hall; The Hellow of Exeter; Rev. T. Davies, Jesne; Rev. R. Rekefors of Arts. T. R. Brooke, J. B. N. Heard, St. Mary Hall; The Theological Prize has this day been awarded to John Jackson, C. A. Brellow of the College.
An aurone, May 30.—On Saturday last, J. D. Simpson, Eq., a Pounded Charles M. Barne, On Substantial Chemistry, and the Rev. Charles M. Barne, On School, Pellow of that Society, and the Rev. Charles M. Barne, On School, Pellow of that Society, and the Rev. Charles M. Barne, On Waster of School, Sc

E. F. King, Clare hall; J. Forster, Corpus Christi coll.; T. Heathcote, Catharine hall; F. Sisson, J. T. Hales, Christ's coll.; W. Begley, Emmanuel coll.

At the same congregation the Rev. Samuel D'Oyley Pashall,
M.A., of Worcester college, Oxford, was admitted ad eunclem of this

M.A., of Worcester college, Oxford, was admitted ad curetem of this University.

Dublin, May, 26.—Thismorning the appointment of a Fellow of Trinity College, in the room of Mr. Boyton, was determined in favour of Mr. W. D. SADLER. The first premium was given to Mr. Winers, and the second was appointed to be divided between the two remains candidates, Messirs. Harre and Attivell. Seventeen scholars were also admitted on the foundation this anoming: their names are C. Todd, H. Ringwood, J. Hill, H. Allen, A. Shane, W. T. Stanley, W. Lee, G. Fitzgerald, W. Fallon, T. Woodward, E. Callaghan, J. Weir, H. Wilson, W. M'Kelty, R. Mullins, J. M'Cullagh, and D. Clement.

W, Lee, G. Fitzgeraid, W. Fallon, I. Woodward, E. Zalinganh, J. Clement.

ORDINATIONS.

The undermentioned gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, at Buckden, on Trinity Sunday last: — Denows: J. Cautley, B.A., Jesus coll., T. Chambers, B.A., St. Jahn's coll., H. Colesworth, B.A., St. Stefer's coll., Cambridge; H. Drumond, B.A., Balliot, coll., W. E. Pynlam, M.A., Magdalene B.I., Coll., W. Handley, B.A., Trinity coll., W. Handley, B.A., Christelmerh, J. W. Handley, H. Drumond, B.A., Third, C. Lloyd, B.A., Christelmerh, G. W. S. Handley, H. Drumond, S. C. Lloyd, B.A., Christelmerh, G. W. S. Handley, H. Drumond, S. C. Lloyd, B.A., Christelmerh, A.A. Josenseth, H. Cambridge; J. H. Oldrid, B.A., Magdalene hall, Oxford; C. Peers. B.A., Catharine hall, Cambridge; S. R. Piggott, B.A., St. Edmund hall; E. L. Ward, B. A., Wadham coll., Oxford; M. Sisson, student of the Clerical Coll. of St. Rees, with Lett. Dim. From the Hishop of Durham.—Priexts: J. S. Dolby, M.A., Lincoln coll., J. Fisher, B.A., Brasennose coll., Oxford; F. L. Hesse, L. L. B., Trinity hall, J. Jackson, B.A., Catharine hall, W. Potchett, B.A., St. John's coll., R. M. Price, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; T. H. Sotheby, B.A., New Inn hall, Oxford; F. W. Bewsher, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin, R. M. Targlor, S.C.L., Christ's coll., Crmbridge, with Lett. Dim. Tron the Bishop of Luncoln's next Ordination will be held at Buckden on Sunday, the 21st of September.—Candidates are required to send their papers to his Lordship before the 10th of August.

Lady Otland. Scangar and the page of the page of the page of the page with the result beneficance.

heir papers to his Lordship before the 10th of August.

MISCELLANFOUS.

Lady OLIVIA SPARROW, with her usual beneficence, has given irrections for the building of a Sunday School of the Established Church, to be erected on the Hill at Leigh, near the late Mr. Isboansw's, the first stone of which was laid on the 13th inst. by ieut. Caasker, R.N., with an appropriate speech for the occaion, in the presence of a great assemblage of persons.—Chelmsford.

Mironicle.

Chronicle.

The progress of the Society for the Enlawgement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, is in itself an ample proof of the immense hold the establishment has on the affections and indgment of the people, and of the admirable purposes to which it turns its power. During the last fifteen years upwards of 637,000l. have been contributed to the society; and during the same period 293,913 additional stitings in Churches and Chapels have been provided by it, of which number 178,665 are unappropriated and free.

Last week the members of the Established Church met in the Chuncel of the Collegiate Church, Wolverhamptor; the Rey. J.

have been provided by it, of which number 178,665 are unappropriated and free.

Last week the members of the Established Church met in the Chancel of the Collegiate Church, Wolverbamptor, the Rev. J. CLARE in the chair, to petition against the Bill for admitting Dissenters to the Universities; but the Roman Catholics and Dissenters having assembled to oppose the object of the meeting, the members of the Church adjourned to the Deanery, where they agreed upon the petition; and in the mean time the other party passed resolutions in favour of the Bill.

The inhabitants of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, have lately presented to their worthy Curate, the Rev. Richard Hoonges, a handsome silver solver, bearing the following inscription:—"To the Rev. Richard Hoonges, Curate of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, from his parishioners, in grateful remembrance of his exemplary character and conduct, and especially of his unremitting attention to the interests and comforts of the poor. April, 1834."

We have heard with much concern that the Marquess of CLARRICAIDE has avowed his intention of disputing with the Bishop the right of presentation to the living of Aughrim, lately void by the death of the Rev. Mr. Vincent, and onow filled by the Rev. Mr. Martin, who had served the Curacy for twenty years.—Galucay Maturetiser.

In a Convocation, holden at Oxford on Thursday the 24th, the sum

We have heard with much concern that the Marquess of CLARRICAND has awowed his intention of disputing with the Bishop the right of presentation to the living of Aughrim, lately void by the death of the Rev. Mr. Viscera, and now filled by the Rev. Mr. Martin, who had served the Curacy for twenty years.—Galway Martin, who had served the Curacy for twenty years.—Galway Martin, who had served the Curacy for twenty years.—Galway Martin, who had served the Curacy for twenty years.—Galway Martin, who had served the Curacy for twenty years.—Galway Martin, who had served the Curacy for twenty years.—Galway Martin, who had served the Curacy for twenty years.—Galway Martin, who had served the Curacy for twenty years.—Galway Martin, who had served the Curacy for twenty years.—Galway Martin, who had served the Curacy for twenty years and the proposed Church and State;—"We are not look for in man. The religious Establishment of our country had better the following passage from a recent sermon of Dr. Pys. Surry (the eminent Dissenting Minister) for the consideration of the twenty of the man. The religious Establishment of our country had better the proposed Church and State;—"We are not follow for in man. The religious Establishment of our country had better the proposed Church and State;—"We are not following passage from a recent sermon of Dr. Pys. Surry (the eminent Dissenting Minister) for the consideration of the district of the constitution, and many had been dependent on a state patronage; in our many of the galway and the friends of its confident that in part of the twenty of the part of the Church and Churc

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The Money Market, during the week, has been considerably agitated, and the quotation for the New Account was done as high as 22 %, but closed this afternoon at 92% sellers.

The Settlement of the Consol Account passed over, on the 27th, without any defalcation, and proved a Bull Account. The dissentients to the conversion of the Four per Cents. into Three and a hulf per Cents. amounted, at the closing of the books, to near £4,000,000, to which will have to be added any further amounts dissented by parties abroad. The dissented 4 per Cent. Stock is 100%, the assented 99%.

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The Settlement of the Account, in the Foreign market, passed over yesterday quitely. There has been considerable speculation in Portuguese and Spanish Stock; the former has been, this morning, at 80, and closed at 79% %: Spanish Bonds, after being 38%, were done at 38%. Our Northern Bonds are very firm, and Mexican support their recent advance, being at 44%.

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Absent members of Convocation, and some living at very great dis-ances from the University, continue to send instructions for the an-exation of their names to the Oxford Demaration, so that it is robable that by the time of the installation it will exhibit above 2000 gnatures; they have already reached the extraordinary number of \$72.-Oxford Journal.

probable that by the time of the installation it will exhibit above 2000 signatures; they have already reached fire extraordinary number of 1872.—Oxford Journal.

We have to record the melancholy death of Abraham Spooner Lilingstone, Esq. of Elmdon, Warwickshire, on Thursday ask, who, whilst directing the removal of some timber, was cruched in so frightful a manner by one of the trees falling upon him, as to cause his almost immediate death.

Valuants Steizure.—On the 8th ult, about midnight, Mr. John Hatch, the vigilant chief officer of the Coast Guard Service, at St. Margaret's near Dover, being on the look out in his galley with four men, fell in with and captured, near the Goodwin Sands, a large smuggling galley, with the men on board, and fifty packages of very valuable French goods, curiously concealed about the person of the men.—Kent Heruld.

Further Reductions in the Ordnark.—The summer season having commenced, all the lamps about the barracks at Woolwich have disappeared; so that officers break their shins in going up stairs after dark, and a famous opportunity is afforded to improper persons, who inless the barracks, to follow their evil intentions. The allowance of wood to light the fires is supplied by worn-out birch brooms from the Field Battery stables: the odour arising from them may be better conceived than described.

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Barley 19a 10d	Rye 21s 3d Pease 188 3d

On the 24th ult. in Baker-street, the lady of G. S. Harcourt, of Ankerwych House, Buckinghamshire, Kett, of a son and heir—On the 22d ult. at Farming ton Lodge, the lady of H. E. Waller, Esq., of a daughter—On the Devenshire-steet, forthand place, Mrs. John Stable, of a 500-500-41 27th ult. on the 24th ult. of the 12th ult. on the 24th ult. the lady of W. H. Watson, Ksq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son-500-41 27th ult. on the 27th ult. at Highbury-terrace, the lady of Benjamin Laurence, Rsq. of adughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 23d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 24d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 24d ult. the 24d ult. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kssl, of a daughter—On the 24d ult. the 24d ult.

the 27th ull. at Highbury-terrace, the lady of Renjamin Laurence, Sec., of a daughter-On the 23d ull. the lady of the Rev. J. Wason, of Doddington, Kell, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

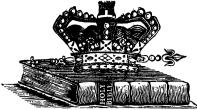
On the 31st of May, at 8t. George's, Hanover-square, by the Dean of Cellide, Captain Ricketts, R.N., eldest soul of its Robert T. Ricketts, Bart., D.C. Lo flee Elms, Glomeestechier, to Henrichts, youngest daughter of Colonel Tempes, of Colonel Tempes, of the Company of the Colonel Tempes, of the Company of the Colonel Tempes, of Tempes, Tempes, Tempes, of Tempes, T

on Monday, the 26th ult., at Abel-grove, Epsom, the residence of his ber therein-law, the Rev. J. Wellings, Francis Cashel Crotty, Key, Mijor of his Majesty Ship Regiment of Poot, quartered at Bangalore, Madras, whence he lately returned by the ship Wellington.

Whittaker, Req., formerly of Ace Maria-lane, and Southampton.
On the 27th ult., at the residence of Dr. Bree, in Park-square, of a petrol apoplexy, William Hammerley, Esq., of Ashe Lolge, Surrey, and Fradgred Hall, Staffordshire, aged 59, sincerely and deservedly lamented.
On the 27th ult., at the residence of Dr. Bree, in Park-square, of a petrol of On the 27th ult., at the residence of Dr. Bree, in Park-square, of a petrol of On the 27th ult. at the residence of Dr. Bree, in Park-square, of a petrol of On the 27th ult. at the residence of Dr. Bree, in Park-square, of a petrol of On the 27th ult. at the residence of Dr. Bree, in Park-square, of a petrol of On the 27th ult. at the residence of Dr. Bree, in Park-square, of a petrol of On the 27th ult. at his residence in Gr. Marytebone-square, of a whole of the 18th of the 18th of Dr. Bree, Indian of the 18th of the 18th

LONDON: Printed and militard by Edward Shackella at No Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Killor (post p are received.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 704.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1834.

Price 7d.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

OYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—TO-MORROW, MONDAY, MONDAY, MONDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESS, VAUXHALL.—TO-MORROW, MONDAY, WEDNESS, WALLEN HALL.—TO-MORROW, MONDAY, WEDNESS, BOYLES, TOO, SE, C., expressly for Mrs. H. CONCERT is under the direction of Mr. H. R. Bishop, who will, during the Season, compose a wartety of Songs, Duets, Trios, sec, expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, Mrs. Majerson, and Miss Forder; Messes. Robinson, Page, Bedford, and W. H. William.

May W. H. William.

The Milliam of the DUKE of DARMSTADT will perform a number of public fivertures and favourite Pieces every Evening, introducing occasion-bander of the Pitte, Oboe, and Trumpet.

The Amusements will conclude with a superb display of FIRE-WORKS.

Boors open at Nine.—Admission, 4s.

The The Solidity are respectfully informed, that the Darmstadt Band may be engaged for any day or evening not interfering with the regular nights.

The Garless themselves, abo, being admirably adapted for the purpose, may be engaged for Fire Spejennes, Pamy Balls, &c.

The William of the Misser of the William of Carlotte States of the Pieces of the Misser of t

with A Goodbooking Fellow.

"HEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow
Escaing will be performed, Auber's popular Opera of GUSTAVUS THE
FRIRD; or, the Mas-Ked Ball. After which, FRA DIAVOLO.—On Wednesday,
bushavan ket Phini; or, The Masked Ball. After which, be Ballet of The

patavas the Third; or, The Masked Ball. After which, the Ballet of Tairs Sipper.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Mr. COOPER, Stage Manager, most respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Dallie generally, that his BNE-BTP takes place To-MORROW, June 9, 1831. he performances to commence with the particular desire, and for the first time discessing the accountiet Connecty of THE HIT CHILD'S. With the following alessen the teachers of the Council of the Counci

Coper, 63, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and of Mr. Parsons, at the Becoffee of the Theatre.

[THEATRIF ROYAL, COYENT GARDEN,—Mr. BARTLEY, Legislater of the Theatre.

Step Manager respectfully best-lever to inform his Friends and the public has the BENEFIT will take plue on MONDAY, June 16th, 1831, on which be the bonour of announcing the combined talents of Madlle, Gineblathis, Sig. Ivanhoff, M. Albert, M. Theodore Guerinot, Mille, Noblet, Mille, Dopat, and, for the first and only time this sesson, Mille, Taglioni. The performance will commence with the celebrated Last Scene of the Grand Italian Open of ANNA BOLEYNA. The part of Anna Boleyna, by Mille, Gilulietta 666, her first appearance in a dramatic character on the English stage. After 1988, W. Farren, Cooper, Mendows, Miss Phillips, Miss Taylor, and Mrs. C. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Miss Phillips, Miss Taylor, and Mrs. C. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, Bartley, Mendows, and Miss Taylor, 2008, M. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, Bartley, Mendows, and Miss Taylor, 2008, M. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, Bartley, Mendows, and Miss Taylor, 2008, M. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, Bartley, Mendows, and Miss Taylor, 2008, M. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, Bartley, Mendows, and Miss Taylor, 2008, M. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, Bartley, Mendows, and Miss Taylor, 2008, M. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, Bartley, Mendows, and Miss Taylor, 2008, M. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, Bartley, Mendows, and Miss Taylor, 2008, M. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, Bartley, Mendows, and Miss Taylor, 2008, M. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, Bartley, Mendows, and Miss Taylor, 2008, M. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, Bartley, Mendows, and Miss Taylor, 2008, M. Joseph Characters by Mossis. Cooper, 1908, M. Joseph Characters b

Sampled, W. Sandt, the Double Sailor feet. Characters by Messer, it Honner, Markey, and Muse It Halford, settler, Goldsmith, C. Smith, Mr. Lewis, Missakey, and Muse It Halford, settler, Goldsmith, C. Smith, Mr. Lewis, Missakey, and Muse Gran of PICTTRES by ANCIENT MASTERS, from the Collections of Bia Most Gran of PICTTRES by ANCIENT MASTERS, from the Collections of Bia Most Gran of PICTTRES by ANCIENT MASTERS, from the Collections and the Collections of Bia Most Grant Master and Signature and Signatur

and he seen by everybody who has, and everybody who has not been on that minimal work and Science—Admission, One Shilling.

HE KING'S PICTURES of the BATTLE of TRAFALGAR, Pennission of He most Gracious Majesty, with a Gallery of Superb Paintings, Sey, Marine Painter to His Majesty, and exhibited provided the most Gracious Majesty, with a Gallery of Superb Paintings, Alatican by Napocebrated Cherubin and Scrapbin of Corregio, take from Alatican by Napocebrated Cherubin and Scrapbin of Corregio, take from Alatican by Napocebrated Cherubin and Scrapbin of Corregio, take from Alatican by Napocebrated Cherubin and Scrapbin of Corregio, take from Alatican by Napocebrated Cherubin and Scrapbin of Corregio, take from Alatican by Napocebrated Cherubin and Scrapbin of Corregio, take from Alatican by Napocebrate Battle, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to a Scattain their Tubers, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to a separate state of the Scrapbin Borown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c. specific class.—22. Identification and Dubin Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c. specific class.—22. Henricht-astreet, Covertic garden.

SET BEACH RIATS, 21s.—Hats of the most approved specific class.—25. Henricht-astreet, Covertic garden.

SET BEACH RIATS, 21s.—Hats of the Manufacture of the State of the State State of the State St

Sederos, acentees, ROBERT FRANKS and CO., 140, Regent-street, and AEE DE LEUROPE, 9, Haymarket.—The system of business swoped for the first time last year, having met with great success, the same swift she only treen and not merit increased patronage. As this Stablantis the Dinner Clubs, in London which can enter into successful competities with economy and apperior quality. The Dinner and Wine Carte will street with the Carte will be the composite of the competition of the competiti

Under the immediate Patrouage of Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of KENT.

TREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.—MY.

BESTHEZ has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL MORNING
CONCERT will take place, at the shows Room, on TUSSDAN, 17th of JungCONCERT will take place, at the shows Room, on TUSSDAN, 17th of JungCONCERT will take place, at the shows Room, on TUSSDAN, 17th of JungCONCERT will take place, and the shows Room, on TUSSDAN, 17th of JungCONCERT will take place, and the shows Room, on TUSSDAN, 17th of JungHenry Bishop, Miss Bruce, Miss Wirters (pupil of Sig. De Regnis), and Madome
Camdori Allan; Signor Tamburini, Siz. Rubini, Sig. Curioni, Sig. Ivanoff, Sig.
Giubiliei, Sig. Begreza, and Sig. De Begnis. Instrumental Performers: Harp, Mr.
Bochea, who will perform his Panoraum Musical, Fantastic Sketch, intended to
give an idea of the various styles of Music from the year 1500 down to the present
time! The specimens introduced are from the Works of William Damon, Bird,
Henry Lawses, Morley, Corelli, Purcell, Handel, Dr. Arme, Havda, Mozart,
Berchoven, Bishop, Mossini, Weber, and Anther, (which was received with great
Herry Lawses, Morley, Corelli, Purcell, Handel, Dr. Arme, Havda, Mozart,
Berchoven, Bishop, Miss Clarkson. Bran, Signor Puzzi. Leader, Mr.
Mori. Conductor, Signor Costa.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr Begrez,
A. Bis Friends that, in compliance with the wishes of several Ladies of
distinction, he will give a Grand MORNING CONCERT, at the KING'S
HEATRE, on SATURDAY, June 21, a half-past One o'clock. Performers
—Mille, Guilletta Grisi, Mdc. Deeli Antonj, Mda. Kyatherland, Mrs. II. R.
Simor Rubin, Vosnoff, Humburni, Curioni, selv rapsk, Beerez, Gibilet, and
Signor Rubin, Vosnoff, Humburni, Curioni, selv rapsk, Beerez, Gibilet, and
Clercs; Mr. Bochsa, on the Harp, his seelehnted Panorama Musicale, Mr. Schmidt,
Signor Rubin, Vosnoff, Humburni, Curioni, selv rapsk, Beerez, Gibilett, and
Clercs; Mr. Bochsa, on the Harp, his seelehnted Instrument, L. Lyre d'Apollon;
Mr. Mori a Fantasia

Several awounts precess on its new invented instrument, Lat Lyte a Month of Secretaria and Exp. (1998). The Concert will be not the usual grand scale.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. cach, and Boxes, at Mort and Levents, 28. New Bond-street.

SIGNOR and MADAME GARCIA have the honour to announce, that their CONCERT will take place on MONAY Evening. June 23rd, 1884, by special permission of Robert Parather, at bis residence, No. 5, GRAFTON-STREET, Bond-street; under the patronage of the Duchees de Dino, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Sefton, Lady Burghersh, the Honourable Miss Jervis, Lady Ousely, the Baroness de Rothschild, and his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Principal Performers, Madame Malibran (sister to Signor Garcia), who will come to England expressly for the occasion, Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Garcia, Signor Rubini, Signor Ivanoff, Signor Tamburini, Signor Parather, at Dinour Signor Parather, at Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Garcia, Signor Rubini, Signor Ivanoff, Signor Tamburini, Signor Parather, at Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Garcia, Signor Rubini, Signor Ivanoff, Signor Tamburini, Signor Parather, and Signor Parather, and Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Garcia, Signor Rubini, Signor Ivanoff, Signor Tamburini, Signor Parather, and Sig

She has nonpierum to traver-aures, passpara, to the principal state of the principal state

highly celebrated new-invented STAY, already bonoured with the patronage of the principal Nobility, extermining all that deadly pressure which has precuised in Stays for the lact 300 years, and producing at the same time a figure of such unparalleled symmetry, that attempted in any other Stay would almost amount to suffication. To be had only of Mrs. N. Georg, 61, 81, James's street.

VANTED, for a few Months, a HOU SE or COTTAGE, Genteelly FURNISHED, a few miles from London. Any person going to the Sea-side may meet with a respectable tenant. Address to W. R., at Mr. Farr's, Gracer, No. 110, Fleet-street. Four or five hed-mount will be required, and in a chaise-brose and stable are othered. A street of the control o

Lugsage to and from the above what is very inductive, and is reclaimed according to an agreement between the East India Dork Company and Robert Lambert.

Printed cards, shewing the hours of departure and the fares, &c. may be had at the above Booking-offices, and of the Conductors of Robert Lumbert's Omnibuses, whereby all extortion will be avoided.

ment, and assures them that no exertion shall be spared to render it worthy their future patronace. Turtle dressed daily. For the convenience of Gentioness going early to the Gity, dinners will commence at twelve o'clock. Lodgings 10-00 de pet week. Breakfard, is, dinners will commence at twelve o'clock. Lodgings 10-00 de pet week. Breakfard, is, 32.

**IULLER'S FREEZING MACHINE, by which different Ices, from one to twelve quarts, can be made in a few minutes, and repeated as the most of the commence of t

large dimensions, which they can offer decided hargains. A very choice according to the control of the Royal Velvet and Saxony Carpet, of the most splendid and unique designs. An extensive Stock of Brussels Carpets of the first labric, which they can still supply on former ferms. Persian and Bengal Carpets, India Matting, &c. —Warehouse, 19, 01d Bond street.

THE UNRIVALLED CHINTZES exhibiting this Schssoft at many control of the control of the produced in Knope. —CaBINET and UPPOLISTERY WARK-ROOM, No. 134, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square.

THE ADVANTAGE of PAYING CASIL.—The many losses, that arise from giving long credit have induced SHOOLARRD and REM-WICK, Tailors, 34, Jeruwa-street, 81, James's, to lower their prices 2 per Cent. to Gentlemen who pay cash. They presume the known reputation of the house, as it regards style and quality, renders comment unnecessary. Scale as follows:—Blue or black dress Coats, 23 16s; it all other colours, 23 10s; blue or black frock Coats, with skirts, 24 15s; all other colours, 23 10s; blue or black frock Coats, with skirts, 24 15s; all other colours, 23 10s; blue or black frock Coats, with skirts, 24 15s; all other colours, 23 10s; blue or black frock Coats, with skirts, 24 15s; all other colours, 23 10s; blue or black frock Coats, with Skirts, 24 15s; large colours, 24 10s; blue or black frock Coats, with Skirts, 24 15s; large colours, 24 10s; blue or black frock Coats, with Skirts, 24 15s; large colours, 24 10s; blue or black frock Coats, with Skirts, 24 15s; large colours, 24 10s; blue or black frock Coats, with Skirts, 24 15s; all other colours, 24 10s; blue or black frock Coats, with Skirts, 24 15s; large colours, 24 10s; blue or black frock Coats, 25 15s; all other colours, 25 10s; blue or black frock Coats, 25 15s; large colours, 25 10s; blue or black frock Coats, 25 15s; all other colours, 25 10s; blue or black frock Coats, 25 15s; all other colours, 25 10s; blue or black frock Coats, 25 15s; all other colours, 25 10s; blue or black frock Coats, 25 15s; all othe

with the very heart of the City, but will save an immense outlay in its construction.

To accomplish this object, it is proposed, that a Capital of Al-200,000-001 bit is assed in Shares of ASO cachine shall be paid on subscribing, which shall be held applied to defeny all the incidental expenses incurred in preparing for, and of obtaining an Act of Parliament, and also her the cost of Survey.

The Subscribers not to be considered answerable beyond the amount of their expective Subscriptions.
Applications for Shares may be made to Mesers Clutton and Fearon, Solicitor, No. 48, High-street, Southwark, and No. 1, Crown Office-row, Temple; bi73cba Shiplem, Exp., Solicitor, Over; of the several Bankers ammed, and of the Secretary, No. 4, King William street, London Bridge.—30th May, 1834.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

M. SMALL, Bristol, hackney-coach and fly proprietress.

BANKRUTYCIES SUPERSDIEDS.

C. N. PALLMER, Norbiton House, Surrey, ship-owner—
end, Druny-hne, victualler. -C. PERRY, Craver

C. N. PALIMER, Norbiton House, Surrey, shipowner—C. PERRY, Craven Head, Drury-hane, victualler.

ANKEDPPS.
P. A. CARTER, St. John-street, Clerkenvell, victualler. Att. Sadsden, Furnivale Inn. Holkon—I. COLEGUREN, Stamminster, Newton Castle, Dorsetshire, merchant. Air. Wills and Burridge, Shufieshury; Tilsons and Co., Coleman-street, London—P. BEANS, Manchester, groer. Atts. Kewley and Stainbank, Manchester; Cuvelje and Enfield, Southampton-buildings, Chancery lane, London—P. JACKSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, groer. Atts. Keenlyside and Walton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Cuvelje and Enfield, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London-P. JACKSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, groer. Atts. Keenlyside and Walton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Cuvelje and Enfield, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-Lane, London-J. DAWSON, Liverpool, servicere. Atts. Keess, Lower, Temple: Leich and Sanders, Liverpool—H. BROWN, J. H. BRADLEY, and B. HARRIS Birmincham, merchants. Atts. Bousfield, Chatham-place, Black-Zidar's, London; Wintorbiotham, Tewkeshury—J. STOCK, Britol, cabinestizaler, Atts. White and Whitmore, Bedford-row, London; Bewna and Brittan, Brital, Rosser and Son, Gray's Inn-place—R. FORD, Wootlon-under-Edge, Glouce-terspire, clothier, Atts. Van Sandau, Old Jewry, London; Dyer, Wootlon-under-Edge, Glouce-terspire, clothier, Atts. Van Sandau, Old Jewry, London; Dyer, Wootlon-under-Edge, Glouce-terspire, clothier, Atts. White and Whitmore, Bedford-row, London; Bewna and Brittan, Bristol.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Crown Office, June 5.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.— City of Edinburgh: Sir John Campbell, Knt., his Majesty's Attorney-General, in the room of the Right Hon. Francis Jeffrey, who has accepted the office of a Lord of Session and Commissioner of the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland.—Dis-tract of Burghs of Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh: The Right Hon. John Archibald Murray, his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

Archibald Murray, his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

BECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. NORMAN, Dorking, Surrey, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. TILSLEY, and W. JONES, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, bankers.

BANKRUPTS.

W. KEY, Isleworth, linen druper. Att. Jones, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury—J.

NEWMAN, inn., Mark-lane, com-factor. Att. Akins, Mildred's-court, Poultry—S. P. WRIGHT, Hatton-graden, painting-brush-manufacturer. Att. Bolton,
Austin-friars—J. WATSUN, Calthorp-steel, Gray's-inn-lane-road, dealer in

BBUSH.

BUNGHO, King-street, Cheapside—T. TURKINGTON, and T.

WINLAW, Leeds, tim-place-workers. Atts. Battye and Co., Chancery-lane,
Jondon; and Harrarows, Leed—T. BARKER, Sutton Saint Edinmunds, Lincoln
Balth—B. DAVIES. Manchester, clothes-dealer.

Atts. Stommer. Spadling and Williams, Vernikold Gold Gond
Street, Bath—B. DAVIES. Manchester, clothes-dealer.

Atts. Stombon and Whetheradl, Temple, London—C. PRITCHARD, Bath,

pubolstorer. Atts. Frowd, Essex-street. Strand, London; and Cruttwell and

Sons, Wesignte-buildings, Bath—R. GORE, Liverpool, merchant. Atts. Hamp
BOR, Manchester; Holden, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London—J. Ad Makaydsey,

Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London—J. LAWLESS, Man
Cheester, commission-agent. Atts. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London—J. Att. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London—J. Atts. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London—J. LawLESS, Man
Makinson, Manchester.

seen Mancherier, Hobben Liverpool, and daligned and Co., Bedfooth-ow, London-way, A. ORMAN and J. C. KEMP, Liverpool, merchants, ARS, Massibley, Hobberts, commission-speeth, Albo, Allington and Co., Bedfooth-ow, London; and Makinson, Manchester.

The Wasr Ison, a Starten Book.—We certainly agree with the Author of these volumes, that "Pickles and preserves from the West Indies" would brate real litem a tropical hodge-podge, or that delectable pottage which the negroes so much delight in, "a pepper-pot," and the multifarious ingredients have been so ably compounded; that the appeted neaver-loys under the repart—the continuous proposition of the most minute and graphic description of West Indies reportly as continuous and the indicated the neaver-loys under the repart—the continuous proposition, that has yet appeared. The illustrations, which are numerous, are cleverly seccuted, and the historical notices of hard bear the standard of the continuous proposition of the near entire of authorities. The continuous proposition of the continuous pro

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

MONDAY.—Lord STRANGFORD postponed his motion upon the subject of the silk trade until a future day.

The Duke of GLOUCENTER, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lornonson Earl Hows, the Earl of Westmostana, and Lord Paudice presented an immense number of petitions praying protection to the Established Church, and against the claims of Dissenters.

The examination of witnesses on the Warwick Disfranchisement Bill was resumed till the adjournment of the House.

Turspay.—The business was confined to the presentation of petitions, and the further consideration of the Warwick Borough Bill.

petitions, and the further consideration of the Warwick Borough Bill.

Wednesday.—The House Duty Repeal Bill, the Civil Offices' Compensation Bill, and several other Bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Earl of Eldon, Earl Brownlow, the Earl of Wirchilsea, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Brownlow, the Earl of Wirchilsea, the Duke of Wellington, Indianately appropriate places against the claims of Dissenters, and praying protection for the Established Church.

The Friendly Societies' Bill went through a Committee. In answer to a suggestion of the Marquis of Salisbury, that the letter to and from the barrister who had the inspection of the laws relative to Friendly Societies' should pass through the Post Office free of charge, the Duke of Richington Froemended, as he should have resigned his office of Postmaster-General by to-morrow, that the matter should be referred to his successor.

The Marquis of Lansowne, in answer to the Marquis of London English man-of-war, and that Earl Grey, who was not of the Quadruple Treaty.

The Warwick Bill was then proceeded with.

Thursday.—The Marquis of Westminster and the Earl of Duatribury.—The Marquis of Westminster and the Earl of Duatribury and the Earl of Duatribury.—The Marquis of Westminster and the Earl of Duatribury.—The Marquis of Westmin

Donderay, stated that Dou Miguel was likely at that moment to be on board an English muno-f-war, and that Earl Grey, who was not present, would be prepared to give information as to the ratification of the Quadruple Treaty.

The Warwick Bill was then proceeded with.

Trurbany.—The Marquis of Westrusstras and the Earl of Durban give notice that on Monday next they should present petitions for the removal of Jewish disabilities. The Noble Marquis also stated that he should take an early opportunity of bringing the question of voting by proxy before their Lordships.

The Common Fields Enclosure Bill, on the motion of Lord Ellen-nonouch, was rend a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tready next.—The House Tax Repeal Bill was rend a second time.

The Bill for the appointment of Ministers for Scotland was also read a second time.

In answer to Lord Londonderay, Lord Grey said that, in consequence of an accidental omission in the drawing up of the recent Treaty between this country and Portugal, the ratification had not yet been exchanged, but when exchanged the document would be laid before the Flouse.

The Earl of DURHAM agreed to the suggestion made by Lord Ellennonous were presented in favour of the Established Church, Many petitions were presented in favour of the Established Church and the heading with the second of the West Lindon on his installation as Changel Finday.—The examination of witnesses on the Warwick Bill was resumed, and at five o'clock the further proceedings were postpon-d until Treaky week.

The House Duty Repeal Bill was committed, as also the Additional Churches (Scotland) Bill.

After several petitions had been presented in favour of the Church, the Duke of New Astra drew the attention of their Lordships to the state of the Administration, which he described as being founded upon principles hostile to the Established Church. Having alluded to the question on which the returning Ministers had gone out, the Noble Duke said-"Now, my Lords, I wish to hear the Noble Earl state to your Lor

and of Ireland stood on an entirely different foundation. Several other Noble Lords spoke on the occasion. The motion was ultimately agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—At the morning sitting, various petitions were presented for the protection of the Established Church, for the abolition of tithes, against the Poor Law Amendment Bill, against drunkenness, for a repeal of the Reciprocity Treaties, for the better observance of the Sabbath, &c. &c.

At the evening sitting, the Chancellon of the Exchequer, on moving that the adjourned debate respecting the Irish Church should be resumed, entered into an explanation of the conduct and intentions of the Ministry with respect to the proposition before the House. He had now to state further, that his Majesty had, by the advice of his Ministers, been pleased to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the state of Church property and Church affairs generally in Ireland. It was to be a lay Commission. Like inquiries were to be made in each parish; the different religious persuasions of those who attended them; how supported, &c., distinguishing the numbers and different religions in each case. He would venture to say that no Minister, or set of Ministers, would have advised the Crown to adopt such a course without being not only prepared but determined to act upon that report when it was made. The Noble Lord concluded by appealing to the Hon. Member for St. Alban's to withdraw his motion.—Mr. Wandechined to do so, upon the ground that he had no confidence in the existence of the Administration.—Lord Altragar then intimated his intention of moving the previous question, which he did accordingly.—Mr. Hume said he could not give his confidence to the Administration, and referred to their past conduct as a proof of their inconsistency.—An interesting debate followed, in which many Members took parts. Mr. Strakey entered into an explanation of his conduct in separating from his former colleagues, and thus expressed himsolf in reference to the great public question

any satisfaction to Ireland.—Sir R. Peet condemned the inquiry disturbing Church property, and establishing an example that make the extended to England.—Sir R. Inquis spake to the same efficiency of the control of the Church Palmareron and Mr. Elipse contended on the part of the Government, that the reform, and not the destruction of the Church was the object, and that the Cabinet was united on the question of the Commission, and the determination to act upon its reporteventually the House divided, wheat there appeared—For the Resolution, 120; against it, 336; majority, 276.

The House Tax Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed. The House Tax Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed. The second reading of the Universities Admission Bill was post-poned until Mouday.—Adjourned.

Tursnay.—At the morning sitting nothing of importance occurred, at the evening sitting a new writ was issued for Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Spillor Rice.

The Marquis of Channone gave notice that when the Chancelli of the Exchequer brought forward his financial statements be was move the House upon a subject important to the agricultural interests.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved for a Committee to inquire into at

interests.

Mr. Roebuck brought forward his motion for a Committee to inquire into the against 47.

Mr. Roebuck brought forward his motion for a Committee of Mr. Roebuck brought forward his

some discussion the motion was carried by a majority of a against 47.

Mr. Roebuck brought forward his motion for a Committee of Inquiry into Education.—Lord Moapeth moved an amendment directing the inquiries of the Committee to the operation of the grant to the School Societies.—Mr. Римпер seconded the amendment. Lord Although having expressed the opinion that Government ought to pay more attention to the subject, Mr. Roebuck agreed to leave the motion in his hands.—Lord Moapeth them the windows have been appeared to.

Lord D. Stuart moved that the House resolve itself into 4 Committee to consider of the propriety of granting pecuniary assistance to the distressed Poles in this country. The motion was agreed to, and the Committee fixed for Thursday.

On the motion of Mr. C. Grant, a Select Committee was appointed to consider of the means of establishing a steam communication with India.

In reply to a question by Mr. Shell. Lord Althous established.

ndia. In reply to a question by Mr. Shell, Lord Althorp said that the ew Irish Commissioners would be paid one sum for their whole

new Irish Commissioners would be paid one sum for near wasservice.

The Civil Offices Pension Bill (the 10th clause having previous) been withdrawn) was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Wednesday.—At the morning sitting a great number of petitions in favour of the Established Church were presented from Wales and various parts of England.

At the evening sitting a petition complaining of the last return for the borough of Dungarvan was announced to have been receivedly the Speaker.

the borough of Jungarian was substantial the Speaker.

Sir C. Bunrell moved the second reading of the Labour-rate Bill. The motion led to a discussion of some length, in which seven Members took part, and the Bill was finally rejected on a division, by a majority of 44, the numbers being for the motion 36, against it of

by a majority of 44, the numbers being for the motion 35, against it 80.

The Capital Punishments Bill went through a Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

Mr. Ewarr moved, and M. D. Hill. seconded, the reading of the Prisoners' Counsel Bill.—Mr. Pourtra moved that the Bill berg as econd time that day six months.—After some discussion the same read as conditince, and ordered to be committed on Friday.—The order of the committee on Friday.—The order of the appointment of a Selection of the Friday.—The Friday.—The Report of the Committee Warrants of Distress (Ircland) Bill was brought up.

Mr. Huwa's motion was carried for the appointment of a Selection of the Calculat Journal in 1823, and to report whether Mr. Buckingham was entitled to compensation.

Mr. Huwa's motion was agreed to that an instruction be given be the Committee on the extinates to inquire what further reductions was entitled to compensation.

Mr. Huwa's motion was agreed to that an instruction be given be the Committee on the extinates to inquire what further reductions.

The same of the wort. The remainder of the sitting was occupied the reception of petitions.

At the evening sitting the Chancellon of the interfering with the rights of the yoor. The remainder of the sitting was occupied the reception of petitions.

At the evening sitting these parts of it which related to his relief to the sitting the period of the sitting the control of the sitting was occupied the reception of the control of the sitting the committee of the sitting was occupied with a life of the sitting the period of the sitting was occupied in the relief of July.

Art. Youwa then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repetite the late of July.

Mr. Youwa then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repetite with a sitting was of the Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, and the late of July.

Mr. Youwa then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repetite with a sitting the provided with the sitting the provided was a sitti

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

ee's Palace, May 27.—The King was this day pleased to confer the knighthood upon Lieut. Gen. the Hon. A. Duff, Col. of the 37th Reg beout of knightives and G.C.H.

and G.C.H.

June 5.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knight

unon Colonel H. King, C.B. K.C.H. and Lieut.-Governor of the island o

and G.H. — The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knight—
Jane 5. — The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knight—
Jone 1900 Colonel H. King, C.B. K.C.H. and Lieut-Governor of the island of Religional.

WAR OFFICE, June 6th, 1884.

Alter of L. Drag. — Cornet J. Vernon to be Lieut. by pur. v. Blake, who reside the system of the state of the conference of the conference of the conference of the conference of the corner by pur. v. Rose, who retires. 15th L. Drag. —
Id. M. Jones, from the 16th L. Drag. to be Li. v. Key, who exch. 16th L. Drag. —
Id. M. Jones, from the 18th L. Drag. to be Li. v. Key, who exch. 16th L. Drag. —
John Janes, from the 18th L. Drag. to be Li. v. Key, who exch. 16th L. Drag. —
John Janes, from the 18th L. Drag. to be Li. v. Key, who exch. 16th L. Drag. —
John Janes, from the Market of the conference of the confer

tioned Officers have been allowed to retire from the service, receiving communications access—Quartermaster W. Collins, of the 89th; Quartermaster T. Berry, of the 89th.

On Tuesday last, a sumptuous dinner was given by the officers of the Royal Artillery, in their mess-room at Woolwich, to the newly-appointed Commandant, Major-General Sir Joseph Maclean. The commanding officers and heads of departments were inited to meet him; about one hundred and twenty sat down, from beardless boys to hoary chiefs, all anxious to do honour to their esteemed and amiable guest. The President, in proposing "The kange," spoke of His Majesty's beautiful present to the corps, the ameleabra, which stood the chief ornament, and shed an additional latte o'er the magnificent scene. The walls echoed with three times three, again, again, dcc. The Navy, the Marines, the Royal Engineers were duly honoured, and the Commandant, Sir Joseph, who made the following reply:—"Gentlemen—It is with heart-filt gatification I rise to return you my most sincere thanks. Fortunte indeed do I consider myself in being appointed to this command, though conscious I am less deserving than those by whom I have the pleusure to be surrounded. I will endeavour to show the wheel have for your good opinion by the manner in which I shall study to preserve it."—Navad and Mittury Gazette.

Maj Baring, 1st Life Guards, M.P. for Mariborough, has retired from the army and sold out of the regt. Lt. M. Biddulph, brother, we believe, to the Hon. Member for Denbigshshire, gets the vacant company, and Lord T. Clinton, son of the Duke of Newcastle, the neant Cornertey.

Capt. W. King of the Astrea, at Falmouth, and superintendent of packts, is to be supersedded in his command of the Rifle Brigade, at Gernsey, was, on the 23d ult., sworn in as Com.-in-Chief and Li-Gov. of that I sland, on the departure of Maj.-Gen. Ross, on two bouths' leave. Lt.-Col. Cardew, Rl. Engineers, arriving from Alderney, was, as senior officer, subsequently sworn in, and assumed the command.

Pornst

Listov of that Island, on the departure of Maj.-Gen. Ross, on two means' leave. Li.-Col. Cardew, Rl. Engineers, arriving from Aldeney, was, as senior officer, subsequently sworn in, and assumed the command.

Portanouru, June 6.—The President, 52, Capt. McKerlie, which saide for Halfax on the 29th, is to receive the flag of Vice-Adm. Sir Garge Cockburn, G.C.B., and relieve the I craon, 52, in that series, which ship will return to England. The Coun.-in-Chief, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C.B., returned from leave of absence on the 30th, and re-hoisted this flag on board the I circary. Revenge, 78, Capt. Wm. Elliott, C.B., is expected to sail next week for Lisbou, taking out departed to the Come.-in-Chief, and Lady H. De Walden and suite. It is believed she will thence proceed to the Mediterranean to relieve the Talanen, 74.

Devoxpoxt, June 5.—The Reindeer and Nightingale were taken to dock on Tuesday; the former was paid advance wages on Monday, and will proceed immediately for Falmonth, to take out the Enderger, 74.

Devoxpoxt, June 5.—The Reindeer and Nightingale were taken to dock on Tuesday it the former was paid advance wages on Monday, and will proceed immediately for Falmonth, to take out the actual state of the Command her. The Deve teamer will be launched from Pentbroke Yard early next month. The Tallot, 28, is ordered to be prepared for recommissioning. It is reported that Capt. W. P. Pennel will command her. The Dee steamer is now atting for the West India station. The Castor was paid advance wages on Tesday, in the Sound. She is to proceed to Portsmonth, where she will receive on board a barge, for her Majesty's use, and then proceed on to the Nore for future orders. On Tuesday morning the Carlen, 10, Com. Trotter, prrived from the Coast of Africa (have guildeer time of service), with a detained shree school and many for commission with holds and ground tiers stowed, and the Sugararsa, June 6.—The Rose, 14, and 3d rate, all rigged and ready for commission with holds and ground tiers stowed. This makes th

suplements, and refusing to do "lub-drill, and persuading others be as on one is transported for life, three for fourteen years, three serven years, and one to receive 500 lashes.

From Constantinople we have the following account of a marriage of the last of May, the ceremony of the esponsals of the morning of the list of May, the ceremony of the esponsals of the morning of the list of May, the ceremony of the esponsals of the morning of the list of May, the ceremony of the esponsals of the morning of the list of May, the ceremony of the esponsals of the morning of the hidder of the morning of the state of the morning of the morning

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When in there came a pedlar with hoots as bright as glass,
That the Farmer fair the boots would buy, for he had never seen
A bloom so resplendent and gay;
But the Pedlar, who found him so enamoured of their sheen,
Thought to make of the Farmer a prey.
Full three times the worth of the hoots he did claim;
Thought to make of the Farmer a prey.
Full three times the worth of the hoots he did claim;
To be shown to be shown to be did not lack,
To did the Farmer his own hose did not lack,
To did the Farmer the worth of the hoots he did claim;
To be shown to be shown to be should show an equal flame
If polished by Warren's Jet Blacking applied,
Tho the leather was worn out and eracking,
Than his Boots the Pedlar's rivalled, and his visage there he spy'd,
Shawed so brightly by Warren's Jet Blacking, and so did nevery Town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots at fid., 12d., and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand, All others are counterfeit.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

THEIR MAJESTIES left town for Windsor on Friday

THE debate in the House of Lords on Friday was most important, and seems to us to add new and insuperable difficulties to those under which the present Missisters are

culties to those under which the present MIMIGERS are labouring.

We have elsewhere noticed the extraordinary discrepancies which exist between the professions of Lord GREY and his Cabinet, and the acts of those members of it who yet continue with him, and who, as we have said over and over again, have driven out four of their colleagues, who, if what the "stagersim" say be true, might just as well have staid where they were.

were.
The speech of Lord Ripon will be read with great atten-tion and respect—divested of the trammels of office, which he never should have accepted, and removed from the false posi-

never should have accepted, and removed from the false position in which he never should have placed himself, we find in all he says the evidence of strong conscientious feeling, and a real regard for the interests of the State.

We have no room for any criticism upon the debate, but we must say that the declarations extorted from Ministers, were almost as satisfactory as they are extraordinary—a distinct pledge that no portion of the surplus Protestant revenue should be appropriated to the Papists, has been given. In short, so much have the new Government conceded, that, except as far as the principle is involved by granting any Commission, no change need have taken place.

This, to the ear—but, as it happens that the four seceding Ministers have been sitting in Cabinet with the stayers-in for the last two or three years, and of course know the real state of their opinions and views, we conclude that their abdication of office proceeded from a want of confidence in the sincerity of their more desperate colleagues.

In the newspaper reports of this debate, no mention has been made of the speech of his Royal Highness the DUKE of CUMBERLAND, who, according to our own reporter, spoke as follows:—

"I do not rise, my Lords, at this late hour to prolong this debate,"

been made of the speech of his Royal Highness the DUKE of CUMBERLAND, who, according to our own reporter, spoke as follows:

"I do not rise, my Lords, at this late hour to prolong this debate, but I cannot permit one assertion of the Noble and Learned Lord to pass unanswered. The Noble and Learned Lord necuses this side of the House of debeting this evening upon what he terms a planatom: he says that not one of us knew or had read the Commission which has been moved for, and that that Commission was not yet upon your Lordships' table. This is true, so far as our ignorance of the exact wording of the Commission goes, but, my Lords, I deny that we know not its contents, for the Noble Lord who is the leader of the Ministerial party in the other House, said explicitly that the purport of this Commission was to ascertain the revenues of the Irish Church, the number of Parishes, and their comparative population as to Protestants and Papists, adding that his Majesty's Ministers meant to act on this Report to its full extent, and that if any surplus revenue should be found, they would commit an act of spoliation by employing it for other purposes. The Noble Earl at the head of the Government, and the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack, have to-night denied this so far as to declare that not one iot of that surplus shall be given to the Catholics. If I am not correct in this, I require immediately to be set right—(Lords Grey and Brougham here nodded assent.)—I take the assent of the Noble Lords as an acknowledgment that I am right in saying that they have this inght disclinined any intention of appropriating any portion of the Revenues of the Church to the Catholics.

"I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to the Noble Earl who brought forward this motion, as certainly my alarm for the Church was increased after the Noble Lord's declaration in the House of Commons, followed by similar declarations of his colleagues in that House, I am at a loss to make out; of course, there existed a greater difference in the C

THE cause of Don MIGUEL, as far as his MAJESTY is personally concerned, is for the present at an end. By the small contrivances of our elderly CUPID, and the conditions of his yet unratified Quadruple Treaty, injustice and rebellion triumph. The ill-used Monarch is, as we are informed by Lord LANSBOWNE, on board of one of His Britannic MAJESTY'S ships of year. The eviled SOURBIGE is to be allowed as

The ill-used Monarch is, as we are informed by Lord Lansdowne, on board of one of His Britannic Majesty's ships-of-war. The exiled Soverbeign is to be allowed a revenue of £17,000 per annum, with the title of Prince; and a general annesty for all political offences—that is to say, loyalty to the legitimate Soverbeign, &c.—committed since the year 1826, has been granted.

This is all extremely well, but it neither alters, nor even shakes our often-repeated opinion. What we originally contended for, we contend for still:—

1. The right of Don Miguel to the throne; and,
2. His personal popularity in his own kingdom.

The inundation of foreign forces puts an end to the struggle; but we only ask whether it in the slightest degree proves the real genuine national feeling of the Portuguese people? If our excellent ally and director, Louis Philippe, could spare, from the delicate task of keeping his own happy people in subjection, fifty or sixty thousand troops to assist the Repealers in Ireland, would the inevitable result of such a junction prove that the main body of the English nation were hostile to the Union between the countries?

A more heartless, uscless, and shameless infraction of right and law—a more barefaced violation of the principle of non-interventior, to which the present Ministry stand pledged, ever were heard of.

As Lord Londonderry the standard pledged, ever were heard of.

As Lord Londonderry the standard pledged, ever were heard of.

As Lord Londonderry the standard pledged, ever were heard of.

Statesman, how short-sighted—Cupid, how blind!

THE following is the most me ancholy expose we have ever seen; it is so much in the style of the late most respectable Mrs. BARBAULD, whose poem beginning "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man"! is so familiar to the nurseries of the empire, that we could

almost have fanced she had risen from her grave to assist the Premier mais composition:-

The Piemier in his composition:—

May 31, 1834.

Draft Lorb Errangeron—I received yesterday evening your very kind note, accompanying the letter which had been written under the impression that I had determined to retire from the situation which I now hold.

Whither I regard the expressions contained in the letter itself, or the number and respectability of the signatures, I cannot help feeling this to be one of the most gratifying testimonials of confidence and good opinion ever received by any public man.

It imposes on me the duty of making every personal sacrifice that can be required of me, and which can be useful for the support of the principles on which the present Administration was formed. But I will not conceal from you, that declining strength makes it extremely doubtful whether I shall be found equal to the task which is thus imposed upon me.

If my endeavours to supply the places of those whose services the country has been so unfortunately deprived, prove successful, it is only by the support of honourable and independent men, in conducting the Government or safe and moderate principles, that I can hope to get through the difficulties which are before me.

Founded on the principles of Reform, the present Administration must necessarily look to the correction of all proved abuses. But, in pursuing a course of salutary improvement, I feel it indispensible that we shall be allowed to praceed with deliberation and caution; and, above all, that we should not be urged by a constant and active pressure from without to the adoption of any measures the necessity of which has not been fully proved, and which are not strictly regulated by a curreful attention to the settled institutions of the country, both in Church and Stete.

On no other principle can this or any other Administration be conducted with advantage or safety.

I am, &c. GREY.

Conceive this, having been written after four members of the Cabinet had retried, because a measure was to be carried which was not "strictly regulated by a careful at

State."

Conceive, after this letter—which, mark! was written after the King's noble ind constitutional reply to the Bishops—that Lord Althorp should move a previous question upon Mr. Ward's Resclutions; and that four Cabinet Ministers should have resigned, because they could not conscientiously agree to the measures suggested or supported by the remaining Ministers, of whom Lord Althorp was one. Conceive all this, we say, and then imagine the following declaration to have been made by Lord Althorp, in the House of Commons, within three lays of moving the previous question.

The report of the speeches which follow, is, we believe, nearly rerbatim correct:—
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PETITION.

mons, within three lays of moving the previous question.

The report of the speeches which follow, is, we believe, nearly verbatim correct:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIHE PETITION.

Lord Althour consent to any dissolution of the union of Church and State, and hore testimony to the great respectability of the persons signing the Petition.

Mr. Carwingar apported the Petition, which was signed by Whig and Tory. Wailst he was happy to hear the sentiments of his Noble Colleague, he must observe, that the Petitioners used these remarkable words, a That they trusted no measures would be taken directly or indirectly, to dissolve the connexion between Church and State. This sentiment, in his opinion, in which the Noble Lord concurred, was at variance with the act of the Government in supporting the Bill before the House for allowing Dissouters to have the privileges of the two Universities—a measure which would certainly, if carried, undermine the very foundation of the Church.

Lord Mittors concurred in the prayer of the Petition. He should be ready to grant to the Dissenters their fall claims, even to their admission to the Universities, but would not consent to a separation of Church and State.

Lord Mittors concurred in the prayer of the Petition, and bote his testimony of the great respectability of the Meeting at which it had been carried.

Sir Henry Hamstor was glad to hear the Noble Lord, the Characterion of the Evenegera, make his declaration to support the Church and State, but in concurring as the Noble Lord and done in the prayer of the Petition, he (Sir H. Hamstors) should be very curious to know, or the occasion of the Irish Tithe Bill being before the House, how the Noble Lord and remark his assertion that he would preserve the connection between Church and State, and, as the Petition prayed, take no step, directly or indirectly, to subvect it, whilst the Noble Lord would be weight again informed the House that the Government and issued a Commission, in the opinion of covery person connect which existed between the

and State.

Mr. Lernov and Mr. Finn followed, and after a few observations,
Lord Althore stated, in reply to Sir H. Handing, that when
the fitting opportunity should arrive, he hoped he should be able to
reconcile his word with his actions.

the fitting opportunity should arrive, he hoped he should be able to reconcile his word with his actions.

We again ask our readers how such facts and such conduct are to be reconciled?—Four Cabinet Ministers resign, because they will not endure the appropriation of Church recenues to secular purposes, and Lord Althorn, rid of these colleagues, grants a Commission to inquire into the state of the Irish Church, with the ultimate avowed intention of appropriating to other purposes of the State whatever surplus the Commissioners may consider the Church can spare; and having done this with the concurrence, of course, of the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister writes a letter, intended for the public eye, declaring his firm adhesion to the settled institutions of the country in Church and State, and Lord Althorn, in the House of Commons, declares that he never will consent to any dissolution of the union of Church and State.

If these Ministers are sincere, why was the Cabinet broken up? As Sir Robert Peel said the other night in the House of Commons, "we have not the slightest confidence in them," and firmly believe that this change of tone is attributable to the constitutional conduct of the Soverretten in them," and firmly believe that this change of tone is attributable to the constitutional conduct of the Soverretten in them, after their language.

On Friday, Lord Grey, in the House of Lords, in answer to a question from the Duke of NewCastles, and with

as after their language.

On Friday, Lord Grey, in the House of Lords, in answer to a question from the Duke of Newcastle, and with reference to the King's reply to the Prelates, declared that no attempt would ever be made by the present—or indeed any other Ministry—to force the King's conscience. His Lordship added, "If such attempt were made, the Minister who made it would forthwith case to be Minister any longer."

This Lord Grey said—and, of course, we are bound to believe him. At the time when his Lordship, unfortunately for the country, was in office before, and when, fortunately for the country, he was very shortly afterwards out of office, such an attempt was made upon George the Third, and—as his Lordship well recollects—"Ministers forthwith ceased to be Ministers." It is, we repeat, to this lesson learnt, and the resolution of his present Majsery to emulate the firmness of his Illustrious Father, we attribute the new tone and re-invigorated protestations of the Noble Earl; but in his zeal he appears to us to have shewn an extraordinary want of caution—His Lordship is reported to have told the Duke of

Newcastle, that if his Grace disapproved of the conduct of Ministers, his course would be to move an address to his MAJESTY to remove them.

MAJESTY to remove them.

If the Duke of NEWCASTLE did move such an address,
Lord GREY knows what the inevitable result would be. How.
ever, his Lordship may feel that "his declining strength,"
bodily as well as political, would render such "a consummation devoutly to be wished." We begin to think the time is
come when his Lordship ought to be relieved.

WE are glad to find that Lord SLIGO has arrived safe, and in high preservation, at Jamaica. Two or three steam-loats were getting ready, in order to convey his Excellency round the Island on a "tour."

His EXCELLENCY had issued a Proclamation to the inha-

bitants, which had produced a very salutary effect. As it contains some peculiarly interesting information, we take leave to subjoin it:—

By his Excellencythe Most Noble Howe Peren, Marquess of Stope, Knight of the Most Blustrions Order of St. Patrick, and Member of his Majeary's Most Honourable Privy Council in England and Ireland, Captain of Jennand Gent to the Interfedence of this his maje in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same;—
"Wheras it has plensed his Most Gracious Majeary to select motivity or the property of the provention of the provention of the same;—
"Wheras it has plensed his Most Gracious Majeary to select motivative of the provention of the community it affords me the highest gratification be enabled, immediately on my arrival, to announce the satisfaction of his Majeary's Government of the continuous of his provention of the community it affords me the highest gratification be enabled, immediately on my arrival, to announce the satisfaction of his Majeary's Government of the community it affords me colony to its share of compensation is now rendered indefensible.

"I doe onlinently rely that the readiness extinced by his Majeary's Government to give effect to the praiseworthy and judicious measures of the Legislature for the establishment of a social system, absolved for ever from the reproach of slavery, will stimulate their industry and the by their zonl in the discharge of the duties regard from them in the probationary state necessary, previous to their entire and final enfranchisement, they will evince that gratitized from them in the probationary state necessary, previous to their entire and final enfranchisement, they will evince that gratitized from them in the probationary state necessary, previous to the first his proposition of the state of the

ANOTHER STRIKE.—There was a general strike of all—the London Clocks, last Thursday, and it still continues with an mitigated determination. A very slight difference exist amongst them as to hours, and it is therefore generally be amongst them as to hours, and it is therefore generally be invented that things must come to a wind-up before the end of the week. This, however, we suspect, will only give new vigour to their revolutionary movements, since it is quite evident that there is no want of hands.

"Thereps nothing like the strike the strike of all—the London London."

uent that there is no want of hands.

"THERE'S nothing like legislating, say the Members of the new-fangled Parliament. They legislate about Sunday boatenew-fangled Parliament. They legislate about Sunday boatenew-fangled Parliament. They legislate would be not sunday boateney for the place of the legislate about paper. They legislate about paper of the place of the legislate about DRINKING!

Mr. BUCKINGHAM has moved for, and obtained, in spite of the Minister, a Committee to inquire into the causes of the increase of drunkenness. The foolish fellow in the Farce, when he is asked "Why the bells are ringing?" answers, when he is asked "Why the bells are ringing?" answers, with a grin—"Why, because they do pull the ropes, we presume the report of this most useful Committee will be of

a somewhat similar character—" Drunkenness increase the people do drink more than they did." And

then?
These liberals insist upon it that a Government has no

These liberals insist upon it that a Government has no right to interfere with a man's private feelings. Mr. Granles Grant says, that a man's being a Jew is not to hinder him from sitting in a Christian Parliament. We should like to hear Mr. Charles Grant's opinion upon this legislative interference with a man's private drinking. Lord Brougham has so recently put upon record his objection to Lord Wynford's Sabbath Bill, because it srowedly goes to check drunkenness, that we need not seek forther to know his Lordship's sentiments upon this point. Why, or wherefore, does Parliament propose to interfere with the quantity which any man chooses to swallow for his own pleasure or gratification?

We shall shortly have a Committee to regulate the use of suff, who will perhaps report upon the necessity of limiting Englishmen in the number of times they may be permitted to blow their noses—our meals may be restricted by another committee—and our recreations regulated by a third. It is idiculous beyond belief; but with a ricketty Ministry like ears, who have not the power to check the absurdities of their doubtful friends, such things must of course be submitted to.

their doubtful frencs, such things must of course to such mitted to. The following is a list of the Commmittee:—Mr. Buckingham, Lord Althorp, Sir R. Bateson, Mr. Sinclair, Colonel Williams, Mr. A. Bariug, Sir G. Strickland, Mr. E. Temant, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Howard, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Halford, Admiral Fleming, Mr. Gaskell, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Finn, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Sergeant Lefroy, Mr. Ewing, Lord Sandon, Mr. M. Philips, Sir C. Burrell, Mr. A Johnston, Mr. J. Fenton, Mr. H. Dær, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. Pease, Mr. Marsland, Mr. Lester, Mr. Baines, and Mr. Cayley. With power to send for persons, papers, records, bottles, glasses, pipes, cigars, and derilled biscuits.

persons, papers, records, bottles, glasses, pipes, cigars, and derilled biscuits.

We are at length blessed with an united Cabinet: so says Lord Althorp, so says Lord Palmerston, so says Edward Educe, so says Charles Grant, so says Spring Rice. Stays Johnny Russell. And what is the holy bond of mice?—the destruction of the Irish Branch of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the confiscation of so much of its property, as O'Connell and his man Friday, (the Member for St. Alban's) shall, in their wisdom, deem expedient to be spared for purposes of public utility. The mer half-fielded Administration have avowedly adopted Mr. Ward's principle: but, shrinking from the consequences of its express recognition by Parliament, and anxious to draw into their net as many fish as possible, and of all genera and species, they give to friends and foes an opportunity, of which a hundred and twenty undisguised destructives declined to stall themselves, of veiling their opinions under the cover of the preious question, and thus apparently swelling the number of themiasterial forces. As a buit to the hungry fish which are leaping at every fly that rests upon the disturbed waters, they an nounce that they have prevailed upon their Royal Muster to seal a Commission for the purpose, so far as the power of the Crown and Parliament can effect it, of preventing the spread of Protestails in Ireland. The state will tolerate and protect the existing Protestant population, who shall be permitted the free exercise of their religion, and the enjoyment of a portion of their property, commensurate with what the great Agitator shall deem to their spiritual wants for the time being.

That the Commissioners appointed under this Commission will ever cross the Channel, we will not believe. That if they was the commission of the undrophy, priest-ridden freland, they will be followed by a rival set of Commissioners, appointed by the surper of sovereignty in that country, to check their movements and insure the complete execution of their un

Hear EDMUND BURKE :-

"When once the Commonwealth has established the estates of the Church as property, it can, consistently, hear nothing of the more or the less. Too much and too little are treason against pro-perty. What are Perty. What evil can arise from the quantity in any hand, while the ment of the property to prevent every species of almos, and kenever included to the purposes of in the property, to prevent every species of almos, and whenever includy deviates, to give to it a direction agreeable to the purposes of is institution.

"In England, most of us conceive that it is envy and malignity in England, most of us conceive that it is envy and managers, lowered those who are often the beginning of their own fortune, and had a love of the self-denial and mortification of the ancient Church, that makes some look askance at the distinctions, honours, and re-The three regions and the distinctions, honours, and reremes which, taken from no person, are set apart for virtue. The curs
of the people of England are distinguishing. They hear these men speak
band. Their tongue betrays them. Their language is the patois of
fand, in the cant and gibberish of hypocrisy. — We shall believe
those Reformers to be honest enthusiasts, not as now we think them,
clean and deconitions. where the formers to be honest cuthus lasts, not as now we unak mem, death and deceivers, when we see them throwing their own goods in common, and submitting their own persons to the austere discipline of the early Church."

sistences, when we see them throwing the austere disciplined of the early Church."

We last week made a few observations upon the peculiar class which Sir EDWARD SUGDEN has upon the support of the town of Cambridge. We extract from our excellent contemporary, the Cambridge Chronicle, the following remarks which appeared in that paper on Friday, and we do easily entreat the electors to consider the importance of the stake at issue between them and a subverting and innormaling of the contemporary. The contemporary and the stake at issue between them and a subverting and innormaling of the good cause than Sir EDWARD SUGDEN; if an inferior man solicited their suffrages, it would be a dutywhich they owed themselves and their country to support him against a Minister, who has taken Cabinet Office a 4 government which had been previously broken up, because some of its members would not go the lengths shared the composition of the contemporary of the contemporary of the Cambridge Chronicle suys—

Sanst the Church and the Universities which those who shape his friends with the most sanguine hopes of success. Still a limps his friends with the most sanguine hopes of success. Still a limps his to spare, exertions; and we are confident that no "The importance of this election is well understood by all parties. The office, to keep the proposes, Mir. Stanker, a question of principle. The office, to keep the proposes, Mir. Stanker, we discuss the regarded as become vacant for this sole reason, and of the revenues of the Established Church and appropriate them because which are the very reverse of those on which Mr.

STANLEY has acted so nobly. Mr. Rice made no secret of avowing this in the House of Commons, although, in his addresses to the electors here, he preserved a prudent sileuce upon this point. It now remnins to be seen whether the electors of Cambridge will uphold such opinions. No one must think that the matter in dispute does not concern himself.

"The immediate question is, whether Church property in Ireland shall be taken for other than ecclesinstical purposes: the ultimate question is, whether the tenure of all property is to be musettled. For we have it on authority, which the adherents of the present Government will not deux, the authority of Lord Brougham, that the property of the Church is held under as good a title as that of any property whatever.

ment will not deny, the automics of the period of the Church is held under as good a title as that of any property whatever.

"I will be remembered, that this important question was not brought prominently forward at the last election. The principles, indeed, accowed by the Government at that time, were such as to such a length; but among the electors, who then voted for Mr. S. Rieg, there were many who did not consider that, in supporting him then, they were pledged to support him under circumstances like the present. Such electors will doubtless now act according to their deliberate opinions: and many of them, by now supporting Sir Edward Stones, will prove that they are opposed to reckless innovation, and prepared to stand by their patriotic and high-minded King, in maintaining the integrity of the Established Church.

"In so doing, it is well understood they will inflict, no irreparable injury upon Mr. Rice, as Lord Fitzwilliam has kindly offered to use his influence in securing his return for Peterborough."

THE CABINET MINISTER.

What wonderful objects man sees, To astonish his eyes in each hemisphere Birds in air, Beasts on earth, Fish in seas, And myriads of Stars in their gemmy sphere: But no birds, nor no beasts, that there be, Nor fish which in seas make a finny stir, Can astound us so much, as to see
Nep Ellice a Cabinet Minister.

In the City a dealer in pitch. Soap, rosin, tar, pickles, and turpentine, He endeavoured long time to get rich, By ways, some direct, and some serpentine. With loans, and debentures, and bonds, He made all the shareholders' guineas stir, Who behold !-what a balm for their wounds-NED ELLICE A CABINET MINISTER.

In sugar and "niggers" he's great, And certainly never a man had a Snugger and cheaper estate, Than his little grants out in Canada. He has voyaged in different climes,

Has travelled from Varna to Finisterre— (For further details, see the Times)
He now, is a Cabinet Minister.

But why no new place has he got. No rise in his move to the Cabinet?
Had he chosen one, Garr would have not
Been over punctilious in "grabbing" it:
For this, there are reasons, no doubt— In election affairs e'en the keenest err. A contest might just throw him out, When just in—as a Cabinet Minister.

In a bakehouse sometimes one has seen A baker the heat of his oven try; As operation and the story of the Association of the Just feeling his way as to Coventry.
The result has induced a retreat—
Says he, "None from office but ninnies stir—
"The Cabinet vacates no seat,
"Pil ONLY be—Cabinet Minister."

ONLY—See him installed at the Board With Browgham, who at present our Solon is, Grey, Lussbowne, The Hy-flapping Lord, And the yet unreturned of the Colonies. What delight and surprise fill his soul, As he looks to his dexter and sinister—
The Bear's at the top of his Pole,
And Ellice a Cabinet Minister.

WE are sorry to find that our excellent contemporary the Standard has been misled into making some observations upon the following ridiculous paragraph, which appeared in a paper called the Leeds Mercury:—
"Ma. Ward.—Henry George Ward, Esq., the Member for St. Alban's, who made the motion concerning the appropriation of the Irish Church Revenues on Tuesday, is the only son of Rodrag formerly a Lord of the Admirally, Clerk of the Ordmanee, and Auditor of the Civil List; he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to acknowledge the Mexican Republic, and he has published an account of his travels in Mexico. In politics he is a moderate Reformer."
The Mr. Ward, the ostensible mover of the resolutions in question, is undoubtedly the son of Robert Plumper Ward, Esq., author of Tremaine and De Vere—who, and not his son, was formerly a Lord of the Admiralty, Clerk of the Ordnance, and Auditor of the Civil List, at different periods of his life. Mr. George Henry Ward was sent out as Minister to Mexico, where his father never happened to be; and when he returned from Mexico, the Government did not consider that he had shewn sufficient ability or discretion to continue in their diplomatic service. Hence Mr. Ward's change in politics.

Mr. Robert Plumer Ward bas never changed: his pring-

Mr. Robert Plumer Ward has never changed; his principles, which are those of all his family (except his son), are, as they ever were, constitutionally loyal, and truly Conservative; and, although we do not know the fact from authority, we have reason to believe that his feelings of regret at the political apostacy of Mr. George Henry Ward are not very dissimilar in extent and character to those which so deeply pained a near and noble connexion of his under similar circumstances; the difference, however, being that, in the case to which we allude, the son had never held office under his father's friends and colleagues.

While we are on the subject, we may as well add, that Mr. George Henry Ward, his not the Mr. George Henry Ward, of Northwood Park, who obtained so signal a triumph over Lord Durham at the last Winchester Assizes—he is the cousin of that gentleman. Mr. ROBERT PLUMER WARD has never changed: his prin-

of that gentleman.

DECLARATION OF THE LAITY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

WALES.—THE ARCHOISTOF OF CANTERBURY.
WE have frequently called the attention of our readers to
the Declaration of the Laity of the Church of England, which
was issued by a Central Committee sitting in London, and
offered for general acceptance at a time when various measures,

deeply affecting the interests of the Church, were likely to be brought under discussion in Parliament. It is with pride and exultation that we are enabled to state that the amount of signatures already received exceeds 230,000; and when it is considered that this unparalleled record of attachment to our venerable Church is exclusive of numerous addresses and petitions from many important places, such as Newcastle, Hull, York, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Leeds, Whitby, Macclesfield, Derby, Coventry, Chelmsford, Cheltenham, Hastings, and other towns and districts where separate and independent modes of expressing similar feelings were preferred, the result will, we are sure, be hailed with sincere pleasure, and prove a source of comfort and delight to the friends of national religion every where at the present eventful crisis. We proceed, without further comment, which would be superfluous, to a detail of facts, and to lay before the public a statement which will speak for itself:—

The following Address, signed by all the Members of the Com-

The following Address, signed by all the Members of the Committee, as being able from the evidence before them, to speak with confidence to the facts, was presented by Colonel Clitterenov and T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., M.P. for the University of Oxford, accompanied by a Deputation, at the Levée on Tuesday, the 27th of May, and most graciously received :-

May, and most graciously received:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty's dutiful subjects, beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty with the profoundest feelings of affection and lay in the majesty with the profoundest feelings of affection and lay in the majesty has cell person and throne, and, as lay members of the Claurch of England, to offer to your Majesty the expression of our firm attachment to her pure faith and worship, and, her apostolic form of government.

"We further find ourselves called upon, by the events which are daily passing around us, to declare our firm conviction that the consecration of the State by the public maintenance of the Christian religion is the first and paramount duty of a Christian King and people; and that the Church established in these realms, by carrying its sacred and beneficial influences through all orders and degrees, and into every corner of the land, has for many nges been the great and distinguishing blessing of this country, and not less the means, under Divine Providence, of national prosperity, than of individual-plety.

and distinguishing blessing of this country, and not less the means, under Divine Providence, of national prosperity, than of individual piety.

In the preservation, therefore, of this our National Church in the integrity of her rights and privileges, and in her alliance with the State, we feel that we have an interest the most direct and real, and we accordingly axow our firm determination to do all that in us lies, in our several stations, to uphold, unimpaired in its security and efficiency, that Establishment which we have received as the richest-legacy of our forefathers, and desire to hand down as the best inheritance of our posterity.

"We avow these sentiments with the greater confidence from a conviction that they are widely and deeply rooted in the hearts of your Majesty's subjects,—a conviction confirmed by the fact that, independently of many other unquestionable demonstrations, the same declaration which we now humbly make has been most extensively adopted throughout England and Wales, having already received actual signatures of upwards of 20,000 of your Majesty's lay subjects, for the most part substantial householders and heads of families, and all of them persons of mature age.

"That your Majesty may long continue to watch over and protect that Church, of which your Majesty and your Royal predecessors have so long been the 'nursing fathers,' is the earnest prayer of your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects," ke.

Having thus conveyed to the foot of the Throne the sentiments of those who have signed the Declaration, and the fact of those sentiments being so widely spread, the Committee proceeded to congratulate his Grace to Archbishop of Cayreantery upon this unparalleled demonstration of affection for the National Church on the part of the Laity, and to crave permission of his Grace to deposit the proofs of this feeling in his Grace's almads, with a view to the preservation of so invaluable a record among the Archives of Lambeth.

A numerous deputation from the Central Committee, accompa

Lambeth.

A numerous deputation from the Central Committee, accompanied by Colonel CLITHEROW, T. G. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Eq., M.P. for the University of Oxford, and JOSH. KING, Esq., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, accordingly, on Tuesday, the 3d of June, waited upon his Grace at his Palace of Lambeth, with the following Address:

Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, accordingly, on Tuesday, the 3d of June, waited upon his Grace at his Palace of Lambeth, with the following Address:—

"To the Most Rev. William, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan.

"We, the undersigned, having been graciously permitted to lay at the foot of the Throne our expression of the devoted attachment of the Laity of the Church of England to her pure faith and worship, and her Apostolic form of Government, conlineed by the signatures of upwards of 230,000 male persons of mature age, are desirous to approach your Grace with our congratulations on this unparalleled demonstration of affection to the National Church, affording, as it does, the strongest evidence that the Laity of the Church of England feel, in her maintenance, an interest, no less real, and no less direct, than her immediate Ministers.

"In craving permission of your Grace to deposit the proofs of this feeling among the archives of Hambeth, to be there preserved with the other evidences of attachment to the Charch on the part of the Clergy and Laity already in your Grace to deposit the proofs of with the other evidences of attachment to the Charch on the part of the Clergy and Laity already in your Grace's hands, we gladly avail ourselves of the present occasion to assure your Grace of our hearty concurrence in those sentiments of veneration and affection for your Grace's not many quarters, and which, we feel assured, are entertained by every friend of the National Church.

"That your Grace may long be preserved, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to that Church of which you are so distinguished a support and ornament, and may enjoy every carthly happiness, is the fervent page of your Grace's dutiful servants."

Divine Providence, to that Church of which you are so distinguished a support and ornament, and may enjoy every earthly happiness, is the fervent prayer of your Grace's dutiful servants."

(Signed by the same parties.)

The Committee had the high satisfaction of receiving from his Grace the following answer:—

"Gentlemen—I receive your assurances of respect and kindnesstowards me, and of veneration for the office in which it huth pleased the Almighty to place me, with more thun ordinary satisfaction; and I request you to accept my grateful acknowledgments of your zeal in the cause of the Established Church, at a time when, in England and Irednet, and in all our Colonial possessions, it stands so much in need of defence against the machinations of enemies avowedly intent on its destruction.

"Amidst the perils which are multiplying around ps, the Clergy will derive the greatest encouragement to persevering exertion from these public professions of your devoted adherence to the Church, and your implied approbation of the character and conduct of its Ministers. While such are the sentiments of the wisest and best among our fellow-countrymen, we may look forward with hope, and, whatever may be the event of the hostility with which we are threatened, we shall find consolation in their sympathy, and in the consciousness of not being altogether unworthy of it.

"With great pleasure I take on me the custody of these important documents. They will be deposited among the archives of Lambeth, and will there be preserved as authentic menorials of your filiad reverence for the National Church, your attachment to her polity, her faith, and her formularies, and your deep sense of the blessings which, through the mercy of God, in our Lord Jesus Christ, are diffused, by her agency, through the whole of our social system."

We find the following in Thursday's Standard—we conclude it is merely copied from some morning paper into that excellent journal:—

"Quern's-square.—The Gambler's Fate.—A gentleman of great respectability, an

some friend introduced him to Crockford's hell in St. James'sstreet, where, in one or two nights, he lost the whole of his fortune
which he had amassed in the service of his country, and was reduced
to beggary. He now has a lodging at a public-house very near to
thisoffice, and with the assistance of some friends who knew him in
former days, he manages to drag out a miserable existence.

"The delendant, in reply to the charge, said that he had been
spending the evening with some old brother officers, and he found
himself locked out at his lodgings.

"The Magistrate fined him 5s., which being unable to pay, he was
locked up."

himself locked out at his lodgings.
"The Magistrate fined him 5s., which being unable to pay, he was locked up."
Upon this paragraph we really feel it necessary to make some observations, in order to disabuse the public mind, and vindicate from an extremely coarse aspersion, not only the proprietor of one of the leading Clubs in the metropolis, but the numerous distinguished and respectable individuals who form the body of its members.
CROCKPORD'S Club is, in every respect, the same as the other first-rate societies of a similar nature, its striking distinction being, that it is the best. That in the evenings there is play there, is most true; but so there is at BROOKES's—so there is at the TRAVELLERS'—so there is at ARTHUR'S—and so there would be at WHITE'S, if anybody went there in the evening. To call CROCKFORD'S a "hell," is therefore either a proof of ignorance or injustice; and we cannot, after using a word
"Unfit for ears polite,"

either a proof of ignorance or injustice; and we cannot, after using a word

"Unfit for ears polite,"
avoid mentioning to those persons who innocently believe that gambling houses are so designated on account of the horrors transacted in them, that the name of Hell has devolved upon such places, not for their sins, but from no less a place than the Palace of St. James's, where, in a room so designated, the King of ENGLAND annually on Twelfth-night played hazard in public—a custom continued uniformly until the early part of the reign of King GEORGE the THIRD.

This public display was made under the surveillance of the "Groom-porter;" and, as the places where hazard is played are still called hells, so the man who calls the odds (at the English game) is still called the groom-porter.

So much for the words—now for the facts: No friend could have introduced the ci-devant Major, to CROCKFORD'S, because all persons belonging to that Club undergo the ordeal of a ballot. This statement is therefore something like Mr. ALLEY'S indignant declaration, that "he had not been into CROCKFORD'S having existed much more than half that time. Besides, why the inaputation upon CROCKFORD's, even if the Major could have been there? If he had not been lucky enough to get into so good a Club bewould have lost his money—if he were destined to less the inspect there was the resulter page. Major could have been there? If he had not been lucky enough to get into so good a Club he would have lost his money—if he were destined to lose it—in some other place. A gentleman old enough to have been Aid-du-Camp to Lord LAKE is not likely to be seduced into losing his fortune in a couple of nights by seeing a party play hazard—the taste must have been in him, and it is too hard, not only to run down a Society for the sake of making a case, but to circulate a statement which most unquestionably contains an inference that he lost this fortune unfairly.

A PLEA FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF CORN LAWS.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—In my last letter I endeavoured to point out the evils likely to arise from the abolition of the Corn Laws. I treated likely to arise from the abolition of the Corn Laws. I treated the question as one of justice, alluding more to its probable effects on separate classes and individuals, than to its general effects upon the State. There are, however, some probable effects which partake of the nature of both evils, being both peculiar and general. One of these, is the destruction of the body of our agricultural peasantry, to procure no other object than an accession of wealth. GOLDSMITH'S lines on this subject here here agree untited but they cannot be to often

body of our agricultural peasantry, to procure no other object than an accession of wealth. Goldbantrh's lines on this subject have been often quoted, but they cannot be too often called to mind:—

"Ill fares the land to hast'ning ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay; Princes and lords may flourish or may fade—A breath can make them, as a breath has made; But a body peasantry, their country's pride.

In that text book of political economists, the Corn Law Catechism, this subject is treated with levity and contempt. They tell us that "a bold peasantry" and "country gentlemen" are very good things, so long as we have not to pay for them, and they cost nothing. I know not what may be the feelings of the author of that work, or how far he may partake of the national feelings and prejudices, but certain I am that when he thus boldly ridicules the classes which are the ornaments of England, he shews he is a true political economist, and determined, with his friend Mr. Senton, "to disregard the happiness of the people." The accumulation of national wealth may be a very excellent thing, so long as it can be done consistently with the preservation of the national strength of character and peculiarity of feeling. If wealth is to be the sche object to be gained, we need only appeal to history to find what will be the consequence—the destruction of liberty and constitutional freedom. Mr. WNDHAM once said in the House of Commons—" Perish Commerce, live the Constitution;" and fostering, as the latter does, the spirit of independence in the English people, we should feel inclined to agree with him. Nothing, indeed, can be more pitiful than the manner in which political economists generally endeavour to conceal the ultimate effects of their theories. They attempt to conceal their object by advocating schemes for extending the liberty of the subject, the freedom of the previse and democratic institutions. Whatever their motives may be, certain it is, that no measures are more calculated to assist them in their as

on property, than those for giving the people a greater voice in the government of the nation.

Many evils may exist in a State which it is not justifiable to attempt to remedy. The question is, not only does the evil exist, but also, is not the proposed remedy a greater evil? In the case of the Corn Laws, many of the best authorities assert, that not only are they not evils, but that they confer positive benefit on thousands. But, granting them to be partial evils,—admitting that the economists are right in asserting that the English gentlemen have conspired to injure the country, will any man, who candidly inquires into the question, be bold enough to assert that the evils and risk attendant upon a change, are not of the most alarming and important nature?

The proposed benefit is entirely speculative, and many persons, totally unconnected with either party, add their testimony that it is completely ideal. It cannot be, and is not, denied that the primary effect of a change is, that a large quantity of landed property is thrown out of cultivation: the landlord reduces his rents; he finds that foreign grain is better than English; he sees it preferred; he is compelled to reduce his rents still lower; the farmer then cultivates potatoes, and as these take much less labour to raise than the corn, it naturally follows that a large proportion of the agricultural la-

hourers—that class from which our heroic soldiery and gallant seamen are drawn—are thrown out of employment: they are consequently unable to purchase the donestic manufactures (clothing, &c.) which they before used; and this throws out of employment also that quantity of labour required to produce this quantity of rejected manufactures. These agricultural labourers, thus deprived of work, enter the market to compete with other labour in the manufacturing districts. Admitting that they are successful there in obtaining employment, what is the effect of all this change—what is the immense benefit gained from the daring volation of the rights of property, and of the faith upon which that property was purchased? Some thousand more hapless beings are confined in loathsome factories, to toil for a pittance barely sufficient to keep life within them—to sucrifice their beings are confined in loathsome factories, to toil for a pittance barely sufficient to keep life within them—to sacrifice their health, to demoralize their children—and all to put some greater quantity of wealth into the pockets of unrelenting mill-owners! Oh! for the humanity of the political economists!—where is their "greatest happiness for the greatest number," when the Utopian idea of happiness existing in their distorted imagination amounts to nought but wealthy manufacturers and an enslaved and demoralized nation?

I have admitted for the sake of argument, that the unexpending the sake of argument is the property of the sake of argument.

I have admitted, for the sake of argument, that the unem-ployed labourers are enabled to procure employment; I do not think that such would be the case. The hope of an in-creased consumption of manufactures is in Poland and Prussia, ployed labourers are enabled to procure employment; I do not think that such would be the case. The hope of an increased consumption of manufactures is in Poland and Prussia, the countries from whence the greater portion of the wheat would come. These countries (particularly the latter) are daily increasing in knowledge of the arts by which industry in England is rewarded; and, not exactly comprehending the benefits of free trade, might refuse to admit, free of duty, foreign manufactures. The political economists, always extremely liberal in these things, would give them a few years' trial. Imagine they continue obstinate; or suppose circumstances intervene which induce them to act on the restrictive system, either from internal dissensions, or the threat of external aggression, as in the time of Buoxaparate—what is the consequence? Not only are the English people unable to enforce their rights, and insist on reciprocity, but from the destruction of the class from which their soldiers and seamen were obtained, they are unable to go to war; and even if this difficulty is got over, still they are dependent upon those nations for their food, and are consequently "bound over to keep the peace." We should, I am sure, not be disinclined to peace, and are no enemies to tranquillity. Happy indeed will that time be when men shall endeavour to convince by reason, and not coerce by force; but until that Utopian period arrives, it is rather hard that the English people should be the only ones unable to vindicate their rights, if the attempt be made to assail them.

The advocates of the abolition of the corn duties should be particularly careful to examine into this question,—Will the supply of corn be certain and secure? I answer, No! Periods may arrive, as they before have happened, when the centionental nations have been as badly off for bread as the English. Mr. BARING and Mr. JACOB state that, not many mounts ago, the price of corn in Germany was \$2s., while in England the price was only 72s.; then, I would most seriou

nations—circumstances which no wisdom can controll, prudence guide.

In my next letter I will endeavour to pursue the subjection particularly with reference to Ireland. I am, S your obedient servant,

CARUS DALTON.

• The evidence upon the factory system is here alluded to; an account of it is given in the April Number (1833) of Blackwood. The details are shocking.

Captain Pigorr, of the Barham, who has been under trial by a Court Martial at Sheerness for upwards of three weeks, has been acquitted upon all the charges. The 8th charge was partly proceed, but adjudged frivolous. The 12th charge was found to be malicious and scandalous. Sir Richard King complimented the Capitain on returning him his sword, and he was congratulated by his friends.

The Parliamentary Committee of Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY'S friends, which is now sitting, have enforced their prohibition of the publica-tion of any part of the evidence.

Mr. Hume has returned to London from Cheltenham, and has spoken in the House of Commons. He is much better in bodily health than we expected to see him.

Samuel Jones, Esq., who had been removed from some office under Government, upon a pension, shot himself on Wednesday at Learnington. Verdict—Insanity. Two young women, maid servants of a Mr. Noves, at Hammersmith, drowned themselves in the River Thames on Tuesday-the evidence exhibited a striking proof of the power of friendship and sympathy on the part of one, for the unhap piness of the other. The verdict was feto de se on each body.

A Mr. Comyn, a gentleman of fortune, who was living at the Bath Hotel in Piccadilly, was killed, on Friday se'nnight, by being thrown out of a hack cabriolet. The infamous state of these vehicles, the ferocious violence of their drivers, and the equally shameful conduct of the omnibus people, call for some strong legislative enactment; and if Mr. Buckingham, or any other gentleman who fancies it a fine thing to legislate, would turn his thoughts to the murderous muisances with which all the great thoroughfares abound, instead of gaging the stomachs of the lower orders, to know how much gin they consume, we think they would deserve better of the country.

It has been reported that his Majesty has rescinded his commend that the rank of Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and Rear-Admiral should be conferred upon Lord Yarborough, Lord Bellast, and Lord VERNON. We are not certain upon this point—but we have heard that his MAJESTY has appointed Lord DURHAM a Yellow Admiral.

On Friday, Heabert Townshend Bower Esq., Henry Spencer Cooper Esq., and William Ballantine Esq., were called to the degree of Barrister at Law by the Honourable Society of the Inner

Mr. Batson, the winner of the Derby, gave Connolly, who jockied Mr. Barson, the winner of the Derby, gave Connolly, who jockies Plenipotentiary, the winner, three hundred pounds. Connolly had laid his own money against the favourite, and yet won the race by his extraordinary good riding. His conduct has excited so much approbation, that it is said, he has received upwards of a thousand pounds from different noblemen and gentlemen connected with the

It is unfortunate that Ascot races and the Oxford Installation should occur in the same week. Many persons accustomed to the

former will, of coarse, give up the sports of the Heath for the map splendid ceremony of the University.

Thursday being the Trinity Term Grand Day, the Dining Hall of the Middle Temple presented an unusually crowded appearance; all the tables, including that allotted to the Benchers, being filled. Among the Benchers were the Earl of Elbon, Lord Winfors, Mr. Among the Benchers were the Earl of LLDON, LOTA WYNFORS, Mr. Justice BOSANGUET, and several other the tinguished members of the Bar. During dinner, according to the usual custom on Grand Days, "the health of the King?" was proposed from the bench table, and received, if not with applause (that being contrary to etiquette), at all events with bumper glasses. It was generally expected throughout the Hall that the senior Be Mess would have proposed the health of Lord ELDON, whose presence in the Hall is at all times so justly appreciated by the student; but, whether through mistake or otherwise, the tosst was not prosed previous to grace being said. The students, however, determined not to lose the opportunity of testifying their respect for the Noble Earl, loudly and enthusiastically cheered him as he left the Hall, which compliment was returned, it is needless to say, with that courtesy and feeling for which its object is so eminently distinguished. Lord Wyndrond, also, was loudly cheered on leaving the Hall. being contrary to etiquette), at all events with bumper glass Hall.

The Haymarket Theatre opens to-morrow for the some dramatic novelties. We see by the bills that Ma. VANDS.
HOFF, a great favourite at Liverpool and Manchester, is to make his
appearance forthwith: those who have recently seen his performance say that he is, in some of John Kemble's characters, unrivalled. We

HIS MAJESTY'S DECLARATION .- In consequence of his MAJESTY's recent Declaration in support of the Established Clurch, a Petition to the King has been sent from the parish of St. Andrew the Great, in this town, expressive of the loyalty and attachment which the Petitioners bear towards his MAJESTY, deprecating any separation of the Church and State, and conveying the assurance that they are ready to submit to any sacrifices or make any efforts which may be required of them in order to support the integrity of our free instintions both in Church and State. The Petition has received the signatures of persons of very different political feelings, and of som highly respectable individuals who are not members of the Estab lished Church .- Cambridge Chronicle.

We are glad to be able to announce that in consequence of a rep tition of carnest representations on the part of the British Minister at Lisbon, Don Pedro has released Sir John Campbell on his parole. Without participating in the opinion of the gallant General, or deeming that anything could be done beyond the amicable inter-ference which has at length been successfully afforded, we feel great pleasure at the release of a veteran British officer from a the so truly disagreeable.—*Globe*.

The project for the alienation of Luxemburg, formed by the Co-gress of Ministers at Vienna, and sent to St. Petersburgh for the approval of the Russian Cabinet, had not arrived at the Hague when the last advices were transmitted. It may still be some days before it is sent from St. Petersburgh.

The works of CRABBE are in course of publication by Mr. MURRAY. Of the first volume, containing the Life, we gave a short notice a much longer one than we can afford this week is due to the succeeding volumes, which, besides containing much original matter, are so beautifully illustrated and so elegantly printed, that they richly deserve the patronage which we are glad to find the public is bestowing upon them.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Ge JONES, Esq., R.A., to the office of Librarian to the Royal Academy of Arts, in the room of T. STOTHARD, Esq., R.A., decensed.

The Moniteur announces that the ratifications of the Treaty concluded on the 22d of April, between the Courts of Paris, I Madrid, and Lisbon, were exchanged in London on the 31st of Morand that Louis Philippe's Government has just received the ratio fractions of the three other Courts. The Bayonne and Bordean Papers, which state Irun to be threatened by the approach of 80 Carlists, mention the report as current in the South, that a Fraderse in part to be supported by Carlists, mention the report as current in the South, that a Frena corps is about to be marched across the Pyrennees, and, according to the Messager and Constitutionned, Marshal Genams is gone in the direction. The Conrier Franceis affirms that large sums have been within the last ten days forwarded from Paris and Lyons to Da Miouen's head-quarters. The Grazette de France gives the name of sixty-four distinguished members of the Legitimate party who would have a change of basic sentence of the Assistance of the Assistance and the Assistance of the Conference of th who would have a chance of being returned, if the Southern and Western Royalists were to attend the apponching elections. Marshal Bournon has expressed his intention of returning shortly. to France with his family.

His Majesty's Declaration in favour of the Church has been printed and circulated extensively in various parts of the kingdom-

His Grace the Duke of Wellington and a party of distinguished friends proceed to Oxford to-morrow for the Installation and Muscal Festival.

restival.

We have to announce the death of Lord Wodenovse, which event took place at Hingham, Norfolk, on the 29th ult. His Lordship was in the 93d year of his age, having been horn in the year 1741, and created a Baron in 1797. His Lordship was the father of the House of Peers, and was of an ancient family; one of his ancestors was knighted by Henny the First in the year 1100. His Lordship was a Baronet at the time of his being created a Peer, and Recorder of Falmouth. Recorder of Falmouth.

MERVYN ARCHDALL, of Riversdale, Esq., has addressed the MERVYN ARCHDALL, of Riversdale, Esq., has addressed in electors of Fermanagh, for the honour of succeeding his under General Archball, in the county representation. He is a Conscrutive in his principles. General Archball was the oldest frist member in the House of Commons.

throughout the country not to charge any houses with the inhabited house duty from the 5th of April last.

nouse duty from the 5th of April last.

The mercantile letters from the United States generally admit that public credit was in no degree strengthened. The exchange has retrograded to 3½ pm., and although money was not scarce, as great quantity of specie was constantly arriving from Englands of South America, confidence was so much shaken that the holder of South America, confidence was so much shaken that the holder of it dare not circulate it in the furtherance of any enterprise, it dare not circulate it in the furtherance of any enterprise, as they confidence was sense of regret and alarm be section of the Legislative Body, was cause of regret and alarm be moderate men of all parties, as they saw it was likely to increase.

Accounts from Corfu of the 8th ult. state that in consequenced

Accounts from Corfu of the 8th ult. state that in consequences norder of the King of Paris and P an order of the King of England the Senate and Represental Assembly of the Ionian Islands had been abolished, a "most une pected occurrence."

on his way to Sweden and Norway, intends, it is said, to have some

ships built of deal. With these vessels, which, on account of the plability of the material, are peculiarly qualified for voyages among the ice, he intends, it is said, to go to the South Pole. He has become infimate here with a M. Kale, an enterprising man, who had an infimate here with a M. Kale, an enterprising man, who had an opportunity of doing him some service in Greenland, in which country M. Kale intends to form a private establishment, and he expects that in the almost unknown spot which he has selected he shall obtain abundance of fish and wild fowl of all kinds. The mershall obtain abundance of fish and wild fowl of all kinds. chants are much interested about the undertaking, as the trade to and especially to Iceland since it has been made free, has eatly increased in extent and importance.—The Parliamentary Committee have recommended a grant of 5,000l. to Captain Ross.

The following is an unequivocal proof of the species of popularity sirved by the French in Spain:—" On the 23d ult., M. de Reynsanjoyeu of the French Ambassador to the Spanish Court, was grossly insulted at Aranjeuz, where the Queen Regent now resides—he insured a limit was pelted with stones, and the glasses of his carriage were boken. The perpetrators of this scandalous outrage were Garde da Corps. The ulfair had, of course, created much sensation, particularly in the diplomatic circles. M. de Reykeval despatched country in the diplomatic circles. 'M. de REYNEVAL despatched acourier to his Court, on the 24th ult., with a representation of the mult."

The advices from Carthagena represent the state of affairs in Colombia as any thing but cheering, and SANTANDER appears to become daily more unpopular from the severity he exercises. Even women were included in his lists of proscription, and military execuwomen were more than the work of frequent occurrence. It was generally understood that PAEZ would withdraw from the Presidency at the end of the year, and Soublette was spoken of as his successor. Altogether the sountry appears to be in a sad state.

The University of Berlin, the youngest but the most frequented of any in Germany, has just obtained the benefit of a charitable instion which has existed for centuries in ten ancient Universities The Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, with the Crown Prince at their head, joined some months ago to establis table for poorer students, and subscribed the sum of 800 dollars per annum to be distributed according to the opinion of the Senate; and since the 1st of May 20 students have gratefully enjoyed the benefits of this princely beneficence.

The intelligence from Greece announces the condemnation of COMMOTION and KOLLOULAS, the chiefs concerned in the recent comparacy. The former had made a desperate attempt to escape, in which, though unsuccessful, he had slain two of his guards. His execution was to take place speedily.

"THE O'CONNELL NATIONAL ANNUITY FOR THE PAST YEAR "The O'CONNELL NATIONAL ANNUITY FOR the rast town, 1883!"—Such is the title of a huge advertisement covering an entire page of the Morning Register. It details in alphabetical order the donations of several congregations throughout Ireland, giving a sum total of thirdren thousand five hundred and sixteen pounds! What post in the gift of the Crown could compensate for the loss of that?
The principal contributors are from the disturbed counties. The north gives little or nothing; but every county which sent repealers to Parliament is most munificent. Well may be exclaim that "Repeal offer all is the only vital question."—The following quotation from Gratian is prefixed to the list:—"I hold this property by the same tenure as that by which his MAJESTY holds his crown-people gave it, and I accepted it."

At a meeting of the Magistrates at Loughren, it was resolved to address the Lord Licentenant to place the Baronies of Longford and leitrim under the Coercion Act.

On the motion of Mr. Honges, a detailed account of the poor-rate and county rates in England and Wales, for the year ending March 7, 1833, has been printed, from which it appears that the whole smount levied was 8,739,8811., of which 6,790,7991. was expended for the relief of the poor, 254,4121. in suits of law, and 1,694,6991, for other Purposes. The diminution, as compared to the year before, is, on the whole, four per cent. In eighty years the sums expended in Poor-rates amount to a total nearly reaching that of the National Debt.

The Citizen-King of the FRENCH continues his crusade again Press with unabhed rigion: MM. CARREL, COSSEIL, and SCHEFFER, three of the editors of the National, were on Saturday sentenced by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, trying without a Jury, to two months' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000f., on account of articles published in that paper. On the same day the appeal of M. PAULIN, who had been sentenced to a like punishment, was heard in the Court of Cassation, and rejected; and M. PAULIN, was sentenced to pay a fine of 150f. and costs.

Last week a pruper in the Southampton Poor-house cut his throa the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, that he died of consumption.

An ingenious invention has been exhibited for fixing buttons to dothes without sewing. The plan is by rivetting the button to the cloth, and thus the fastening becomes as durable as the cloth.—This is a strike at the "kuights of the thimble."

The Supplement to the Gazette of Tuesday contains three Royal and supplement to the Gazette of Tuesday contains three 10.07M. Proclamations, offering a reward of 1001., in each case, for the apprehension of William Richard Lapwenth, William Oran, and Sauge Director, they having omitted to attend before the House of Lords, and give evidence respecting the Warwick election, though the same. day summoned for that purpose.

*Genuine Bull.—Mr. Smith, a celebrated Derbyshire bree sold one of his bulls for 1,500 guineas.

The Prince de Conde, third son of King Louis PRILIPPE, is expeded to visit Brighton shortly.

The French Government at length appears disposed to modify its commercial regulations with this country. The Moniteur of Tuesday at contains an Ordninance reducing the tonnage duty, which was fast by the law of 1826 at 31.75c., and at 11.50c. by the Ordinance of 1832. of 1826 at 31. 75c., and at 11. 50c. by the Principles of 1826 at 31. 75c., and at 11. 50c. by the Principles of 1826 at 11. 50c. by the Principle portation of cotton twist into France, and the exportation of raw articles hitherto prohibited, but now to be subjected to the paymentices hitherto prohibited, but now to be subjected to the re-, ment of a duty, although of little importence—lead us to anticipate that concessions. Little has yet been schieved; but, in the hope that the Whig reciprocity system will not be allowed for ever to be all on one side. and the Whig reciprocity system will not be showed to the future.—Post.

The mania of Church Reform is spreading; for we are told that the King of Naples has projected a convenient mode of relieving his team; from embarrassment. He proposes to sell a part of the Property of the regular Clergy,—equally disregarding the vested sides of individuals and the abstract right of the Church, in its corporate capacity, to the inalienable possession of its property.

The Couries are all Admind Communications have been at Paris to make

The Courier says—" Admiral OTWAY has been at Paris to make Tangements with the French Government to prevent the collisions of the English and French Fishermen. He is about to return, having, we hope, accomplished his mission." This will be news to the, gellant Admiral, whose arrival at Brighton we noticed a week or two ago.—Brighton Gazette.

The Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion, for the present n "the height of fashion is a shabby dress; and the more threadbare a man's coat is, the more fashionable it is considered."

We have received United States papers the 9th ult. It appears by them that the inhabitants of New Granada have suffered severely by the shock of an earthquake, and that two towns in the mountainous districts, one containing 30,000 inhabitants, and the other 15,000, have been totally destroyed.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. Henny Clarke, B.A., has been instituted by the Rev. William Morrel Lawson, M.A., as Commissary of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, to the Rectory of Northfield, Worcestershire, void by the death of John Cooke, Clerk, on the presentation of Thomas Femwick, Addison Fenwick, Ralph Fenwick, and Robert Fenwick, Esgrs. the Patrons in full right.

The Rev. Henny Joseph Tayler, B.D., Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester, has been collated by his Lordship to the Rectory of Upton-upon-Severn, void by the death of the Rev. John Dayison.

Rectory of Upton-upon-Severn, void by the death of the Rev. John Davison.

The Rev. Richard Seymour, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester, has been collated by his Lordship to the Bishop of Worcester, has been collated by his Lordship to the Rectory of Kinwarton, with the Chaples of Great Alne and Weethley annexed, in the county of Warwick, void by the cession of the said lenry Joseph Tayler.

The Rev. John Ellis, M.A., Vicer of Wootten Wawen, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Worcester to the office of Rural Dean of the Deanery of Warwick, in the room of the Rev. H.J. Tayler, who is about to reside at Upton-upon-Severn.

The Rev. Charles Eckersall (late Curate of St. Philip's, Birmingham) has been instituted by the Bishop of Winchester to the Rectory of Fariborough, Hauls.

The Rev. W. B. Tars, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and second master of Oakham School, has been presented to the Vicanzac of Nether Wallop, Hants.

The Rev. B. Thers, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and second master of Oakham School, has been presented to the Vicanzac of Nether Wallop, Hants.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. William Stewart Marrix to the Church and parish of Kirktown, in the presbytery of Jedburgh and county of Rosburgh, vacant by the death of the Rev. Adam Laidlaw.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. WILLIAM STEWART MARITS to the Cluvet and parish of Kirktown, in the presbytery of Jedburgh and county of Roxburgh, vacant by the death of the Rev. Adam Laidlew.

The Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Ayscough Fee Hall, Spalding, in the 79th year of his age. He had been Vicer of Moulton, Lincolushire, upwards of 33 years.

NEVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, June 3.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—Buchelor in Civil Law-Rev. B. Penny, Brasennose, Grand Compounder. Masters of Arts.—J. W. Henley, Magdalen, Grand Compounder. H. Prummond, Balliol, Grand Compounder, Rev. C. G. Davies, St. Mary Hall; C. Turner, University; Hon. W. H. Spencer, Christ Church; Rev. J. Dobson, Queeu's; Rev. J. C. Winter, St. John's; and Rev. S. Cotes, Wadham. Buchelors of Arts.—J. F. Collins, University, Grand Compounder; C. J. Champes, St. Alban Hall; H. Rogers, University; J. P. Taylor, Christ Church; V. Knightsley, Christ Church; Zh. R. Quarnaby, Lincoln; J. Brereton, New College; T. B. Melhuish, Exeter; H. Peake, Jesus; H. II. Bastand, Wadham.

This day Mr. W. B. Hentheote, of New College, and A. Mentics, B. A., of Trinity College, were admitted actual Fellows of their respective Societies.

At the Grand of the Vice-Chancellor, Hends of Houses, and Proctors, Indden in the Delegates' Room yesterday, it was agreed that the following Regulations be adopted for the accommodation of company resorting to the theat cets, will be admitted immediately upon their arrival at the three following entrances:—1. The north rongate fronting Broad-street—2. The great gate of the Schools opposite Magdalen Hall.—3. The iron gate of the Schools opposite Magdalen Hall,—3. The iron gate of the Schools opposite Magdalen Hall,—3. The iron gate of the Schools opposite New College-lane.—2. The small gate near the Museum; and at ten o'clock the inner entrances will be opened for their admission into the Theatre.

Backelors of Arts and undergraduates, provided with tickets, will be admitted immediately upon their arriva

St. John's College Examinations.

first three classes:—
Senior Sophs.—Cotterill, H., Smith, H. W., Cross, Gibbons,

Construction of the Control of the Contr

LABRIDGE, JUNE D.—Camerican S. Datasan, and Jung Last it was announced that no medial was this year adjudged.

St. John's College Examinations.—The following is a copy of the first three classes:—
Senior Sophs.—Colenso, Lane, Haslam, Smith, W. H., Robinson, Gipps, H.

Junior Sophs.—Colenso, Lane, Haslam, Smith, W. H., Robinson, Collison, Whitelock, Uwins, Cooke, Clark, T. J., Jones, J., Chapman, Bennett, Varlander, Lawson, Mirsh, G. H. Christopherson, Jendwine, G., Davies, Browne, P. U., Phelps, Fellowes, Sparling, Jones, W., Pierpoint, Jeudwine, W.
Freshmea.—Brumell, Griffin, Kennion, Whytehead, Ramsden, Gurney, Martin, Rowland, Clarkson, Niven, Harper, Cotterill, G., Hickman, Coombs, Osborne, Fizherbert. Browner, J. E., Sharpe, Reynolds, Smalley, Scadding, Baker, Wood, H. O., Smithson, Roberts, Bromby, Tower, Browne, F. Horsen, C. J. Smithson, The Syndies appointed to consider whether any and what remission of rent ought to be made to Mr. Dunn, for the year ending at Michaelmas last, have made the following report to the Scanate:—In consequence of the low price of corn the Syndies recommend that a reduction of twelve and a half per cent. be made to Mr. Dunn, in his rent due to the University at Michaelmas last, on condition that Mr. Dunn do make a reduction after the some rate to those persons who pay him a money compensation for themselves, propensation for the methods.

METROPOLITAN CHARITY SCHOOLS.—Thursdny, pursuant to annual custom, the children belonging to the different charity schools of the metropolis and the sun of the different charity schools of the metropolis and the sun of the different charity schools of the metropolis and the sun of the sun of the sucred ediffere comprised should 16,000 standit was computed that the whole assemblage within the walls of the sucred ediffere comprised about 16,000 on the compensation for the sun of th

he took occasion to compliment the Governors on the continued success of this useful and valuable institution.

At the visitation at Colestill, on Monday last, in consequence of the death of Mr. Lillingstrow, the Archdeacon's brother, the Hon-Robert Diany officiated in his stead, and preached on the occasion. Of course there was no charge delivered.

The inhabitants of Barton, near Richmond, last week presented the Rev. Wat. Arkingson, of Hartforth, with a handsome piece of plate in testimony of respect and esteem, and as a token of the sensitive of the services he has rendered in establishing a Sunday School, and officiating for some months past in the duties of the parish during the illness of his father, the present incumbent.

Bidding the services he has rendered in establishing a Sunday School, and officiating for some months past in the duties of the parish during the illness of his father, the present incumbent.

Bidding the services he has rendered in establishing a Sunday School, and officiating for some months past in the duties of the parish during the illness of his father, the present incumbent.

Bidding the services he has rendered in establishing a Sunday School of Livecton, held his triennial Visitation for this part of his diocesse at St. Paul's Church, on Thursday last.

The Rev. H. Howarn, B.D., Rector of Mepershall, deferthed by paths, where is the good way, and wak therein, and sek for the old paths, where is the good way, and wak therein, and sek for the old paths, where is the good way, and wak therein, and sek for the old paths, where is the good way, and wak therein, and sek for the old paths, where is the good way, and wak therein, and sek for the old paths, where is the good way, and wak therein, and sek for the old paths, where is the good way, and wak therein, and sek for the old paths, where is the good way, and wak therein, and sek for the old paths, where is the good way, and wak therein, and sek for the old paths, where is the good way, and wak therein, and sek for the old paths

course, of a few Dissenters, whom curiosity had led on this occasion to the Clurch.

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and can only be not of the Patenice, as above.—No connexion with any other home. Established 1818.

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STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

The speculation in Consols during the week has not been on a very extended scale, and the variation has not exceeded one-half per cent. The Market closed rather heavily this afternoon at 28% buyers. Three per Cent. Consols and the new Three-and-a-Half per Cents. are closed for the dividend. In consequence of the large amount of the dissentients to the conversion of the Four per Cents. the dissented Stock has been on the advance, and to-day nearly at 101% 101, while the assumed was 99% 100.

In the Foreign Stock Market there has been very great speculation is Spanish Stock, which has been done as high as 44½, and closed this afternoon at 43% %. The approaching meeting of the Cortes, and the general idea that of any future finance matters agitated by the Spanish Government, Mr. Rothschild will have the management, are the causes of this rise. Portuguese Bonds have been as low as 74½, ex dividend, but closed this afternoon at 76½ %. Beligan Bonds are 98% 10ntch 5 per Cents., 97% %; Russian, 105% 106; and Brazilian, 76½ %.

The intelligence from the Imperial Brazil Mines has been of so bad a tenor, that very heavy sales of the Shares have taken place, and they have fallen from £38 to £34 per Share; they closed this afternoon at £36 to £38 per Share.

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Four per Cent. 1126, 99% 100 (assented.)

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Ditto, ditto, 100% 101(dissented.)

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Bank Long Annuties,

The French papeers of Thursday contain little domestic news of importance, but some extracts from the German unvers are not with-

Bank Long Annutities,

The French papers of Thursday contain little domestic news of importance, but some extracts from the German papers are not without interest. An article in the Nuremburg Correspondent, speaks of an expressed solicitude on the part of the French Government for the formation of a general Congress to settle the points of Switzerland and Luxemburg. Another report asserts that Great Britain and France have protested against the military occupation of Frankfort inner the orders of the Diet, as contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna. It is also stated that the Ottoman Porte is about to raise a militin, to be called out occasionally for exercise and drill in time of peace, as a preparation for regular service during a prior of war.

treaty of Vienna. It is also stated that the Ottoman Porte is about or raise a militin, to be called out occasionally for exercise and drill in time of peace, as a preparation for regular service during a period of war.

The decree for giving a representative form of government to Demark has been published. There are to be four Provincial Assemblies for the four political divisions—Jutland, Schelsing, Holstein, and the Islands—and they are to meet every second year.

Buenos Ayres Papers state that a considerable sensation had been excited in that city, in consequence of a report having been generally prevalent in the House of Representatives that the Cabinet of Madrid had been debating a project for procuring monarchs for the South American Republics.

The accounts in town from New York are to the 13th ult. Intelligence had then reached there of the rejection of the American treaty of indemnity by the French Chambers; but any sensation it might have caused was absorbed in the Presidential veto on the Bank Affairs. Verbal remonstrances are recommended to be made in Paris through Mr. Livingston, the Envoy. The debates in the Senate on the President's Protest against the resolutions condemnatory of his conduct have terminated, and it has been resolved by a majority of 27 to 16 that the protest was a violation of the privileges of the Senate; that General Jackson had no right to send such a paper, and that it should not be entered on the journal.

Sir John Campbell is said, in Friday's Gazette, to have been returned Member for Edinburgh, in room of Mr. Jeffrey, who has accepted the office of a Lord of Session, and Commissioner of the High Court of Justiciary in Scaland'. "The latter part of the announcement is incorrect. Mr. Jeffrey has not been appointed a Commissioner of the Court of Justiciary, Mr. Cragic, whom he succeeded, was a Lord of Session, but not of Justiciary in Course, who has accepted the office of a Lord of Session, and Commissioner of the High Court of Justiciary in Scaland'. "The latter part of th

ATTENT WITTING DERKS.—The greatest Stock of any House in anothogonal property of the best quality, Manufactured on the Premises, at the following the mining of the best quality, Manufactured on the Premises, at the following the mining of the property of

Mr. Lake for his liberal offer, and that his name should be entered for a donation of 10l.

A communication having been made by the Chairman to the Meeting that the Rev. Dr. Crombie had, in consequence of the advertisement of the last Meeting, called upon him, and stated his desire to aid in every possible way the establishment of so humane and charitable an undertaking, it was unanimously resolved—That Dr. Crombie should be requested to allow his name to be added to the Provisional Committee; that a communication to that effect be made to him forthwith; and that the thanks of the Committee accompany the same.

Resolved—That the projected Metablishment be denominated "The Lithortiptic Hospital for the Cure of the Stone without Incision."

Resolved unanimously—That the Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster be nominated Vice-President thereof.

Resolved unanimously—That the Curles Barry Baldwin be appointed Treasure to the said Hospital.

Resolved—That this Meeting do adjourn to Saturday next, the 7th instant, at Three of Clock.

urer to the said Hospitin.

Resolved—That this Meeting do adjourn to Saturday next, the 7th instant, at hree of Clock.

The following is a list of the Subscriptions already entered, viz.:—
The Verstininater (\$250 0)

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ALF-A-DOZEN ODD THOUGHTS on a NATIONAL LITTERGY—I speak not of other more sulightened seets, from the Methodist for the Southerdian, not smooth thousen before the established by law in this country, Laify and Clergy, who profess themselves proselytes to a certain hypothesis—How many are there at the present day who would be said honestly, and upon conviction to be its dupes? Of these, how few are there, who, if they ever looked into a Bible during their examin ation of the faction, would not cordially prefer prayer to the Father, in the name of the Son, from the Holy Spirit, to the preliminary pelitions in the central portion of our Liturgy? Soid by R. Hunter, St. Paul's Church-yard.

CHÜRCH OF RNGLAND MAGAZINE.

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SION of DISENTERS.

OXION IN 1831.

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NIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at the Nash, near, Woreester, the lady of Richard Temple, Sest., of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at Hanover Lodge, the Right Hom. the Counters of Dudonald, of a son—On the 3d instant, in Dorset-terrace, Chaphan-road, he lady of Thomas Winstanley, Ess., of a son—An Gillwell House, Essex, on fa 2d inst., Emma, the wife of Thomas Henry Ushome, Esq., of a son—On this studie, at Ecton, in the country of Northampton, the Index of the Rev. J. C. Walley, of a daughter—On the 3th inst., in Creat Cumberland-street, the lady of the Rev. Frederick Sullivan, of a son—Ing these instructions of the lady of the Rev. Frederick Sullivan, of a son—Ing the 3th state of the Sullivan of the Sullivan of Counters of Willedman of Sullivan of Sullivan of Sullivan of Counter Sullivan of Sulliva

the lady of the Rev. Frederick Sullivan, of a son—in Queen-square, the lady of John Edward Dorrington, Sen, of a son—ton the 3d inde, a Titchborne Park, Hants, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Talbot, of a daughter.

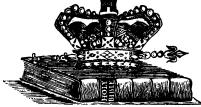
MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Earl Somers, to Jans, widow of the Rev. George Waddunston, youngest daughter of the late James Cocks, Esq., and niece of the late Lord Souners—On the 4th inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Blenkinsopp Coulson, Esq., elsest son of John landers of the late James Cocks, Esq., and niece of the late Lord Souners—On the 4th inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Blenkinsopp Coulson, Esq., elsest son of John lands in the Hon. May Anne Byron, eldest daughter of the Hight Hon. Lord T. W. C. Handler, and the Hon. May Anne Byron, eldest daughter of the Hight Hon. Lord T. W. C. Handler, and the Hon. M. Fitzlico, to Emilia D'Estrance, eldest daughter of the Lieut. Gen. He Hon. W. Fitzlico, to Emilia D'Estrance, eldest daughter of Lord He May Church, Marylebone, Ernes A. Stephenson, Seq., nephew of Major-General and Benjamin Stephenson, of Hertford-street, Maydair, to Frederica Emmis, Will anguler of David Bevan, Esq., of Relmont, Hers, and Fosburt Mon. —On the 3d inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Francis Burnand, Seq., Vob. Crrace, Regard Spark, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late John Seq., Vob. Lettils Sergerat, of Willeden Lodge, only daughter of the late John Seq., Seq., of Doctors'-commons—On the 5th inst., at St. Glies-in-the-fields, Kamel Seq., of Liecoln's In-fields, and Great Russell-street, I backled, John Seq., and Kington Magna, in the county of Dorset, James Edward Backled, James John Schale, Seq., of Liecoln's In-fields, and Great Russell-street, I backled, James John Schutch, Markham Schutch, Lettin Schutc

John's Church, Lainbeth, the Rev. Thomas C. Colls, of Clement's hill. John to Hannah, eldest daughter of J. H. Lewis, Esq., of Welliardon-terroc. Lambelto Hannah, eldest daughter of J. H. Lewis, Esq., of Welliardon-terroc. Lambelton Hannah, eldest daughter of J. H. Lewis, Esq., of Welliardon-terroc. Lambelton Control of the College of

LONDON: Printed and published by Edward Shackell, of No. Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Filtor (post pare received.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 705.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1834.

Price 7d.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.
UYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—TO-MORROW, MONDAY, will be repeated, the representation of CAPTAIN ROSS'S EXPERONCERT is under the direction of Mr. H. R. Bishop, who will, during
son, compose a variety of Song, Duets, Trios, &c., expressly for Mrs. H.
hop, Mrs. Mapleson, and Miss Forde; Messrs. Robinson, Page, Bedford,
-IR Williams.

THE ONCERT is under the direction of Mr. H. R. Bishop, who will, during the Secon, compose a variety of Songs, Duets, Trios, &c., expressly for Mrs. H. Bishop, Mrs. Mapleon, and Mise Forder Shessrs. Robinson, Page, Bedford, and W. H. Williams.

The COTER Mapleon, and Mise Forder Shessrs. Robinson, Page, Bedford, and W. H. Williams.

The COTER truthers and favourite Pierces every Evening, introducing occasion-like to the Cotter of the Flute, Obee, and Trumpet.

The American Shesson of the DUKE of DARMSTADT will perform a number of public and the Cotter of the Flute, Obee, and Trumpet.

The American Shesson of Market Shesson of the Cotter of the Flute, Obee, and Trumpet.

The American Shesson of Market Shesson of the Cotter of the Page of the Cotter of the Page of the Market Shesson of AGLA will be given on the most superb scale possible.

THE ATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE—To-morrow Evening will be performed the Tragedy of MACBETH. Macketh, Mr. Macready, Aller which, Mr. Seighburt Swife.

The American Shesson of Market Shesson of the Benefit of Mrs. C. Jones, Messrs. Bedford, Hundhes, and Ransford.—On Weddiewith, The Minister and the Berrer. After which, Secret Service—On Thursdry (finiting and the Market Shesson). The Market Shesson of the Benefit of Mrs. C. Jones, Messrs. Bedford, Hundhes, and Ransford.—On Wednesdy, The Minister and the Berrer. After which, Secret Service—On Thursdry (finiting and the Market Shesson). The Trans. She Mook Keeper, and Last Night of the Secretic Service.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, ANNA BULENA. Anna Bolena, Madlie, Milled The Page Shesson, No Book Keeper, and Last Night of the Season.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening and the Department of the Page Shesson of

dg.X.V. 2. After which, Pleasant Dreams. To conclude with Turning the Rike, and other Entertainments; being for the Benefit of Mr. Liston, and last shid his performance.

"His age Manager, respectfully legs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that is BNSETT will take place To-MORROW. June 16th, on which coxide he has the honour of announcing the combined talents of Madlle. Guilletta distinctions, Sign. Insuland, M. Albert, M. Theodore Guerinot, Mallic. Noblet, Malle. Dapat, and, for the first and only time this season, Mille. Taglioni The performance will commence with the celebrated Last Scene of the Grand Italian Open of ANNA BOLENA. The part of Anna Bolena, by Mallic. Guilletta Open of ANNA BOLENA. The part of Anna Bolena, by Mallic. Guilletta Open of ANNA BOLENA. The part of Anna Bolena, by Mallic Guilletta Open of ANNA BOLENA. The part of Anna Bolena, by Mallic Guilletta Open of The World DING William of the Control of The Anna Bolena, by Mallic Guilletta Open of The World DING William of the Property of The World DING William of the Mallic Noblet, Mallic The Control of the World DING William of the Control of the World of the World Open of the World of the

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trial, "Dress Circles and I paper Boxes, As.; Pit. 2s.; Gallery, Is. The Conformation of the Conformation of the Conformation of the Mountain King Gruinmene at Eight. Ticklers, &c., to he obtained at the Box-office, and Gruinmene at Eight. Ticklers, &c., to he obtained at the Box-office, and Gruinmene at Eight. Ticklers, &c., to he obtained at the Box-office, and Gruinmene at Eight. Ticklers, and Mr. Sams, St. James-Sarfeet.

Bernard Brasell-Street, Riomasbury. Agents for Private Boxes, Mr. Andrews, 1981 and 1982 and 19

ROYAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Tickets which have been bespoken (with the exception of those ordered at the Music Shops) will be delivered at No. 22, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 16th and 17th inst., from 12 to 3 o'clock; after which time they cannot possibly be reserved.

Inder the immediate Patronage of Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of KENT.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.—Mr.

BEGREZ has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place, at the above Room, on TUESDAY, 11th of June, 1834. Vocal Performers: Madlie. Giniletta Grisi, Madame Stockhausen, Mr., Henry Bishop, Miss Briece, Miss Waters (pupil of Sig. De Begnis), and Madame Gondon's Misson's Tamborrini, Sig. Rubini, Sig. Curioni, Sig. Vanouff, Sig. Goldon's Misson's Tamborrini, Sig. Rubini, Sig. Curioni, Sig. Vanouff, Sig. Goldon's More and Control of the Author of the Various styles of Music from the year 1300 down to the present time! The specimens introduced are from the Works of William Daunon, Bird, Henry Lawes, Morley, Corelli, Purcell, Handel, Dr. Ame, Haydin, Mozart, Beethoven, Bishop, Rossini, Weber, and Auber, (which was received with great applause at his own Concert.) Introducing all his admired Harp Effects. Plano, Mr. H. Herz, and his pupil, Miss Clarison. Horn, Signor Puzzi. Leader, Mr. No. 6, Jermyn-street; and of all Masicellers.

MR. MORI lines the homour to announce to the Nobility and his Friends that, in compliance with the wickes of several Ladies of distinction, he will give a Grand MORNING CONCERT, at the KINGS THEATRE, on SATURDAY next, June 21, at half-past One-o'clock. Performers; Mille, Giniletta Grisi, Mde. Deali Annoi, Mde. Kyntherland, Mrs. H. R. Bishop, Mde. Feron, Mdlle. Salvi, Mde. Sala, and Mde. Garcia, (an engagement will be offered to Mde. Malibran and signor Concernate a deux Violina with Mons.Glays; a Grand Concertante for Pianofortes, Made. Dulcken, Mr. Herz, Mr. Abrit, a Fontaish by Lipineki, and in a Grand dun Concertante a deux Violina with Mons.Glays; a Gr

Norma and Ludovic, 43th and 46th do. Gnetave and Le Prie vax Cleres Sets. Valese de Marie Louise, 41st, Waltzes.

— du Due de Reichstadt, 40th set. Capulet is Montsecht, 2 do. Zampa and Fidelic, 2 do. Language and Centerolica, 2 do. Language and Centerol

appy to arr. Heudebourck, Chemist, 326, High Holborn: if by letter, for particulars.

Premium £200.

An ARCHITECT, LAND SURVEYOR, and VALUER wishes for a respectable YOUTH, who has been brought up to the Church fanzland, to be ARTICLED for a term of years. Every facility will be given him to acquire a practical knowledge of the profession. His morals will be given him to acquire a practical knowledge of the profession. His morals will be given him to acquire a practical knowledge of the profession. His morals will be carefully attended to, and also his comfort when disengaged from business. For amount of Premium and further particulars address, post paid, to A. B., care of Mr. Rivett, So, Crown-street, Finshury-square.

TO TOURISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, dc.—BURGES's Patent PANEIDOLON, for Sketching any description of Country or Architecture, however complicated, without any previous knowledge of Drawing, may now be had at 134, Sloame-street, Chelses.

MTESSES, MILLES and EDWARDS fool at.

had at 134, Stonne-street, Chelsea.

MESSRS. MILES and EDWARDS feel themselves called upon
to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are not in the alightest
degree connected with another those in Oxford-street assuming the same
and that their ONLY ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 124, Oxford-street, near
and that their ONLY ESTABLISHMENT is

MING'S THEATRE.—Mademoiselle GIULIETTA GRISI'S
BENEFIT, on Thursday, 19th inst.—Parties desirous of Boxes and
Tickets for the above night are requested to make early application to Mr. SAMS,
8t. James's-street, Bookeeller to the King, who still has a choice of several of
the bats BOXES to LET on the various tiers, at moderate terms. BOXES for
the Italian Opera, the French Plays, and at Govent-Garden and Druy-Lame
Theatres, for disposal by the night.

A Converted to the Converted Co

R.S. B. SANDIAANDS, A.M., Hon. Sec.

R.S. B. SANDIAANDS, A.M., Hon. Sec.

R.S. B. SANDIAANDS, A.M., Hon. Sec.

R. S. B. SANDIAANDS, A.M., Hon. Sec.

III June, 1884.

Persons in ANY Station of Life.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Property of the Assurance of the Property of the State of the Property of the State of the Property of the State of

will be given to the purchaser if required.—Apply to Mr. Leille, No. 02, Great Queen street, Lincola's Inn-leids.

TO be SOLD, the FIRST FIVE VOLUMES of JOHN BULL, recomplete, and in very excellent condition, half-bound. They may be had recomplete, and in very excellent condition, half-bound. They may be had recomplete, and in very excellent condition, half-bound. They may be had recomble, and are left of inspection at 40, Fleetstreet.—Application (it by letter, post paid) to 61. will meet in humeridate attention.

DLENIPOTENTIARY.—The SFORTING MAGAZINE for the Winner of the late Perby, and First Pavories for the Great 81. Legar.

M. A. Pittman, Warreles-square.

M. A. Pittman, Warreles-square.

MILES and EDWARDS's, are acknowledged to be superior to any hitherto produced in Europe.—CABINET and UPHOSTERY WARE-ROOMS, No. 134, Oxfond-street, near excendiba-square.

CARPETS—SOFA and TOULETTE CARPETS—LAPWORTS

and RILEY have just received some most beautiful and curious French captet, adapted to these purposes. Also, everal TOURAY CARPETS, of large dimensions, which they can offer decided bargains. A very choice assortment of the Royal Velvet and Saxony Carpet, of the inort splendid and unique designs. An excensive Stock of Brussels Carpets of the litts their, which they warehouse of the litts their, which that was a many control of the little string, dec.—Warchouse, 19, Old Bond derect.

can still supply on former terms. Persian and Bengal Carpets, India Matting, —Warehouse, 19, Old Bond street.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—CAPITAL MOORS to be LET, such period as may be agreed upon.—The Killin Shootings, extending a boott 30,000 acres, amply stocked with grouse. There are, also, black gas plarmigan, red-deer, and roc. The ground is the Proprietor's own reserve, has not hitten been let. Along with the shooting, and within two unlies the ground, will be LET, the MANSION HOUSE of Farraline, with the right bonse contains defining or and the rand other lakes in the neighbourhood, nonse contains dining or and the rand other lakes in the neighbourhood. In the standard of the sta

Mr. McTae, 22, Fludyer-street, Westminster; or to Mr. John Macpherson, Beauly, Iluverines-shire.

FILE TURETLE SOUP.—AN DERTION'S COFFEE-HOUSE, TAVERN, and HOTEL, 164, Fleet-street, London.—W. HARDING (late of Rupert-street), most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that having just received a supply of FluE LIVELY TURELS, begs to call their attention to the following moderate charge:—Sont in jars to all parts of town and country at 13s, per quant. Also, a superior collection of Foreign Wines and Spirits at prices equally low. W. H. returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal support the has received since he has sponed the above Establishfulter patronage. Turtle dressed daily. For the convenient it worthy their future patronage. Turtle dressed daily. For the outweeners of the Giolinean going early to the Gity, dimers will commence at twelve colock. Loggings.

going early to the City, dinners will commence at twelve o'clock. Lodgings 105, 6th per week. Breadfast, is. 3d.

THE ADVANTAGE of PAYING CASH.—The many losses that a rise from giving lone credit have induced SHOOLBRED and RENWICK, Tailors, 3d., Jermystone, 8th sumes s, to lower their prices 29 per Cente, with the comment who pay meab. They present the comment uncerestreptiation of the lone, as it regards style and quality, renders comment uncerestreptiation of the lone, as it regards style and quality, renders comment uncerestreptiation of the lone is it regards style and quality, renders comment uncerestreptiation of the lone is it regards style and quality, renders comment uncerestreptiation of the lone from the comment of the lone lone of the lone

more with the fushions of the day. Apply personally, or by letter, to STEPHEN PERRSON, No. 2, lamby Scondult-street.—Appointments attended to, ten miles from London.

OTTERY.—GEORGE WEBB informs the Public, that on the 22d of Next Month (JULY) the present Lottery will be all drawn, and that it is the LAST AND ONLY ONE AUTHORIZED BY PARLIAMENT.

The Scheme contains Prizes of the Scheme of the

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 7.—The King Ins. been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing George Baron Auckjaad; Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir Bannel John Brooke Pechell, Bart. C.B.; Henry Labonchere, Req.; and Captarn Maurice Frederick Fitthardings Ercheley, to be his Mejesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, blands, and territories thereunto belonging.

[This Gazette contrains the clevation of Robert Shapland Carew, E-p., Member 3 or the county of DECLAATION OF INSOLVENCY.

H. P. CURTIS, Romecy, Southampton, scrivener.

BANKRUPTCES SUPERSDED.

W. LEADER, W.elb-street, Oxford-street, conch-maker.—J. A. HÁLLS, Barnsalpe, Devosshire, grocer.—W. PHILPOT, Penmain, Monnouthshire, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

staple. Devonshire, grocer.—W. PHILPOT, Penmain, Monaguthshire, coalsearchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. and J. PIM, Bartholomew-close, merchants. Atts. Dawes and Chatfield, Angel-court, Throfmorton-street—R. SMITH, sen., Lower Thames-street, wharinger. Atts Fyon and Beek, Lothbury—W. and S. B. PARKER, Copperature, Charch-street, Deptford, cooper-manufacturers. Att. Redaway, Exetersteet, Etamolomic Monaguth, Charlesteet, Strand-conversed, Altergeteeteet, Cheminemethier, sediend. Atta. Pood. Bridgevater; Gen. and Pooley, Carey-street, Lincoln's lan, London—H. WORRIS, Liverpool, and Over, Cheshire, merchant and sel manufacturer. Atts. Addington and Co., Bedford-row, London; Frodsham, Liverpool—J. MESSEN. Over, Cheshire, Atts. Monney and Gray, Staple Inn, London; Ewart. Carliste—H. BROWN, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, servicers of Atts. Brandon and Cattlow, Cheside—J. HighIRS, Hendon Norris, Lancashire, iron-founder. Atts. Scott, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Green-Balgh, Mancheder—W. Bilt T, Sculcoaters, Vorsshire, grazier. Atts. Migle C. R. ROPER, Southampton, hosier. Atts. Walker, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; Deacon, Southampton.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 13.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be assed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Honouruble ames Aberromby to be Master and Worker of His Majesty's Mint.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—County of Fermansgh: Berryn Archdall, Esc., in the room of Mervyn Archdall, Esc., who has acepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

C. QUELLE, Ludgate-hill, City, furrier—R. BENNETT, Worcester, lineuraper.

BANKRUPTS.

H. PAYNE, Rotherham, Yorkehire, process. Att. Ochaldeston and Murray, andon, street, Fenchurch street. W. HARRIS, Southampton-street, Coventraden, lacemenn. Att. Smith, Angel-court, Thorgmorton-street. GOREN, rebard-street, Portman-square, scrivener. Att. Lucas, Copthall-court—T. WEEDON, Southall, Middleex, victualiter. Atts. Robinson and Son, Half Moontreet, Piccadilly, London; Richings, Staines—J. SCOTSON, Wigan, Lancashire, ruggist. Atts. Brookes and Cooper, John-street, Bedford-row—J. MATTHEWS, Cooley-street, Southwark, linen-druper. Att. Lloyd, Crown-court, Cheapside—W. WILKINSON, Dringhouses, Vorkshire, innkeeper. Atts. Anderon, High tetergate; Lever, Gray's Inn-square, London—P. BENNS, Manchester, grover, the Bowley and Stainbank, Manchester, Cavetje and Emfield, Youthampton-addings, Chancery-lane, London—J. PERRV, New Sarum, Witchire, inneeper. Afts. Hodding and Everett, Salisbury; Hillier and Co., Reymond's railidings, Gray's Inn, London.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

MONDAY.—Petitions were presented for protection to the Church; gainst the admission of Dissenters in the Universities; for the smovel of dissellities of the Jews; and for the better observance of the Jews; and the control of the Jews; and the Jews; and the control of the Jews; and the Jews; and the control of the Jews; and the Jew

the Sabbath.—Adj.

TUESDAY.—Lord ROLLE presented petitions from parishes in
Devon in favour of the Established Church. The Marquis of Barsrot
presented similiar petitions from parishes in Warwickshire. Earl
Duary presented similar petitions from Norwich.

The Bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships
adjourned.

Diesy presented similar petuons from Norway.

The Bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

Wednesday.—The House sat but a short time, and transacted no other business but that of receiving petitions, chiefly in favour of the Established Church, and forwarding the different Bills in their respective stages.

Thursday.—Several petitions were presented in favour of the Established Church.

The Lord Chancellor presented a petition from Edinburgh, signed by 6,200 inhabitants, in favour of the Bill for removing the Civil Disabilities of the Jews.—The Jews' Civil Disabilities Bill having been brought up from the Commons, the Marquis of Westminster fixed Thesday for the second reading.

The Earl of Rossbar moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Marriages (Scotland) Bill.—Lord Melviller thought it should contain some provision to prevent Roman Catholic priests from marrying any persons but those of their own religion.—The Earl of Rossbar promised to attend to the suggestion in the Committee.—The Bill was then read a second-time, and ordered to be committed to-inorrow.—Adj.

Friday.—Many petitions in favour of the Established Church, and for the better observance of the Sabbath, were presented.

The scond reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill was postponed till Tuesday week.

The Chinneysweepers' Regulation Bill was read a second time, upon the understanding that it should be referred to a Select Committee.—Adjourned.

The Chimneysweepers' Regulation Bill was read a second time, upon the understanding that it should be referred to a Select Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—At the morning sitting an immense number of petitions were presented, amongst which a great many were against the Poor Laws Amendment Bill and against the claims of Dissenters. At the evening sitting, on the motion of Lord Althour, the early sittings of Tuesday and Thursday were appointed for the Committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill.

Mr. Conserr's motion that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the cause of the increase of the poor-rates, was lost in a division by a majority of 140 against 8.

The House then went into Committee on the Poor Law Bill. On the 23d clause being put, Colonel Torrakes, objected to the holders of property having more than one vote at vestries, and moved that the clause be omitted, and another prepared containing the principle he mentioned.—Mr. House seconded the motion.—Colonel Exans and Mr. Groots spoke against the right of allowing the owners oproperty in large towns having an accumulative vote.—Lord Althour defended the right, and said it was absolutely necessary, particularly in country parishes. He also defended the right of voting by proxy. After two divisions the clause was carried.

On the motion of Lord Althour, the Commissioners of the Naional Debt were authorised to pay off the holders of Four per Cent. Annuities who dissented from the Resolutions of the 12th of May last. The stock of such holders so redeemed to be vested in the aforesaid Commissioners.

On the motion of Lord Dudlers Straar, an Address to his Majesty was agreed to, praying that a sum not less than 10,000l. be granted for the relief of the distressed Polos in this country.

The Justices of the Peace Bill was read a third time.

Lord J. Russell. Jober Law Amendment Bill. On the 5th clause of the Committee on the Fayer Law Amendment Bill.

registration of voters under the Reform Bill.—Adj.

TURSDAY.—At the early stiting, the House resolved itself into Committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill. On the 48th clause being read, Mr. P. Schoper moved the insertion of the following provise:—"Provided daways that no rule or order of the Commissioners shall prohibit the guardians of unions from giving relief out of the workhouse to suck of their sick or impotent poor, and to such widows, orpans, and illegitimate children under ten years of age, as they may think fit so to relieve "—Lord Authorn opposed the introduction of the provise because it was quite unnecessary. The Bill did not go to prohibit out-door relief: it only went to correct it. After a protracted discussion, the Committee divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 40; for the original clause, 148; majority, 198.

appeared—For the amendment, 40; for the original clause, 148; At the evening sitting, a new writ was moved for the city of Edithurgh, in the room of Mr. Amenchonny, who had accepted the office of Master of the Mint.—(Hear, hear.)

Sir S. Whaller rose to move his Resolution relative to the repeal of the assessed taxes. The Hon. Member contended that the assessed taxes were partial in their operation, and that a property tax might be substituted without subjecting any person to an inquiry hito his private saffairs. After a few other observations the Hon. Member said that he should not any longeroccupy the attention of the House, and concluded by moving a Resolution to the effect.—'I that the assessed taxes were prejudicial in their operation and partial in their application, and were the cause of large sums of money being spent out of the country, by forcing many persons to reside abroad; and that in their stead it weed he advisable to substitute a moderate tax gap real property, and on securities in the Funds."—The Resolution

having been seconded by Mr. Cobbert, Mr. Robinson rose to propose an amendment to Sir S. Whalley's motion, of which he had given notice, but had only proceeded with a few sentences, when Mr. Gissons moved that the House be counted, and there not being forty Members present, an adjournment took place.

being forty Members present, an adjournment took place.

Wednesday.—At the morning sitting, amongst other petitions brought under the attention of the House, Sir R. Peer, in presenting a great number from different parts of the country, said that the time was come when a counter-resolution by Perliament declaratory of an intention to stand by the Church was necessary, after the resolutions come to by the Dissenters.—Mr. Barnss observed that there could be no mistake as to the fact of a Dissenter being desirous of the separation of Church and State.

At the evening sitting, the Religious Assemblies' Bill was read a third time after some discussion and a division, on which the numbers were 88 against 38.

Mr. Maxwell's motion that the petition of the handloom weavers should be referred to a Committee was carried by a majority of 70 against 42.

should be referred to a Committee was carried by a majority of 70 gagainst 42.

The Transfer of Property Bill was read a second time.—The Bribery Law Amendment Bill was postponed.—The County Coroners' Bill was considered in Committee. Clause 6, increasing the allowance for an inquest to 30s., and the mileage to 1s. 6d. per mile, gave rise to three divisions, when it was ultimately carried.—Clauses up to 23 were agreed to, and the Report ordered for tomorrow.

Clauses up to 23 were agreed to, and the report offered an amorrow.

The Felons' Property Bill was thrown out.—The Hackney and Stage Coach Act whs read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.—The Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill was read a third time by a majority of 80 against 14.—On the motion of Mr. Broucham, the Registry of Births, &c., Bill was committed pro forma, and the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.—The Report on the Four per Cent. Annuity Holders' Payment was brought up, and a Bill founded thereon ordered to be introduced.—The Registration of Voters' Bill was read a first time.—Adj.

Taussalv.—The morning sitting was occupied with the further

next.—The Report on the Four per Cent. Annuity Holders' Payment was brought up, and a Bill founded thereon ordered to be introduced.—The Registration of Voters' Bill was read a first time.—Adj.

Trurabay.—The morning sitting was occupied with the further consideration, in Committee, of the Poor Law Amendment Bill. Mr. Conbert's amendment, the object of which was to prevent the separation of married paupers and the wearing of workhouse dresses, badges, &c., was again debated, and, after a long discussion, was negatived on a division. The 46th clause was then carried.—The Crancet Long of the Exchaguers moved an amendment to the 46th clause, mitigating the proposition for withholding temporary relief.—Mr. Harv moved a further amendment, securing to the overseers the power of granting out-door relief. Both propositions were under discussion when the House adjourned at three o'clock.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Charman asked whether there was any truth in the statement of an importation into Liverpool of a large quantity of ten?—Mr. P. Thomson replied that he had heard of an importation from Dantzic, on the ground of that port being cast of the Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Shaw wished to know whether it was the intention of the Hon, and Learned Member for Dublin (Mr. O'Connell) to press his resolutions respecting the Irish Church?—Mr. O'Connell) to press his resolutions respecting the Russian-Dutch Loan, which was couched in the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of the twins couched in the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of the twins couched in the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of the twins couched in the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of the Russian, should jursue.

Colonel Evaxs brought toward his motion respecting the Russian to the course he should jursue.

Colonel Evaxs brought toward his motion respecting the Russian control of the 16th November, 1831 (under which alone these payments can be demanded on the one hand, or justified to the British people on the order of the

for debt, and pledged himself to do his utmost to have it passed this Session. It was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday seemight.—Adjourned.

Fadday.—At the morning sitting an immense number of petitions praying protection for the Established Church were presented.—Mr. E. Tennext, in presenting a petition from Clergymen of the diocese of Down, Armagh, and Dromore, enforced the prayer at some length. At the evening sitting a long conversation took place as to the arrangement of the business of the House.—Lord Althour proposed that the Government Orders of the Day should take precedence of all other business on Wednesdays, and that the orders of the Day in the ensuing Wednesday should be transferred to the early sittings of the following day.—Sir R. Perl complained that no day was fixed for the discussion of the principle of the Irish Tithe Commutation Bill, and said that he believed that it would be proposed by his side of the House, when the Bill was in Committee, to omit some of its clauses.—Sir. E. Krateurull said that the effect of the arrangement of the business would "jockey" him out of his opportunity to bring in the Beer Bill.—Colonel Davies brought forward two Resolutions to facilitate the "business," but his motion, as well as the suggestion of Lord Althour as to the Wednesday, were not pressed, and things remain "as they were."

The House then went into Committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and reached clause 60, when the Chairman reported progress.

The Merchant Seamen's Bill was committed prop forma, and the further proceedings postyoned fill Friday, the 20th instant, on the motion of Sir James Graham, who said that he had received many communications of importance from the outports which induced him to make alterations in the Bill.

Mr. P. Thomson obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter the port dues of London, and by which a saving of 4,0001. a year could be made to the tride.

The Report on the Weights and Measures (Iroland) Bill was brought up, and ordered

the Bill passed.—Adj.

The faithful auxiliary of Beauty is Rowland's Kalydor, so perfectly innoxious and edicacious, that infant and adult derive pleasure from its application; it operates as a thorough cleanser of the skin by mild yet powerful and imperceptible influence: eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, &c., removing Dark and Suilow Complexion, rendering the skin delicately clear and soft, irradiating with transparent whiteness the Neck, Hands, and Arns, and producing a healthy and juvenile Bloom to the Complexion.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included. Ladies who occasionally sojourn on the Sea Coast, or are partial to Aquatic Excursions, or are about to encounter long voyages, should invariably provide themselves with the Kalydor, as the influence of the sun on the skin produces Tan, Sux Berns, Rogenerss, Tennty, &c. Similar results are occasioned in Riving, Daiving, Phomematon, &c. During the nevelty of such recreation, the Kalydor is indispensible—it acts as a prefector and restorative. It allays the smarting irritability of the skin—diffusing a pleasure colleges the smarting irritability of the skin—diffusing a pleasure colleges the smarting irritability of the skin—diffusing a pleasure colleges and pleasing and please in cases of Stings of nects, or any Inflammation, it affords immediate relief; and, after Sea Bathing, it guards the skin 1 vom saline injury.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

THE REFORM BILL.—On Wednesdry, John Stewart, a times, was opposed by Mr. Woodroffe on the part of a gentleman name Warde; he was supported by Mr. Cooks.

On the case being called on, Mr. Woodroffe said, "I think long to oppose this insolvent for Lord John Russell, for he attributes is insolvent for Lord John Russell, for he attributes in insolvency to the passing of the Reform Bill"—(and laughter).

Mr. Cooks said it was not exactly as his Learned Friend had state. The Chief Commissioner referred to the cause of insolvency state on the balance-sheet, observing that it should be correctly known that the statement was as follows:—"I attribute my insolvency to the least statement was as follows:—"I attribute my insolvency to the least statement was as follows:—"I attribute my insolvency to the least statement was as follows:—"I attribute my insolvency to the least some premises which the insolvent for the covered to the had some premises which the insolvent rented of Mr. Warde; he had so made in the premise of the had a pension for wounds received in the battle of Waterloo; he had served in the 7th Hussars.

Mr. Woodroffe apprehended that the creditors were entitled to a portion of the pension.

Mr. Cooks denied the right. He said his client had been a "fall private," and received 6d. a day for his wounds. The pension of a private was not mentioned in the Act.

Mr. Woodroffe suid the "full private" had "fortified" the home so effectually, that possession could not be obtained.

The insolvent was directed to give up possession of the premise, subject to which he would be discharged.

M. Dupin, the late President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been in London for some time, accompanied by M. Praos, the Vice-Director of the French Post Office, and has visited whatem foreigners think most interesting in this metropolis and its vicinity. The ex-President is said to be very inquisitive about our naral and commercial establishments, our system of administration, our legalative assemblies, and the conduct of our tribunals. He has visited Cathedrals, the British Museum, and other public establishment. He has set out, on a visit to Birmingham, Manchester, and Lius

Last week a farmer from the neighbourhood of Galston took his wife to see the wonders of the microscope now exhibiting in our town. The various curiosities seemed to please the good woman very well, till the animalculæ professed to be contained in a drop of water well, till the animalculæ professed to be contained in a drop of water came to be shown off; these seemed to poor Janet not so very pleasant a sight as the others; she sat patiently, however, fill he "water tigers," magnified to the size of twelve feet, appeared on the sheet fighting with their usual ferocity. Janet now rose in great trepidation, and cried to her husband "For gudesake, come aw, John." "Sit still, woman," said John, "and see the show." "She the show! gude keep us a' man, what wad come o' us if he water ike brutes wad break out o' the water?"—Kilmurnock Journal.

ike brutes wad break out o' the water?"—Kilmurnock Journal.

A rifle match for fifty pounds took place on Saturday last Morland, hetween Capt. H. Ross and Count D'Oasav. The distance, 180 yards, at 30 inch targets, without a rest, being regularly adjusted, the Hon. Captain Rous was appointed umpire for the Count, and W. H. Downlosen, Esq., umpire for the Captain. The Hon. G'Essou referee. The match terminated in favour of the Captain The total measurement of the 50 shots of the Captain from the centred the target counting only 390 inches, whilst those of the Count amounted to 698 inches. Large sums changed hands upon the event, as from the Count's well-known celebrity as a first-rate ball shoth in friends, were enought to lock him: and as this mode of target shooting riends were eager to back him; and as this mode of target shooting was totally novel to Captain Ross, the Captain's rifle being usually employed at the red deer in the Highlands of Scotland.

was totally novel to Captain Ross, the Captain's rifle being usually employed at the red deer in the Highlands of Scotland.

Cunningham, in his Life of Burns, says that gaugers were, for long period, cordially disliked in Scotland; to cheat them was almost considered a duty. Tradition relates that at Annan once a long quantity of smuggled tea and brandy had just been carried into me inn there, when to the consternation of all concerned, the gauger was seen approaching. Concealment was out of the question, for the importation was large and lying on the floor. All his was observed by a shrewd idiot, well known by the name of Daft Davis (midden-dub," threw in the lash of the whip, watched it, and played it with all the anxiety of an angler. "What ere ye fishing for there, Davis?" said the officer of the revenue. "Fishing for deerils," was the answer. "Devils!" said the other, "and whate you bait with?" "Gangers," replied David. The laugh of the bystanders at the sharp joke made the gauger turn his horse's hed another road, and miss a prey.

A man named Reaper died at Coolearney, in Ireland, last. Weth, aged 115 years. He was born in the reign of Kimg fromes the First, in the townland of Carrowreagh, where he ended his existence. There has lately arrived from America a curious design of amphibious machine, which combines all the properties of a stem boat and a landcarriage. When on the land it runs uponed it is necessary to cross the wheels stop and a paddle placed more wheels, and on arriving upon the bank of any river or lake which is necessary to cross the wheels stop and a paddle placed more of the form of an alligator or American ercoedile: its construction of an alligator or American ercoedile: its construction of an alligator or American ercoedile: its construction of the form of an alligator or American ercoedile: its construction of simple, of small expenses, and all is easily taken to pieces and quickly put together again.— Calignami.

Other the deriver of a call was chearded. When below of the other of a

the form of an alligator or American erocodile: its construction simple, of small expense, and all is easily taken to pieces and quicky put together again.—Galiganari.

The Can Nusance.—A fellow of ruffinally aspect, named William Olquie, the driver of a cub, was charged at Marylebone Office and furiously and wiffully driving his vehicle acainst the horse of Coloral deposed. The the was proceeding a horselack at a fast pace behind a gentleman's carriage, when all horselack at a fast pace behind a gentleman's carriage, when all horselack at a fast pace behind a gentleman's carriage, when all despents rate, and before he had time to get out of the was proceeding a sudden he heard a violent noise in his rear, and on turning modesperter rate, and before he had time to get out of the waste of his mare, whereby the animal was precipitated on the foot pawned, and himself thrown, pitching with great force on his head. He was suggeon's, where, after the lapse of some time, he recovered his surgeon's, where, after the lapse of some time, he recovered his surgeon's, where, after the lapse of some time, he recovered his surgeon's, where, after the lapse of some time, he recovered his surgeon's, where, after the was soon afterwards stopped, and was the greatest mercy that he was not killed.—The fellow surgeon's, which, fortuntely, was not much injured, Tanaway after the occurrence, but was soon afterwards stopped, and was the greatest mercy that he was not killed.—The fellow as the greatest mercy that he was not killed.—The fellow as the string fright.—Mr. Rawlinson observed that men of the horse taking fright.—Mr. Rawlinson observed that men of the defendant's description had actually become a terror to the was the string and no person could cross the road without placing his hie in immend danger. In order to check such practices he was determined by visit the offence with the severest penalty. The defendant was hear visit the offence with the severest penalty. The defendant was hear visit the offence with the severest pen

Wattefall, June 7.—The King has appointed Lord Auckland first Lord of the Admiralty.

Wattefall, June 7.—The King has appointed Lord Auckland first Lord of the Admiralty.

So, James 7. Palace, May 27.—The King was this day pleased to so the honour of Knighthood upon Maj.—Gen. J. Mac Lean, K.C., Cammandant at Woolwich.

Mar Office of the Market of the Limit of the Limit of the Lean, K.C., Cammandant at Woolwich.

Mar Office of the Limit of the

cat. to energy Layour, Lawder, who retires; W. Prices, Cath. A. Sanger, Lawder, who retires; W. Prices, Cath. A. Sanger, Lawder, who retires the prover prohestor. Protector, appointed to the 56th Ft. 18 william, and the provention of the proventi

and offence, nine months for the escond, and twelve months for lard.

Livas, 6th June.—The Torprifle (whnler) had arrived at Monte the previous to the 2-th Feb. with her crew in a state of mutiny.

Sopke at St. Catharine's with an American vessel which reported the season of the state of mutiny. The state of the season of

chery Green, Ordering Der Bedenberg, and Persystem at your property of all deserters from the army, who are mitted to prison in Ireland, and of the claims of those by whom yare apprehended, is to be transmitted direct to the War-office, and not to the Chief Secretary, Dublin Castle trend of CAPTAIN DAVIS.—Friday evening an inquest was held the property of CAPTAIN DAVIS.—Friday evening an inquest was held the great of the property of the property of the property of the property has been appeared by hearing a shot in his bed-room, and upon sum they were harmled to find he had destroyed himself by discussioning the worth corrided to find he had destroyed himself by discussioning the worth corrided to find he had destroyed himself by discussioning the worth corrided to find he had destroyed himself by discussioning the contents of a pistol into his mouth. A verdict of temporary insanity? was returned.—Dublin Mail.

308 of Ha SATREA.—The Limerick Star gives the melancholy troyage from limerick to Quebec. It appears that on leaving port were on board 224, viz.:—Crew, 13; passengers, 104 male, 56 female ditto, 13 between 7 and 9 years old, 19 under 7 years hath send (who was on board as surgeon), H. Henderson, the mate, deeper Feming the carporter.

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there in a broundage from their theoreties, a Physician and a Surgeon will attend here daily, from two till four o'clock, to receive consulting suiters, and who also are visited in towa, and at short distances in the country.—23, Old Burlington-et, CONFINED BOWELS occasions Indigestion, Stomach and Lawre Complaints, Spanns, Flatulence, Head-aches, Piles, Strictures of the Rectum, Irritation of the Urinary Organs, Nervous Affections, Couples, Lawrence and Couples, and Couples, Irritation of the Urinary Organs, Nervous Affections, Couples, and the Couples, Irritation of the Urinary Organs, Nervous Affections, Irritation of the Urinary Organs, Irritation of the Urinary Organs, Irritation of

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter from W. is extremely curious. Pluced in connection with the proceedings at K, it becomes extremely important. We would adultie our friend to take no measures of himself—either 18 or OUT. We are sad and weary of answering "" suggestions and proposatis—why are then never fulfilled?

AMT. WALKER inquires, with an air of important self-complacency, why the writers of the penny newspapers have struck so deeply into the minds of the people? We really do not know, unless it is because they are PENNY-TRAITORS.

AMT. WALKER inquires, with an air of important self-complacency, why the writers of the penny newspapers have struck so deeply into the minds of the people? We really do not know, unless it is because they are Penny-Tartons.

In answer to Dovetall—who, by the way, is a wag-there are of Lords Grey these varieties:—Grey of Grony-Grey of RUTHYN—and Grey of HOW-WEAK.

We quite agree with Vioil, that the introduction of the man's san into the family is a circumstance highly improper and indelicate. The lady is, however, a lady of sound sons, and a moment's reflection, and a stight hint, will, we have no doubt, induce her to command the stripting's immediate removal.

We cannot quite agree with our correspondent "a Trafalgarian," as to the character of the Memorial.

The Riddle and we have the present refirme.

It is impossible to jest upon the subject to which "a Correspondent" alludes.

ludes.

B.C. may rely upon punctuality.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, June 15.

THEIR MAJESTIES have honoured Ascot Races during the week, and have entertained a large party at Windsor Castle.
On the day of the Cup race, Her Royal Highness the
Duchess of KENT and Princess VICTORIA accompanied their
MAJESTIES to the course.

THE Ministerial papers—and some of the Ministers themselves—say, that Mr. CUTLAR FERGUSSON is appointed Judge Advocate-General. We cannot yet believe the fact. We do not wish, at the moment, to recollect anything about Mr. CUTLAR FERGUSSON, or to express our dread of such an appointment, as affecting the army, if it could have taken place;—but we must disbelieve the story.

Mr. CUTLAR FERGUSSON is an East India Director. We believe the Privy Councillor's oath, which he must take as Judge Advocate, is incompatible with his duties as the paid servant of the East India Company: the patronage of the Directorship is something—the duration of the Judge Advocateship, doubtful. Mr. FERGUSSON, ever since Lord THAMET'S trial, in the time of TOOKE, has had the credit for cunning—we scarcely think he will be foolish enough, in his old age, to give up his seat in Leadenhall-street, and his seat in the House of Commons, for the bare pleasure of doing a little mischief, for a very little time.

THE Earl of HARDWICKE is dead—an event which, by elevating the gallant and excellent Captain YORKE to the Peerage, causes a vacancy in the representation for Cambridge Cambridg

Peerage, causes a vacaucy in the representation for Cambridgeshire.

The Noble Earl's demise also vacates the office of High Steward of the University of Cambridge. For this eminent post, two names are mentioned as his Lordship's successors—his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and Lord

LYNDHURST.

Between two Noblemen of such station, such character, and such principles, we cannot presume to decide as to the one which should claim the preference. We hear that a very great person is to be started by the Whig-Radical party, but if Cambridge but emulate the spirit and feeling of the sister University, that very great personage will, in the result, look very small indeed.

if Cambridge but emulate the spirit and feeling of the sister University, that very great personage will, in the result, look very small indeed.

Amongst the striking characteristics of the present Ministry, none has had greater effect in lowering them in the eyes of the country than the total disregard of truth which they so evidently display whenever they consider shuffling, or evasion, or downright falschood may serve their purpose. That Lord Althorp broke his pledge to the Bank of England awas more his misfortune than his fault: the House of Commons by their vote upset the bargain he had made, and consequently the Bank of England suffer from the weakness rather than the wilful treachery of the Minister. They will, no doubt, take care what they are about when my Lord Althorp wants anything in the City.

When Lord Anglesey's letter was brought forward, Lord Althorp, in the House of Commons, denied its existence, while Lord Grey, in the Lords, admitted its truth, but expressed an opinion that somebody had done a "vastly ungenteel" thing, in giving it publicity,

Lord Grey pledged himself, in writing, to the Bishops, that the two Church Bills should not be proceeded with, without their having due notice of the circumstance. Lord Broughtam brings them in, and carries them to a second reading without consulting the Prelates, when there were only two or three Peers, and no one English Bishop present.

Lord Londonderry gets up to inquire into the state of affairs in Portugal, and is told by Lord Lansdowne, in a somewhat jocose manner, that "his Lordship's favourite. Don MIGUEL was not safe in an English man-of-war-mor, for all that Lord Lansdowne knows, is he on board of an English man-of-war, now.

Last Saturdaywe were in possession of the fact, that Don MIGUEL had not embarked in a man-of-war-ma fact conveyed to us from undoubted authority—yet, looking at the high personal character of Lord Lansdowne, and his high official character of Lord President of the King's Council, we preferred his assertion, to our authe

What is the TRUTH?
The Duke of RICHMOND, shortly after this statement is made, says,—and, what is very extraordinary, his Grace's

speech is not reported in any newspaper!—that the letter from Lord Wellesley to which Lord Grey alluded, was considered in Cabinet as soon as it was received; that the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant appeared to the Cabinet WHOLLY INADMISSIBLE; and that the subject WAS NEVER AGAIN MOOTED IN CABINET until the discussion which occasioned his Grace's retirement and that of his colleagues from office.

occasioned his Grace's retirement and that of his colleagues from office.

Thus Lord Grey informs the country, that the Cabinet have had the subject under consideration ever size January; the Duke of Richmond says, "We have Never, since January, discussed it; Lord Grey says, "We entertained the idea of the Commission, four months ago;" the Duke of Richmond states that, four months ago it was decided that the idea of a Commission was wholly inadmissible.

It is melancholy to see and hear such things as these, and a sad alternative for the country to be driven to, to decide upon the veracity of men of such high station, in a case where one of them must speak falsely.

The Morning Post says, "it believes the Duke of Richmond, and it does not believe Lord Grey;" and it gives, as the reason for its decision, the fact that—"The Cabinet "which Earl Grey says has been considering since January "the appointment of a Commission for the new appropriation of the revenues of the Irish Protestant Church, has introduced and supported a Bill since January, which makes "duced and supported a Bill since January, which makes
over to the Irish Protestant Church, those revenues FOR
EVER!"

We retail the trish Protestant Church, those revenues Fore EveRt?"

We merely cite these few cases of discrepancy in order to account for the feeling which so universally exists against Lord Lansdowner's Cabinet.

We trust, however, that the country will be disabused, and that, in spite of all the meanness and shufiling for which Ministers have made themselves so notorious, the TRUTH may be extracted. To Sir Robert Prel, whose commanding talents and whose unshaken integrity have secured for him the confidence and respect of all men who think rightly and feel properly, the country looks with hope and anxiety: let him force these trembling, tottering hypocrites into a declaration of their real intentions: that they are at variance with their words the fact of the variation of the statements itself proves. Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham owe it to themselves to aid in this cause—the wrong should be separated from the right—the true from the false; and we trust these Right Honourable Gentlemen will fulfil their promise, and let us see who is who. their promise, and let US see WHO IS WHO.

THE effect produced upon the nation by the proceedings of

The effect produced upon the nation by the proceedings of last week at Oxford, is something stupendous. We have given the details as well as we could; but they all fall short of the reality. This demonstration of popular feeling has had its effect, and the weak and wavering Lord Grey has received his death-blow, as far as his political life is concerned. Lord Darnley has already left the Ministerial side of the House—Lord Templemone and Lord Buckinghamshire have also quitted it; and the Marquess of Downshire, a Nobleman of high and independent feeling, who for years has been attached to Whig policy, has signed the Oxford Declaration, thanking the King for his noble and constitutional speech. Would these things happen, if even those who formerly laughed at what they called "The Criv," did not believe that in the hands of these Ministers "The Church Was in Danger?"

It is all very well to say that the strongest manifestations of popular feeling came from the Under-Graduates;—no one else had the opportunity of exhibiting such. But the fact is, that these Under-Graduates are the sons of fathers who entertain the same principles as their children, and that these Under-Graduates are destined to fill hereafter the highest stations in the land.

Let them, after witnessing the proceedings of last week, go

stations in the land.

stations in the land.

Let them, after witnessing the proceedings of last week, go to their homes, and follow up their noble conduct at Oxford by getting up, in every direction, addresses to the KING, and petitions to Parliament, in accordance with the principles they so gallantly advocated and so honourably supported.

THE KING AND HIS MINISTERS.

We have been favoured with the following accurate copy of His MAJESTY's most gracious Speech to the Bishops, on the anniversary of His MAJESTY's birth-day. It will serve not only to give confidence to the constitutional Englishman, to encourage the faithful subject, and uphold that spirit of loyalty which is inherent in the people of England, but it will serve to keep them constantly awake to the iniquitous proceedings of Ministers with regard to the Church. By a reference to the words of the King, and a comparison of those words with the acts of his Ministers, the nation will be enabled fairly to judge those acts, and say how long it will consent to be degraded, debased, and disturbed by the wickednesses and weaknesses of such a body of men:—
"My Lords, "You linve a right to require of me to be resolute in defence of the Church. I have been, by the circumstances of my life, and by conviction, led to support toleration to the utmost extent of which it is justly capable; but toleration must not be suffered to go into licentiousness: it has its bounds, which it is my duty and which I am resolved to maintain. I am, from the deepest conviction, attached to the pure Protestant faith, which this Church, of which I am the this land.
"I cannot forget what was the course of events which placed my in the confidence of the course of events which placed my in the confidence of the confidence of

this land.

"I cannot forget what was the course of events which placed my family on the throne which I now fill: those events were consummated in a revolution which was rendered necessary, and was effected, not, as has sometimes been most erroneously stated, merely for the sake of the temporal liberties of the people, but for the preservation of their religion. It was for the defence of the religion of the country, that was made the settlement of the Crown, which has placed me in the situation that I now fill; and that religion, and the Church of England ANI IRLIAND, the Prelates of which are now before me, it is my fixed purpose, determination, and resolution, to MAINTAIN.

the Church of England and inclaim, the frences of which are now before me, it is my fixed purpose, determination, and resolution, to Maintain.

"The present Bishops, I am quite satisfied (and I am rejoiced to hear from them, and from all, the same of the Clergy in general, under their governance), have never been excelled at any period of the history of our Church, by any of their predecessors, in learning, picty, or zeal in the discharge of their high duties. If there are any of the inferior arrangements in the discipline of the Church (which, nowever, I greatly becurf) that require amendment, I have no distrust of the rendiness or ability of the Prelates now before me to correct such things; and to you I trust they will be left to correct, with your authority UNINTAINED and UNINTAINED.

"I trust it will not be supposed that I am speaking to you my real and genuine sentiments. I have almost completed my sixty-mint year, and though blessed by God with a very rare measure of health, not having known what sixtness is for some years, yet I do not blind myself to the plain and evident truth, that increase of years must tell largely upon me when sickness shall come: I cannot therefore expect that I shall be very long in this world. It is under this impression that I tell you, that while I know that the law of the land considers it impossible that I should do wrong—that while I know there is no earthly power which can call me to account—this only makes me the more deeply sensible of the responsibility under which I stand to that Almighty Being before whom we must all one day

appear. When that day shall come, you will know whether I am sincere in the declaration which I now make, of MY FIRM METRICAL SETTING THE CHURCH, and RESOLUTION TO MAINTAIN IT.

"I have spoken more strongly than usual, because of sunkappy in the convenience of the Church, and resolution of all. The threats of those who are enemies of the Church make it the more necessary for those who feel their duty to that Church to REAK OUT. The words which you hear from me are indeed spoken by my mouth, but they flow from my heart."

These, reader, are the words of the Church in Seak out. The words which you hear from me are indeed spoken by my mouth, but they flow from my heart."

These, reader, are the words of the Church in the been broken up, and that four of its members—the Duke of RICH. MOND, the Earl of RIPON, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and Mr. STANLEY—have seceded. Why?—Because they would not consent to the proposed spoliation of the Church, or the appropriation of any part of her recenues to secular purposes. What results from this recollection? Why, this—that the Ministers staying in, are determined to effect that, which their King denounces, and their colleagues reject—that they have already broken ground, and have granted a ROYAL Commission, for the purpose of inquiry into the state of the Irish Church, with an ultimate view to doing the very thing so denounced and so rejected.

The Morning Post has published the following companies.

and so rejected.

The Morning Post has published the following comparison between what has been said in the House of Lords, and that

with an ultimate view to doing the very thing so denounced with an ultimate view to doing the very thing so denounced and so rejected.

The Morning Post has published the following comparisan between what has been said in the House of Lords, and that which has been said in the House of Commons, upon this subject, which we subjoin:

"House of Commons, Monday, "Lord The Commission of June 2. "Lord Arringan and that it the recent in the property in defers the House when the question respecting which it would be called upon to give a vote. In the first clause of the Resolution he entirely concurred, namely, the right of Parliament to dispose of the surplus revenue of the Church in the most plat and expedient. "Lord In the House believed that the Commission of Inquiry was not intended boul fide, and that its Report, if its should report the fact that the Church property in Ireland we have been been a property of the Church Industry, the property of the Church property in Ireland we may be a surplus in the public of the House believed that Surplus in the public of the House believed that the Church property in Ireland we have been a property of the Church. I should report the fact that the Church property in Ireland we have been a proper to be a surplus in the public will be a proper to be a surplus if any surplus should be proved to exist down the necessary purposes of the Church. Beyond that he would not yield a single hand the would not yield as single hand the would not yield as single hand the would not yield a single hand the would not yield a single hand the would be housed by the house of the h intent to member's Resolution, then he thought they were bound, then he thought they were bound, susuning that they believed Ministers to be men of honour and honour honour and honour honour

gracious Sovereign made the speech which we have to-day copied into our columns.

d BROUGHAM brings in two Bills without notice, after Lord BROUGHAM Drangs in two Bulls without notice, after Lard GREY has given his written promise to the Bishops that nothing should be done touching them, without their Lordships' knowledge; and so Lord BROUGHAM causes Lord GREY to break his word with the Prelates;—to be sure, be is GREY to Dreak his word with the Prelates;—to be sure, he is a great man, and Lord Brougham's conduct in putting his Lordship into such a situation, is most extraordinary. But the indelicacy of forcing a Minister to break his word, is light as air, compared with the crime of forcing a MONARCH into a similar act.

sair, compared with the crime of forcing a MONARCH into a similar act.

The King, in his own person, has pledged himself to the maintenance of the CHURCH, unimpaired and uninjured—This, we say, the King did, on the 28th day of May, and on the 2d of June, the King, under the advice of his Ministers, signs a Royal Commission, which these Ministers, signs a Royal Commission, which these Ministers, in heir places in Parliament, have the hardihood to tell the country, involves the Principles of the Resolution Moved by Mr. Ward, which Resolution, we beg to state, was couched in these words:—

"That the Protestant Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds as spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that it being he right of the State to regulate the distribution of Church property is such a numer as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of its House that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced."

We state the facts—we leave the country to make the comments. But, as we have already said, we hope and trust that the coming week will set these things to rights.

IT is a curious fact that, during the election at Cambridge. It is a curious fact that, during the election at Lambridge, Scores's party—the opposers of the Government—were crying out for Church and King, and Church and State, while Mr. Rice's adherents—the adherents of a Cabinet Minister—were loud in their yells of "Down with the Church," "No Taxes," and "No King." These are signs of the firms. of the times.

of the times.

It is seldom that in human minds we find the extremes of knavery and folly—His Madesty's Ministers are, perhaps, the only race of men in whom the qualities combine. In the Government there are two Grants—pleasant, agreeable men inprivate like—nobody better; full of fraternal affection, and addicted to picty and port wine. Robert the second, as we mentioned a fortnight since, is going out Governor of Bombay—therein is his cunning. Charles the first—we mean, of the Grants—stays at the Board of Controul; but, like a much more exalted personage similarly designated, it is outle

—therein's his cuming. CHARLES the first—we mean, of the Grant's—stays at the Board of Controut; but, like a much more exalted personage similarly designated, it is quite clear that he has already lost his head.

Would it he believed that so much ignorance could be found in any collected body of thirteen commonly-educated individuals, as has been displayed in the concoction of the new holds Bill, if one did not know the fact —or will it be believed, now, that the wiseacres of the Cabinet and their underlings have drawn a bill, which has passed into a law, regulating the affairs of the East India Company as regards the China trade, in which there is a clause permitting the importation of tea, after the 22d of April, from any port or ports entered of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Right Honourable Mr. TOMPSON and the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT (which latter surprises us), not knowing that the world was round, imagined that every place eastward of the Cape of Good Hope must be somewhere in the East Indies: but the Liverpool merchants, who had seen maps, and looked at globes, took it into their heads, strange as it may appear, that there were parts of Europe considerably to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; and accordingly they hit upon the neurest possible part which could stift their evergeines and beauting as weather the surprise and beauting as weather ingly they hit upon the nearest possible part which could suit their convenience, and knowing—as we suppose the smallest pen-and-ink men of the offices in London know—that boots! was rather more than fifteen miles to the eastward of the Cape, they did themselves the pleasure of importing, last week, 2,200 chests of tea from that port. Cape Town itself is in 18°22 Dantzic in 18°28, and it is notorious that the true

Cape of Good Hope lies more to the colonial capital.

Really this is too ridiculous. In the case of the Bank, Lord Really this is too ridiculous. In the country to pre-ACHORP pledged the Government and the country to pre-tent the establishment of Joint Stock Banking Companies within sixty miles of the metropolis. He was beaten by the House of Commons, and made to break his word, as Brougham made Lord Grey break his. But here, the East ladia commons, and made to the break his word as Brougham made Lord Grey break his. Jaudham made Lord GREY break his. Dut here, hie has ladia Company are regularly thrown overboard by a stupid, blick-headed piece of ignorance, which one of the dirtiest samps of Stinkomalee would be ashamed to have made.

The sensation created in Liverpool by this "Ter veniente" has been made in Lady the distinuary general; for the

The sensation created in Liverpool by this "Ica veniente has been great; in London the dismay, general; for the Honourable Company, who have been most dishonourably treated, even if the thing had been properly done, have a vast quantity of tea on hand, which will certainly not be "desidate" if the Dantzic operation continue. Will the Right Jumesty of tea on hand, which will set will the Right Honourable, Mr. TOMPSON bring in a Bill to remedy the mistale. mistake, and correct the error?

warake, and correct the error?

What a thing to happen to a Ministry—Nobody ever approach they were likely to "discover the longitude;" but, a far as the latitude, printed and published in every little pany tract of Messrs. HETHERINGTON, BROUGHAM, and Ca, goes, it might have been hoped they would have "read up's sufficiently to know that a man can get to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope without going to the East Indies. He can that, of this fact they were utterly ignorant—and we believe such an exposure of stupidity and ignorance never yet was made.

MR, ABERCROMBY is appointed Master of the Mint, with a seat in the Cabinet. He is the third son of the gallant Sir BALPH ABERCROMBY, and was for some time Steward (we believe) to the Most of Devonshire, and made Chief Baron of Scotland he the North of Westlergroy. He took his debelieve) to the Duke of Devonshire, and made constant of Scotland by the Duke of Wellington. He took his departure for Edite Duke of Wellington. He took his departure for Edite of Devonshire and thereby hangs a tale. It was evident, by the stant of that extremely unpopular and unpleasant gentleman, for the present, was pretly safe—and therefore was Abercromby selected for the blit.

It will be curious to see how that RIGHT HONOURABLE Gentleman will bentlement will vote upon the Coercion Bill, which is to be benewed before the Session ends. He spoke against it—but be shaps he will salve his conscience if the Court Martial clause he opportunity of performing the agreeable operation of mighis own words with greater facility.

They say that Lord GREV, finding his new friend and relablandoned the idea of making his new for the present by the way, there is a name among the Commissioners for

By the way, there is a name among the Commissioners for

revenues, which strikes us as worthy of an observation—that of a Mr. Hamilton, who, we are told, although a barrister has been a barrister only a few months, and is in every respect a very young man. The appointment created a considerable degree of surprise, till it was stated that the learned youth married, a very short time since, a neice of Lord GREY.

This makes the FORTY-FIRST.

—This makes the FORTY-FIRST.

THE Cambridge election has terminated—not, certainly, as we hoped, but as we expected. We knew the sort of exertions making—the driving, screwing, threatening, and promising system, which was at work; but the success of Mr. RICE is no triumph. When he stood for Cambridge before, he was a very small man indeed—not that we mean to disparage his qualities, for he is at this moment the best amongst them—but he then carried his election by a majority of more than six times the amount of the present, which has now pushed him into the House of Commons by the voices of twenty-four or (the reports differ) twenty-nine individuals. At the last election, Mr. RICE had a majority of 168.

Mr. RICE, in addition to all the influence of Cabinet office, Treasury letters, official hangers-on, attorneys from remote parts, pensioners, placemen, and all the rest of it, had all the Dissenters. Lord Durham failed in persuading the little body who upset the coach, to check them; nor do we believe the little body could have done it, for they are so satisfied that Mr. RICE has embarked in the Government, fully determined to go all lengths for the overthrow of the Establishment, that it would have been next to impossible to hinder them from giving him their support. They were contextifet. Why should not they lend a hand to the devas-

ment, fully determined to go all lengths for the overthrow of the Establishment, that it would have been next to impossible to hinder them from giving him their support. They were quite right. Why should not they lend a hand to the devastation which they most desire, even at the searifice of all their personal interests, which must be utterly overthrown either in their own persons, or in those of their progeny, by the subversion of the funds of the University to the exigencies of the State, which in a few years will inevitably take place, under the sanction of some half-dozen beggarly Commissioners, the hungry cousins of some pauper Whigs?

Mr. Spring Rice is personally liked, and if he had not lowered himself by accepting high office in the Lansdowne Administration, would, no doubt, hereafter have become an eminent man; but this very circumstance must prove to the sages at the head of affairs, the deplorable state of their power and influence. Their Secretary of State, a very amiable individual, is returned by a majority of a couple of dozen of Dissenters, a majority less by twenty in number than Sir Edward Sugden would have commanded, if the mercenary canters could have withstood the "flattering unction" which the new Cabinet Minister haid to their souls.

That Sir Edward Sugden is not returned, we very sincered the means the foundation of the same treath of the course of the c

the new Cabinet Minister laid to their souls.

That Sir Edward Sugden is not returned, we very sincerely lament: fearlessly and honestly he has now stood (we believe) seven contested elections at a vast expense to himself, not only of money but of time and health, and we should have been delighted to see him where he would have been tomorrownight, if there had not been a Cambridge man to betray, and Cambridge men to be betrayed; but as far as principle is involved, the defeat at Cambridge is a decided triumphl, and we will venture to say, when this wise Cabinet has run its career for a few months longer—even as it proposes to do, without the controul of a Parliament—the people of Cambridge will see so clearly what are the aims and ends of their rulers, that if Sir Edward Sugden will again take the field, he will be certain of a return; and, we will add, that the majority of the country would be too happy if the opportunity of expressing their feelings were given them to-morrow.

It seems to us that Lord Brougham had better at once

IT seems to us that Lord BROUGHAM had better at once It seems to us that Lord BROUGHAM had better at once come forward manfully and acknowledge the failure of his Court of Review. That he already indirectly admits it, is evident, for we perceive that the Bankrupt Estates' Committee have proposed to have a separate Accountant-General for bankrupt business, and we hear that one of the Puisne Judges of that Court is to be appointed to the office. Opportunity and is wanting to provide for the whole three of them in other quarters.

r quarters.
hose very ornamental individuals the Registrars and De-Those very ornamental marviauas the Registrars and Deputy-Registrars of the Court of Bankruptey, are to be dispensed with, the Committee not appearing quite so well satisfied as to the actual practical services of those persons as they noght to be. The evidence of one of the Official Assignces is decisive against them, and we think that after BOUSnees is decisive against them, and we think that after Bous-FIELD and Co. vacate, there will be no future Registrars nor Deputy-Registrars appointed, but that the Commis-sioners will be allowed a good clerk, with a salary of 1001. a year, to keep their papers for them, which will save the charge of six hundred a year for Deputy-Registrars; and that the business of the Court of Review will go back to Mr. VIAZRD's office, the place whence it came, and whence it ought never to have been removed, and where there is now anything to do; flats being very scarce just now-

and far between.
'e can conscientiously recommend the Bankrupt Bill to the Call consciousness, economical the Blanking Bill to the fostering care of any Parliamentary lawyer, who, with a very small trouble of inquiry, will discover all the jobbery that has been at work about it. There cannot be a fine or a fairer field wherein to meet the great Humbug of the age than this, and we trust that a case so full of flagrant trickery and profligate expenditure will not go unsifted or unexposed.

WE do not generally devote any extraordinary space in Bull to the details of public ceremonies; we made an exception in the case of the Coronation of His late Gracious Majesty, and we feel it due to our readers, and as it exhibits the true state of Conservative feeling in the country—just to the principles which we have uniformly and unflinchingly advocated since the first establishment of this Paper—to give advocated since the inst establishmen of this raper—to give in its columns this day a minute account of the proceedings at Oxford, during a commemoration unparalleled in interest, in magnificence, and in all those attributes which combine to exalt and dignify so important a celebration. From an early hour on Monday, carriages were seen pouring into

Oxford from all parts of the country; amongst them great numbers belonging to the nobility, and other persons of distinction from the metropolis, and before one o'clock, High-street was literally

heiongues on metropolis, and before one occoes, and thronged with company.

About half-past.two, His Grace the Chancellor, entered Oxford in About half-past.two, His Grace the Chancellor, and proceeded, accompanied by Mr. CROKER, and proceeded, the assembled crowds, to an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. CROKER, and proceeded, amidst the cheers and congratulations of the assembled crowds, to niversity College, at which his Grace was to reside during the Commemoration.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND arrived about the same time, and, having alighted from his carriage, joined the throng of distinguished visitors who were promenading the streets.

The Duke of Wellington having changed his dress, and assumed

deciding how much the Protestant Church can spare out of its | the undress robe of Chancellor, proceeded in a close carriage to pay a visit to the Duke of CUMBERLAND, and shortly after returned University College, where his Grace dined in the evening wit select party.

On Tuesday morning a little before eleven, the procession, with his Grace the Chancellor in his splendid robes of office, left University College, and proceeded to the Theatre, which was crowded to the ceiling. The galleries set apart for the ladies, teeming with beauty, rank, and fashion, while the Buchelors of Arts, and Underforduntes above, were exercising their prerogative by expressing most vociferously their feelings with respect to public men both

At a few minutes after 11, the six bedels of the University, in their full dresses, entered, followed by the Duke of Wellington, and by the Vice Chancellor and the various noblemen and doctors who had met him in the morning at the lodge of University College. His met him in the morning at the lodge of University College. His Grace appeared in excellent health. He was dressed in a black coat, with the ribband of the Garter, over which his mantle of black silk and gold was thrown. In his Grace's train came the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Montague, Lord Apsley, Lord Hill, Lord Mahon, Sir G. Murray, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir T. Acland, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Estcourt, Sir C. Wetherell, Drs. Burton, Fox and Rowley, and a number of heads of houses whose names we had not time to write down. There were eleven members of the Engenom Banch vareful more, when were the Archibidous of Episcopal Bench present, among whom were the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh; the Bishops of Oxford, Worcester, Exeter, Gloucester, Llandaff, and Barbadoes.

The moment the Duke made his appearance, the shouts which rent the theatre were deafening. Never, certainly, was enthusiasm more general, more genuine.

When the cheering had subsided into silence, the Duke of Wel-LINGTON opened the Convocation in a short Latin speech, by stating that it was convened to confer the degree of Doctors of Law,

that it was convened to confer the degree of Doctors of Law honoris causa, upon the following individuals:—

His Excellency Baron Dedel, the Dutch Minister,
His Excellency the Count Matusewic, the late Russian Minister,
His Grace the Duke of Buceleuch, K.T.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Sulisburr,
The Most Noble the Marquis of Bute,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Winchilsee,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Winchilsee,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Winchilsen,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lawarr,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Falmouth,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Falmouth,
The Right Hon. Fraction Somerset,
The Right Hon. Granville Somerset,
The Right Hon. Funcis Egerton,
The Right Hon. Funcis Egerton,
The Right Hon. Lord Burghersh.

The Right Hon. Lord Burghersh.

The way in which the names of these distinguished individuals—

The way in which the names of these distinguished individuals—those especially most distinguished by their active support of Conservative principles-were received, must have convinced the m sceptical politician as to the real state of the national feeling at the present moment.

After the ceremony of conferring the degrees, which occupied a onsiderable time, was over, Dr. Phillimore, the Professor of Civil Law, proceeded to present the newly made Doctors.

The speech of the learned Doctor was remarkably eloquent. He said that 20 years had now clapsed since he had had the honour and gratification of seeing a similar assemblage of noble and distinguished gramication of seeing assumances arounded of noncontral distinguished individuals. On that occasion he had presented to the University as honorary doctors the illustrious heroes who had visited the country with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. Intense as with the Emperor of RUSSIA and the King of PRUSSIA. Intense as his delight was upon that occasion, it wanted one circumstance to render it complete—the presence of the greatest commander of them all, our own countryman, the Duke of Wellington. After alluding to the merits of the late Chancellor, Lord GRENVILLE, he proceeded to the measure, that on the death of that great and good man it necessare to observe, that on the death of the University to select out of the noble and distinguished individuals whom it had reared in its boson a worthy successor to the theory. Merit, he said, was not of one class. There were individuals whom it had reared in its boson a wormy successor to that noble Lord. Merit, he said, was not of one class. There were different roads to the temple of fame, and different men must distinguish themselves in different ways. One man made his way to eminence by literature, another by arts, another by arms. Of the latter class none were more illustrious than the Noble Duke now emmence by Interature, another by arts, another by arms. Of the latter class none were more illustrious than the Noble Duke now their Chancellor. Be witness his triumphs in India, Portugal, and Spain,—his victories at Salamanca, on the Pyrenees, and at Toulouse —and above all, his liberation of Europe in the bloody field of Westellow Altershamilies for men in the bloody field of Waterloo. After dwelling for some time on these topics, and praising the firmness which his Grace had always evinced in the management not only of military but of civil affairs, he concluded this part of the subject by affirming that the University had done itself the greatest honour by selecting the Dake of Wellington as its Chancellor. The learned Doctor then proceeded to compliment the different individuals whom he had to present as doctors, until he came to that of Lord Firznov Somenser, to whom he paid a until he came to that of Lord Fitzhov Somemer, to whom he paid a most elegant, and eluborate, and well-deserved tribute of applause. He spoke of him as noblitssimum et fortissimum, as a nobleman to whom the University was bound to pay the highest respect, not merely on account of his high rank and ancient blood, but also on account of his own merits and his close connexion with the Duke of Wellington. He had been educated in military lore under the Wellikstron. He and been educated in miniary fore under the Duck's own eye from his earliest youth—This judi, dux invice (great cheering) comes et minister—he joined in all the labours, and shared in all the glories, of his great leader, and was present at the battle of Waterloo,—uli, ut vide'is (pointing to his Lordship), gravia unduera perpessus est. This annunciation produced the loudest cheering perpessas est. In a minimization produced the loudest cheering indeed, none was more loud, save that bestowed on the Duke f Newcastle and the Earl of Winchilsea. When Dr. Phillimore came to the name of Sir J. Scarlett, he observed, that among all the names which were that day to be inserted in the list of Doctors the names which were that day to be inserted in the list of Doctors of Civil Law, none was more worthy than the advocate who was at the head of the English bar, and whose acquaintance with the character of mankind every man envied and admired. He culogised the mentis acumen mirranque in causis tractandis solertiam, by which Sir J. Scarlett is so eminently distinguished, and conclustating that to him might be applied the language of Cicero, Regnum

stating that to him inight be applied the language of Cicero, Regnum forense sibi vindicat.

The newly made Doctors then took their seats; the Creeveian Oration was pronounced, after the conclusion of which, the Lutin Prize Poem was recited by its author, Mr. Kensington, and re-

Prize Poem was recited by its author, Mr. Kensington, and received with great appliause.

Mr. Anstrez, Professor of Classical Literature in King's College, delivered his Prize Essay, "On the Influence of the Roman Conquests upon Literature and the Arts in Rome."

When Mr. Anstice had ended the recital, his Grace the Chancellor closed the proceedings of the day by dissolving the Convocation. cellor closed the proceedings of the day by assorving the Convocation.

The illustrious and noble personages, on retiring from the theatre, were again distinguished in their different degrees by the Under-Graduates. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was

sed to the very echo; as were the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Winchilsea. Sir James Scanlett and Sir Charles THERELL were loudly greeted, as were the Members for the University. The name of Sir Robert Perl was received with thurders o applause; and the ceremony concluded with a series of grouns and hisses for Lord Grey and Lord BROUGHAM,—Lord BROUGHAM, how ever, receiving decidedly the most numerous and powerful marks of

The Chancellor dined at University College, and was present during part of the concert. His reception there was only a repetition of that of the morning, and when his Grace retired, the cheering within the theatre was caught up by the crowds in the street, and ceased not till his Grace's arrival at his lodgings.

Wednesday morning was not so propitious as the preceding day; it began to rain between eight and nine in the morning, and consequently there was no procession. The Duke of Wellington proceeded in his state carriage to the old Clarendon Press, where his quently there was no procession. The Duke of Wellington proceeded in his state carriage to the old Clarendon Press, where his Grace robed; and when the Dignitaries entered the Theatre, the sun was again shining, and the assemblage of wisdom and beauty looked as gay and brilliant as on Tuesday. The gulleries of the Under-Graduates appeared to have acquired a considerable addition of voices. They began the manifestations of their feeling by cheering in the most enthusiastic manner for the Queen and the Ladies. One called out—"The University and her privileges," which produced shouts. To this followed "The University of Cambridge and her liberties;" the shouts were repeated—A third voice called "The London University and her want of privileges," which was followed by howlings and hootings of contempt—and a fourth exclaimed, "The Gover-street Company," at which the yells were deafening, interspersed with frequent repetition of that title for the place which we had the honour first to bestow uponit—"Stinkomalee!" "Church and State" was received with thunders of applause. "The Bishops" elicited equal applause. "The admission of Dissenters" was received with great applause in on-admission of Dissenters" with loud cheering. Mr. Sewells's name was then called out: this nither elicited bisses nor applause. It was followed by a long-protracted snuffle, and an ejaculation of "Amen"? from several voices in imitation of the nasal twang of the conventicle. "The Irish Church Bill' and "the Irish Church Commission" extracted loud symptoms of dislike and averging. "The Kingt' Milisterse" was recapitated to the history.

Church Commission" extracted loud symptoms of dislike and aversion. "The King's Ministers" were hissed as much as the bitterest Tory could desire; so, too, was the name of Earl Gazv, Lord Broud-Tory could desire; so, too, was the name of Earl Grey, LordBrougham, Lord Durran, and the Duke of Sussex, whenever they were mentioned separately, and that was more than once. An Under-Graduate bellowed forth, in a Stentorian voice, "Down with the present Administration." This sentiment was lustily applanded. So, too, was a cry for "the Wellington Administration." "The House of Lords" was received with a thundering cheer; "the House of Commons" with a loud hiss. "The House of Commons as it was," with a cheer which might have almost started from their graves the defunct, or, perhaps, we might say dormant, boroughs of Gatton and

" Mr. Spring Rice" was received with sneers and laughter. "Sir "Mr. Spring Rice" was received with sneers and laughter. "Sir Edward Suoden" loudly cheered. "Sir James Graham and Mr. Stanler" were equally well received. "Mr. O'Connell" identity hissed and hooted. The "Army" and the "Navy" were gallantly received. A voice called "Our French Allies," which was prodiciously hissed. Another exclaimed "Our French wines," which was equally applicated. The memories of Lord Nelson, of Lord Grenyllle, and of Mr. Canning, were loudly cheered; but when the

GRENVILLE, and of Mr. CANNING, were loudly cheered; but when the memory of Mr. Pitt was proposed, every cap in the gallery, and every year in the area was in motion, and every yoice joined in a universal huzza. "Lord Lyndrust" was loudly cheered, as were the Dirke of Beauvort, Lord Wynfold, and Mr. Goulburn.

On the arrival of His Grace the Chancellor, the cheering was unbounded. He was attended by all the new made Doctors, in their scarlet robes. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland occupied the same seat which had been prepared for him the day before; and between His Royal Highness and the Chancellon and the venerable High Steward of the University, the Earl of Eldon, whose reception was beyond measure enthusiast,

The CHANCELLOR then opened the Convocation by stating, that it was called for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees upon cer-tain distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen. His Grace then read the list :-

Earl of Clanwilliam, Lord Norrane Lord Norreys, Lord Mahon, Lord Encombe, Lord Arthur Hill, Lord Monson, Lord Monson, Lord Bagot, Lord Rodney, Lord Montague, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Wynford,
Lord Templemore,
Lord Stuart de Rothsny,
Sir Hussey Vivian,
General Sabloncoff,
Hon. T. Parker,
Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot,
Hon. H. Prerrepoint,
Right Hon. Henry Goulburn,
Hon. G. R. Trevor,
Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone,
Hon. F. Spencer.

The same marks of approbation which had been bestowed upon the Doctors of the previous day were shouted forth as the different names in the list were announced. Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Wynford, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, Sir Hussey Vivian, Lord NORREYS, and Lord CLANWILLIAM received the most thundering testimonials of approbation; but when the name of Lord Encombe was pronounced, the applanse was literally tremendous.

After the introductory speech of Dr. Phillimons, in which he happily and effectively touched upon the peculiar merits of each of the candidates, the Degrees having been accorded, the Doctors Proceeded to their seats.

When Lord Excombe was presented to the Chancellor, who shook

him cordially by the hand, the auditory, whose eyes were fixed upon his venerable grandfather, burst into a shout of applause; and when the Chancellor made room for the young nobleman to pass to the Noble Earl, whose hand he kissed, the scene was beyond expression

After looking at his grandson for some moments, listening to the pealing thunders of popular applause, his eyes wet with tears of joy and affection, the Noble Earl sank his head upon the desk before him, and, overcome by this glorious tribute of esteem and respect, covered his face with his hands from the view of the spectators.

After the Degrees were conferred, the Installation Ode was per-After the Degrees were conferred, the Installation Ode was performed, and we regret to say much inconvenience and danger were occasioned by the pressure of the immense crowd. After the Ode, Mr. Scorr of Christchurch, recited the Latin Essay. The gentleman who obtained the Newdigate Prize, then recited his poem. It was loudly applauded throughout, and at that part of it which refers to the Duke's achievements at Waterloo the cheering was the most enthusiastic, and at the same time the most continued, It was louder that the same time the most continued, It

ever heard. There were more than nine times nine cheers given

st particularly burst forth, were those in conclusion of the career

most particularly burst iorus, was of Buonapare:—

of Buonapare:—

if in that hone of pride and fervid youth

Such were his dreams, markind has mourn'd fiseir truth;
O'er seas of blood his Sun of Glory rose,
And sunk at length 'mid tempest to repose.

When on that field, where hast the eagle soar'd,
War's mightier master wielded Britain's sword,
And the dark soul, a world could scarce subdue,
Bent to thy genius—Chief of Waterloo!"

Second other odes and poems were then recited, and the Corsvocation of the could be compared other odes and poems were then recited, and the Corsvocation.

Several other odes and poems were then recited, and the Convocation was again dissolved, the Under-Graduates however having called for "God Save the King," which was accordingly performed. The Chamcellor held levees both days.

On Wednesday his Grace dined at Christohurch, where his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumeraland also dined. The Duke arrived

righness the Buke of Competence also miles. The Buke aim is his carriage at the great gates of Christchurch at twenty minutes before five; but the crowd in the quadrangle was so great that it was found impossible to admit his vehicle within it. He was received by found impossible to admit his vehicle within it. He was received by the Dean at the gate, who escorted him to the hall, through the admiring and huzzaing crowd. The quadrangle, which yields to none in extent in either University, save to that of Trinity College, Cambridge, was crowded with doctors and masters in their academical costume, and with well-dressed ladies, all anxious to get another glance. When the Duke entered the hall he was received with shouts such as have seldom rent the air in that building. The Dean took his seat at the head of the table. The Duke of Wellingers, as Chancellor, and Dr. Rowley, of University, as Vice Chancellor, sat on his right, and the Duke of CUMBERLAND on his feth hand. All the Noblemen who came to Oxford in the Duke's suite were also the the Noblemen who came to Oxford in the Duke's suite were also the guests of the College. The dinner party broke up soon after eight; the Duke of Wellington having concluded the festivity of the day by giving "Prosperity to the Church." On Thursday there was no cremony at the Theatre, but the Chancellor proceeded to St. Mary's Church to hear the sermon, preached by the Bishop of Oxford. After the service there was such a laves

another levee.

The hall at the Star Inn on Wednesday was crowded to suffocation; upwards of two thousand persons attempted to get in—of course, dancing was out of the question.

On Thursday his GRACE dined at St. John's College. His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND honoured the party with his

Friday morning the clouds had disappeared, and so had much of the company; still the Theatre was crowded, and more conspicuthe company; still the Theatre was crowded, and more conspicu-ously so with ladies, who occupied all the space which the departed men and previously occupied. The area was full, but not uncomfort-ably so. The same course of proceeding which had marked the other days was followed throughout. The subjects for the cheering presented scarcely any new features, but they were given out and answered with as much zeal as ever. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumbriand was received, if possible, more warmly than on the previous days, and when "Prince George' was called and warmly than the produced and the complication of the produced the compliance of the produced the produced the compliance of the produced the pro cheered he acknowledged the compliment with marked pleasure. A the term of the procession from the Charendon was intimated by the calls for silence, and the preparations for the thunders that were again to welcome the entrance of the Chancellor. He appeared, and again to welcome the entrance of the Chancellor. He appeared, and so before, several minutes clapsed, and the whole procession had taken their seats in the semi-circle, during which the one continued shout of exulting triumph had been prolonged. After this had subsided, the Chancellor proceeded to confer the honorary degree of D.C.L. on the following individuals:—

sided, the Chancelor processed to conter the nonorary degree of D.C.L. on the following individuals:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth; the Right Hon. Viscount Cale; Lieut-General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B; Sir John Osborn, Bart.; Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.; Sir Charles Knightley, Bart.; Sir John Dean Paul, Bart.; Sir Statley Cooper Bart.; Colonel Sir Wm. Gomm, K.C.B.; Sir Charles Wetherell, King's Counsel; Sir Wm. Gomm, K.C.B.; Sir Charles Wetherell, King's Counsel; Sir Wm. Gomm, K.C.B.; Sir Charles Wetherell, King's Counsel; Sir Wm. Gomm, K.C.B.; Sir Charles Wetherell, King's Counsel; Sir Wm. Ho.; James Buller East, Eeq.; George Vernom Harcourt, Esq., M.P.; James Buller East, Eeq.; George Vernom Harcourt, Esq., M.P.; Edward Thomas Foley, Esq., M.P.; Clonel Koard Michael Conolly, M.P.; Charles Ross, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Duffield, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Alexander Perceval, M.P.; Thomas Duffield, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Alexander Perceval, M.P.; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Moody; Bartholomew Frere, Esq.; John Fleming, Esq.; Evelyn Shirley, Esq.; A. Scott, Murray, Esq.; Wm. Burge, Esq., M.A.; John G. Locknur, Esq., B.C.L.; James L. Knight, Esq., King's Connecl; Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D.; John R. Hume, Esq., M.D.; R. Jenkins, Esq.; Relatard Westmacott, Esq., R.A.; David Wilkie, Esq., R.A.; Edward Blore, Esq., Architect.

These forms having been completed, the different Congratulatory Addresses were spoken by their authors from the rostra. That of Mr.

Addresses were spoken by their authors from the rostra. That of Mr. GRAHAM was the last. Every sentiment of the poem was responded to by rapturous cheers, and at its conclusion one loud and long huzza, amidst a universal waiving of handkerchiefs and hats and caps, was set up, and never again ceased until his Grace, having declared the Convocation closed, had passed across the area, and out of the door. As he went along through the exulting throng his hand was grasped by all who were within reach, and blessings poured upon him from every tongue and every heart. Before he reached the door his emotion had become so strong as to be distinctly visible in the working of his counter

come so strong as to be distinctly visible in the working of his countenance, speaking in a language far more eloquent than words, that in that moment he felt his services and his patriotism rewarded.

Thus has terminated a ceremony the importance of which to the best interests of the country no man who loves the country can too highly appreciate. The unqualified expression of the national feeling by the voices of such an assembly upon such an occasion, must cheer those who yet live in hopes of better days, and cast dismay and confusion upon those who are toiling, first to undermine the Church, and then to exerthrow the STATE. are toiling, first to u overthrow the STATE.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Literary Fund was celebrated on Saturday, at Freemasons' Hall.

Don Carlos, with his family and suite, and accompanied by the Princess of Beira, a sister of Don Miguel, have arrived in this country. The Princess of Beira married au Infante of Spain; she is of high and distinguished character, and a person of great influence. Don Miguel is to go from Sines to Genon; we believe in the Stag. Don Carlos arrived in the Donegal. The news has, we believe, been received by the Admiralty telegraph.—Courier.

King LEOPOLO is to leave Paris for Brussels on Monday, and his Consort to remain till the beginning of July with her relations, who, it is said, are about to spend some days at Eq. near Dieppe. The Renovateur states that Louis Philippe is to leave Paris on the 25th June, in order to visit the southern provinces.

The Morning Post says—"A remark upon Lord Baougham made by Mr. Goldsmid at the Leicester dinner, is so good, that we cannot resist the temptation of transcribing it. The Noble and Learned Lord he truly characterises as a Chancellor 'who puts everything into Commission but the Seals, the only Commission which the country needs;' and ' who possesses the great qualification for being the guardian of the King's conscience, that he has none of his own the difference of the first and the same state and the same state are stated for nearly a quarter of an hour.

The lines at which these uncontrollable expressions of admiration to keep."—This is much in the same style as the answer given side, three gentlemen and one lady, besides the coachman.

by a highly-talented! Barrister, when questioned on the different which existed between the Speaker of the House of Lords and the Speaker of the House of Commons. "The Speaker of the House of Commons," said he, " is a gentleman, without being a nebleman—the Speaker of the House of Lords is a nebleman without being a gentleman."

The drollest blunder we have seen for some time is just now placarded all over town; it is this:—"The most interesting sight is London is the representation of Captaia Rose's expedition to the North Pole, at Fauxhall." This is exactly as if one were to say, "The most magnificent building in Surrey is the Tower of London."

The Duke of Wellington's anniversary dinner on Wednesday, the day of Waterloo, will be honoured with the presence of his MALESTY; and about forty or fifty Field-officers, who served in the battle, above the rank of Major, have been invited to dinner by the Noble Duke. The only lay guest will be Earl Bathusat, who was Secretary of State for the War Department when the brilliant victory was gained.

It is stated in letters from Dublin that Mr. Sergeant Persin is about to retire both from his duties as a Senator and as leading Counsel for the Irish Bar, in consequence of the precarious state of his health. This will, if true, create another vacancy (the second

within a few weeks) for the county of Monaghan.

The elevation of Mr. Shapmand Carry to the Peerage creates a vacancy in the representation of the county of Wexford, for which it is probable there will be several candidates.

Advices from Trinidad state that the colonists there were discusing the propriety of receiving into that island 20,000 emancipated Africans, proposed to be sent to that colony by the mixed Commission at the Havannah.

The Duke of Nassau has interdicted the inhabitants of the duchy from insuring their property in any foreign insurance offices without having an authority from the Government; and all the French nce offices are expressly excluded from such authorisation

Among the persons who have given notice of applying for their Among the persons who have given notice of applying for them discharge under the Insolvent Act is the celebrated Mr. Pea-Green HANNE, whose intended marriage with Miss Foor, now Countesed HARRINGTON, L few years since made so much noise in the world—Considering the amount of his fortune then, and of his misfortune now, he must have been very green indeed.

MATTHEW BARRINGTON, Esq., the Crown Solicitor for Munster, eldest son of Sir Joseph Barrington, Bart., and an intimate fried of the Secretary for the Colonies, has been appointed Secretary to the Irish Church Inquiry Commission.

HUSSEIN, ex-Dey of Algiers, is about to undertake a pilgrimage HUSSEIN, ex-Dey of Algiers, is about to undertake a pilgriman to Mecca. He is very religious, and by acts of devotion endeavous to reconcile himself to his less of power. He takes his departure from Alexandria for the tomb of the Prophet. Not being sufficiently rich to live at Leghorn, Hussein applied to the Viceroy of Egypt to grant him an asylum. Mchemet Alt received him with greatdistinction, granted him a palace sufficient to lodge the whole of his family, and daily sends him the moussa, or supply of provisions, necessary for the whole establishment. Hussein is attended on his pilgrimage by one of his sons-in-law and some of his domestical Although he is already advanced in years, and the fatigues of the journey are very great, his health is sufficiently strong to warnate as expectation that he will be able to accomplish his task, and returnexpectation that he will be able to accomplish his task, and return.

In 1817 a person was offered thirty-five pounds per cwt. for a lot of hops. He thought, however, that they might be higher, and he kept them. The market, however, fell gradually, and he was ultimately obliged to sell them at a much lower rate. These self-same hops onlight of the suppose, through many hands) were sold in London a few days ago (with a considerable quantity of others grown from 1817 to 1821) for eighteen shillings per cwt.-/Vorcester Journal.

The duty annually paid into the Exchequer on account of toback and snuff, exceeds the whole cost of the Church Establishment!

By accounts from China we learn that another insurrection had 18y accounts from China we learn that another insurrection 18ms broken out in Cochin China, the grandson of the late Kine having placed himself at the head of a powerful party against Mine Mine, the reigning Monarch. The Siamese were understood to have sent troops to aid the revolters, and it was intended to attack the floral residence, Foochum. Mine Mine had ordered upwards of 50 residence of war to be got ready, and 4,000 troops had been collected at Made No engagement had taken place my to the latest accounts but the No engagement had taken place up to the latest accounts, but the insurgents were well supplied with arms, ammunition, and necessary ries, and had formed alliances with some of the most powerful of the neighbouring States, and had secured all the passes. It was under-stood that the Governor of Canton was about to send 2,000 men to the assistance of MING MING.

The Brighton Gazette has been always more or less favourable to the present set of Ministers. Hear that paper now:

the present set of Ministers. Hear that paper now:—
"We confess our error—we acknowledge that we have been decised. Two years ago we thought that Earl Gary was miwitingly
raising up a power greater than the Government could controul; that
the meant well, but that he was wrong in his conclusions; that
though by his acts he was maturing an immense democratic power,
he never intended that it should overlant the constitution, and strangle
freedom and the rights of property. We were mistaken. Lord Gary
has now manifested his real designs; he contemplates open and undisguised revolution; and in support of this object, he will call again
to his assistance the ramy-headed monster. This he terms acting is
aged is a revolutionary and a lying spirit—a spirit that held sorth is
the hand a branch of those trees which stood near Pandemonium, and
they who taste the fruit thereof chew bitter ashers
the frish
Church Commission the red hand of revolution is distinctly to be discerned; it is a beginning of those downhill measures which will come
upon us even with greater rapidity than described by the Earl of
Wicklow."

The Standard says:—"By the way, how is it that we have not a

The Standard says:—" By the way, how is it that we have not 8 Conservative Candidate for Finsbury? The Chronicle, we observe, starts a Sociaian, and the Times an economist; but is it forgottes the finsbury returned Sergeant Spanker against the ministerial hat Finsbury returned Sergeant Spanker against the ministerial and against the second Spanker and Spanker Sp Candidate, and against the exhortations of both Times and Chronicle, in 1832? The interest which returned Mr. Sergeau Spaxing them has gained strength since, and could secure the election of Stranges Wernspay of Mr. Markes Wernspay of Mr. De Charles wernspay of Mr CHARLES WETHERELL or Mr. Follett, if one or the other would consent to come forward."

About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as the Criterion, Bright About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as the Criterion, Brighton Coach, was proceeding over London-bridge, on its way to Brighton, the coachman, it is reported, attempted suddenly to check the spirited animals he drove, for the purpose of allowing a person who was at that moment crossing the road, to pass, and in so doing who was at that moment crossing the road, to pass, and in so doing who was at that moment crossing the road, to pass, and in so doing who was at that moment crossing the road, to pass, and in so doing who was at that moment crossing the road, and set off at full speed down the quence, became unmanageable, and set off at full speed down the increased the fright of the horses, and they dorted from side to side of the road, and when near the Artichoke inn. Stoues'-end, the coach of the road, and when near the Artichoke iun, Stones'-end, the condition went completely over. At this moment there were five persons out side, three gentlements and the condition of the conditions of the condi

the passengers was Sir William Cosway, the gentleman e passugers

posed 5ir Enward Knarchbull for the representation of East
past, who was proceeding to join his family at Brighton. This untunete gentleman was seated on the box when the horses first took formate Ecuation was evolutioned in the loss when the norses first look flight, and perceiving the probability of an accident, he attempted to get upon the roof, with the view, it is conjectured, of escaping by the back of the coach. At the moment when he was making this attempt the coach went over, and threw him with deadly violence into the middle of the road. The fall was so tremendous that the shock litermiddle of the road. The fall was so trememous that the shock hter-allyforced a portion of the unfortunate gentleman's brains through bis ears, and he was taken up by Mr. Shith, a blind-maker, who rimessed the accident, deluged in blood, and conveyed into a sur-geon's, Mr. Leven's, Bridge House-place. Mr. Leven, as soon as he saw the situation of the unhappy gentleman, immediately pro-nounced all medical aid to be useless, and this prediction was shortly mounced all medical aid to be useless, and this prediction was shortly afterwards confirmed, for in about a quarter of an hour he expired. Acoroner's inquest has since been held and adjourned. The funeral of Sir William took place yesterday. He was in the fifty-second year of his age, had been Secretary to Lord Collingwoon, and was implited at the Coronation of King George the Fourth, in right of some office or possession which he claimed. It has been erroneously stated that his widow is a daughter of Sir Thomas Farquhar—this is not the case; Lady Cosway is a daughter of the late Sinon Hallinay, Esq., a partner in Sir Thomas Farquhar's bank, who married danspiter of the late Sir Walter Farquhar's bank, who married danspiter of the late Sir Walter Farquhar's bank, who married

hay, Edy, a printer of the late Sir Walter Farguhar by his first lady.
Surely the House of Lords will do something to check the mania about rail-roads—the destruction and disfigurement of the country, and the utter annihilation of the comforts of the people, are of them-selves something; but when it is clear that all these wild speculations rill break down, and all that will be left as monuments of the folly of will break down, and all that will be left as monuments of the folly of the speculators will be lugg fragments of high walls, something ought to be done to stop the insunity. We cannot enumerate the outrages in contemplation, but we do say, if these lunatics are allowed to carry their schemes so far into execution as to effect the mischief we anticipate, the crime be upon the heads of those who can yet prerent them

vent them.

DREADFULTURENCASE.—Extract of a letter from Mauritius, dated Feb. 11:—"Since I last wrote to you I regret to say that this island has experienced a most distressing visitation in a coup de vent, or harricane. On Friday, the 17th of January, the weather was unpromising; on Saturday it blew fresh, on Sunday a gale, on Monday morning a hurricane, and from three to seven r.m. a tempest. The destruction that followed was indeed awful; houses were blown down, trees form up by the roots, and large bridges swept entirely away. The loss of property is incalculable; and, what is still more to be deplored, the loss of human life very considerable. One wast rain is around us. A great portion of my own property, principally consisting of rice, is destroyed. The Governor has called a meeting, and issued a proclamation to condole with the people on the occasion of the painful disnater. Government has subscribed 1,000 sacks of rice and 5,000 dollars (which, with the public subscription, now amounts to 20,000 dollars), to be distributed among the poor surviving inhabitants. On the morning of the 21st, after the subsidence of the Jurricane, the brig Solomon was on shore and dismasted. The Jane, full of sugar, on shore, with the loss of masts, bowsprit, &c. The down, trees torn up by the roots, and large bridges swept entirely huricane, the brig Solomon was on shore and disunsated. The Jane, full of sugar, on shore, with the loss of masts, bowsprit, &c. The Boyal George broke from her moorings, and ran foul of the ship Carrier de Bourbon; both on shore, and the latter sunk. Thomas and Alfred ran foul of the Type. Three schooners blown high and dry on the rocks. A large schooner blown over and sunk. The schooner Dauphin ditto. The St. Pierre and Deux Charles on shore and sunk and the necessity of the large schooler with salt ment, totally lost. What the necessity of the large way to the rock of the large way to the large school of at the pecuniary extent of the havoc may be I can form no notion of at

We are sorry to announce the sudden death of Richard Wilson, Esq., which took place at his seat, in Suffolk, on Saturday last. Mr. Wilson, better known as "Dick Wilson," was for many years an eminent solicitor in Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Sceretary to Lord Euros, whose old and intimate friend he was. Latterly he retired into Suffolk, where he became one of the most celebrated breeders of blood horses in the kingdom. Mr. Wilson, who was in London last week in perfect health, had reached his 75th year. He was liberal, kind-hoss-al. kind-hearder man, and did a vast deal of good in his neighbourhood after his assumption of a country life. He has left a son and two danghters—me married to a son of the late Dr. Randon, and two brother of Sir Henny Onennon, Bart.

Nineton visit Henny Onennon, Bart.

Nineton visit Henny Onennon, Bart.

rother of Sir Herny Onkrone, Brat.

Nineteen different Committees of the House of Commons will be thing for firm of the House of Commons will be the great of the House of Commons will be the great of the House of Commons will be the Tea Duties, and of Baron de Bode, Drankenness, Steam Navigation to India, build favor the House of House of the House of th

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. R. R. A. G. St. John's College, Cambridge, pen prosented by the Rev. Charles Musgrave, B.D., Vicar of K., to the perpetual Curacy of Luddenden, vacant by the death Rev. Thomas Sutclific.

Rev. Joseph Hughla, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was seek presented to the Incumbency of Earls Henton, in the of Dewsbury, Vorkshire, by the Rev John Buckworth, Vicar 10.

of Descented to the Incumoral Science of Presents of the Marcia Science of the Marcia Sc

*Rer. WILLIAM JONES SKINNER, M.A., and Fellow of Wortroft Washington, and Fellow of Wortroft Washington, and the county of Northampton.
achapter held in the Colleginte Church, Manchester, on
the Rev. John Howard Massers, M.A., Fellow of St.
to. Silege, Cambridge, and Theological Tutor at the Clerical
the Fielding, M.A., lately promoted to the office of Chaplain to

Illogan Rectory, Corawall, the Rev. Thomas Pooley, M.A., of Jesus College, bridge, in the 50th, year of his age.

Rechampton, M. Starten, S. Starten,

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The electors appointed to elect a Hebrew Schod Ellerton foundation, have nominated C. Seagen

Oxford, June 7.—The electors appointed to elect a Hebrew Scholar on the Passey and Ellerton foundation, have nominated C. Szagera, Commoner of Magdalen Hall.

The Eldon Law Scholarship has been conferred, by the trustees, of R. Pakmen, B.A. Scholar of Trinity.

On Tuesday last, A. Mexzies, B.A. of Trinity College, was elected an Actual Fellow of that Society.

In a Convocation holden this day, the following gentlemen were admitted and enuden:—W. Free, Master of Downing coll. Camb., Doctor in Civil Law; J. H. Storey, Trin. coll. Dublin, Doctor in Civil Law; J. H. Storey, Trin. coll. Dublin, Doctor in Civil Law; J. H. Storey, Trin. coll. Dublin, Doctor in Civil Law; J. H. Storey, Trin. coll. Dublin, Doctor in Civil Law; J. H. Storey, Trin. coll. Camb.; B. Frere, M.A. Trin. coll. Camb.; Rev. E. Tottenhand, Caius coll. Camb.; Rev. E. Tottenhand, Caius coll. Camb.; Rev. E. Tottenhan, M.A., and Rev. M. Farrell, M.A. Trin. coll. Dublin.

In a congregation holden immediately after, the following degrees were conferred:—Doctor in Divinity: J. Fletcher, Exeter coll.—Doctors and Bachelors in Divinity, by accumulation: J. James, late Fellow of St. John's, Prebendary of Peterborongh; and H. D. Owen, late Scholar of Jesus.—Doctor in Medicine: T. O. Ward, Queen's.—Doctor in Civil Law: Rev. B. Penny, Brasenose, grand comp.—Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. H. Richards, Exeter, grand comp.—Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. H. Richards, Exeter, grand comp.—Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. H. Richards, Exeter, grand comp.—Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. H. Richards, Corroy, F. Moore, and Rev. H. Walker, ChristCh.; Rev. W. H. Hughs, Lincoln; H. B. W. Churton, Fellow of Brasennose; C. Scott, Rev. J. Hill, Rev. J. H. Swainson, and Rev. W. It. Brown, Brasennose; H. Walker, ChristCh.; Rev. W. H. Hughs, Lincoln; H. B. W. Churton, Fellow of Brasennose; C. Scott, Rev. J. Hill, Rev. J. H. Swainson, and Rev. W. It. Brasen, Rev. J. W. Scott, Rev. J. Hardy, and S. F. Wood, Oriel; T. N. Williams, Merton; W. Gatty, J. C. Powell, and Rev. J. L. Crawley, Trinity; E. L.

nuel college; Rev. W. T. Nopleton, Fellow of Sidney Sussex; Rev. J. Howstend, Fellow of Corpus Christi; Rev. W. Scoresby, Queen's. — Hachelor in Civil Law: Rev. J. T. Fisher, Jesus college. — Bachelors in Physic: C. Dudley, Trinity college; R. Hinde, St. John's; F. Branson, Caius.

At the same congregation the following gentlemen were appointed Barnaby Lecturers; — Mathematical: Rev. H. L. Jones, Magdalen college. — Philosophical: Rev. G. Phillips, Queen's. — Historiae: Rev. S. Fennell, Queen's. — Logic: Rev. H. Artlett, Pembroke.

At a general ordination holden at the Cathedral Church of Norwich, on Sunday last, the following persons were admitted into holy orders: — Deacons: J. Bailey, B.A. Cath. hall, Camb.; J. Blen, B.A. S. Peter's soil. Camb.; L. R. Cogan, B.A. Cath. hall, Camb.; J. N. Dalton, B.A. Caius coll. Camb.; H. T. Day, S.C. L. Clare hall, Camb.; R. S. Dobson, B.A. St. John's coll. Camb.; C. English, B.A. Trin. coll. Camb.; R. Exton, late of Queen's coll. Camb.; W. Godfrey, B.A. Jesus coll. Camb.; H. L. W. Herring, B.A. Copys. Chr. coll. Camb.; E. H. Steventon, B.A. Fell. of Corpus Chr. coll. Camb.; W. G. Tuck, B.A. Jesus coll. Camb.; T. G. Godfrey, B.A. Copys. Chr. coll. Camb.; C. Eyres, B.A. Chius coll. Camb.; T. Good, C. Kent, S.C., J. J. Vett. H.A. J. R. Franty coll. Camb.; W. Kurkpatrick, B.A. Copys. G. Camb.; C. Kent, S. C. L., J. Weet, B.A. Franty coll. Camb.; J. R. Errington, B.A. Worcester coll. Oxf.; T. Ridley, B.A.—Magd. hall, Oxf. Coll. Camb.; C. L. Wright, B.A. Trinity coll. Camb.; J. R. Errington, B.A. Worcester coll. Oxf.; T. Ridley, B.A.—Magd. hall, Oxf. Madd. C. L. Wright, B.A. Trinity coll. Camb.; J. R. Errington, B.A. Worcester coll. Oxf.; T. Ridley, B.A.—Magd.

a like purpose.

WINLATON—TRIUMPH OF THE CHURCH.—A vestry meeting was held at Winalton, on the 30th May, for the purpose of levying a Church-rate, upon which occasion the Dissenters and Radicals of Winlaton and Blaydon mustered all their forces to oppose the rate, and the result was a glorious triumph for the Church, as the followand the result was a gloriding analysis will testify:-

and the result was a gloraous triumph for the Church, as the following analysis will testify:

No. of voters.

IN consequence of the BANKRUPTCY of Mr. F. V. JOHN HUNTER of 16, MADDOX-STREET, HANOVER-66 (IOBE MAKER IO HIS MALESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY, here clicit the patronage of the Nobility, Clergy, &c., who may now be used to the sarrest hem, they will ind every attention paid to their orders. He assures them, they will indevery attention paid to their orders of the sarries thought and the study always to complete the same of these terms which will ensure him the recommendation.

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STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING

The speculation in Consols has not been extensive, 92% was the closing price, and 92%, buyers or sellers, has been the general quotation.

In the Foreign Market he chief

quotation.

In the Foreign Market the chief at Culation has been in exercised Bonds, which have been ships high as \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ The South American Republican Bonds are \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}

The French Ministers, it appears, are about to institute an inquiry into the causes of the disturbances with which the city of Lyons has been visited for some years past. The Constitutionnel states Mr. Rothschild to have leut 20,000,000f, to the Madrid Government to enable them to pay their July dividends, and to have departed for England with Mr. Allende for the purpose of confering with the principal holders of Cortes Bends, and agreeing with them as to a Manifesto which the Queen Regent is to issue on the 24th July. According to the National's advices from Malta, the British squadron sailed from that port for the Levant on the 12th May.

British squadron sailed from that port of the Augsburgh Gazette has the following from Belgrade, dated the 26th ult:—"A courier has passed through this city for Constantinople, with despatches for the French and English Governments, containing, it is said, the annoncement that a body of the Russian army had crossed the frontiers of Persia, and taken possession of one of the districts of that country; such, at least, according to commercial letters, was the general opinion. The news had created a powerful sensation at the French and English Embassies at Constantinople. All this may, however, originate in the Russians taking possession of the district of Akhalzik, according to the recent Treaty of St. Petersburgh."

of St. Petersburgh."

A loan of 300 millions of rubles is said to be in contemplation by the Russian Government, alleged, it is said, to be rendered necessary to take precautions against the possible return of last year's famine in the southern provinces.

New Benchers.—Gray's Inn.—Robert Bayly, Thomas James and George Long, Esqrs., Barristers-at-law, were on Wednesday ast called to the Bench of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.

and George Long, Esqrs., Barristers-at-law, were on Wednesday last called to the Bench of, the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.

The following notice was read from the Commissioners' box on Friday, on the Stock Exchange, dated "National Debt Office, 13th of June, 1834:"—"The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt give notice that holders of the Four per Cents. of the year 1826, who dissented from receiving annuities at three and a half per cent., in conformity to the resolution of the House of Commons, bearing date the 12th of May, 1834, may receive the amount of the sum dissented in full, by applying at the Bank of England for payment, either on or after the 10th of October next."

During the present week, at Oxford, hot-house grapes sold at 10s. a pound, and peaches at 2l. 14s. a dozen.

The Corporation of Leicester, in Common Hall, on Tuesday last, voted an Address to his Majesty, praying him to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Protestant Church, as now by law established.

EFFECTS or TRADES' UNIONS.—In consequence of the violent overhearing conduct of the Hatters' Trade Union, at Atherstone, Mr. Wildbay, the banker and eminent hat-manufacturer, of that place, has removed his manufactory to Rugeley, where he has expended upwards of 3,000. in the purchase of land and crection of buildings for the purposes of his business, and occupies many small tenements besides. He has now upwards of 1300 men at work; and has issued a hand-hill, offering employment to 100 more. Atherstone is thus deprived of a constant weekly circulation of from 3001. to 4001.

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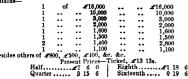
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Several Boxes of the richest and most elegant gazza Ribbond of Alarge variety of the broadest and most elegant ditto, at only 63d. and ... "... "0 7 A lot of excellent French Ginghann for ladies Dresses, at ... "0 3 Boxes of the richest and most elegant ditto, at only 63d. and ... "... "0 7 A lot of excellent French Ginghann for ladies Dresses, at ... "0 3 Boxes of the richest and the seven of the seven with a most splendid and elegant assortionated from the lowest terms. FIRNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Several thousand yards of franc Pannaks. nearly caudal in appearance to

lishment.

Bay Chairs, covered in leather, from 2 guineas.

Japanued Bed-room Chairs, 2s.

The Noility, and Centry will find the Western side of the Mansior centent for their corriages to draw off.

City of London Royal Emporium,

THOS. PAUL am

Diposite the Mansion House. June, 1834.

BIRTHS.
At Chatham, on the 7th inst., Lady Hardinge, the lady of Henry T. Jones,

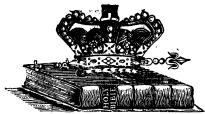
At Chatham, on the 7th inst., Lady Hardinge, the lady of Henry T. Jases, 16 a son.

In Grant Cumberhand street, the lady of Sir E. C. Distrowe, G.C.H. of Walsa Hall, Derhyshire, of a son—On the 9th inst., Lady Henry Thynne, of a dusplier —At Little Hampton, on the 11th inst., the lady of the Rev. Win. Sergion, of son—On the 9th inst., at the Rectory, Worthenbury, Flintshire, the lady of the Rev. Win. Sergion, of son—On the 9th inst., at Richitery of Son—On the 11th inst., the lady of the Rev. Win. Sergion, of son—On the 14th inst., at Richitery of Son—On the 11th inst., the lady of the Son—On the 11th inst., the lady of the Son—On the 11th inst., the lady of the Inst., the Son of the Inst., the Son of Hon. Chief Judge Boulton, of a son—On the 11th inst., in Wimpolester, in lady of the Rev. E. Sperton, of Olliton Park, Cheshire, of a daughter of the lady of the Rev. Will. Cheshipte, of a daughter of the late, the lady of the Rev. Will. Cheshipte, of a daughter of the late, the lady of the Rev. Will. Cheshipte, of a daughter of the late, the lady of the Rev. Will. Cheshipte, of a daughter of the late, the lady of the Rev. Will. Cheshipte, of a daughter of the late, the lady of the Rev. Will. Cheshipte, of a daughter of the late of the Rev. William State of the late Sir Rengion of Boon-ley College, and Vivas of Rev. James John Talman, M.A., Chephino of Boon-ley College, and Vivas of Rev. James John Talman, M.A., Chephino of Boon-ley College, and Vivas of Rev. Land of the Rev. William State, at St. James John Talman, M.A., Chephino of Boon-ley College, and Vivas of Rev. Land of the Rev. William State, at St. James John Talman, M.A., Chephino of Boon-ley College, and Vivas of Rev. Charles Maintland Long, to Harriet Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Elliec, Esq., of Worth State of the Late Sir Renjamin Hobbones, Bart.—On the 10th inst., at Padington Carbon, and the Rev. William State of the Late Sir Renjamin Hobbones, Bart.—On the 10th inst., at Padington Carbon, and the Rev. Charles Maintland Long, to Harrie

Integrated and Addison Judge in Bengal, fo Grace, youngest documents and John Addison, Judge in Bengal, fo Grace, youngest documents, at Coggeshall, George Field, East, to Shea, Idea Ginards.—In the 2th inst., at Coggeshall, George Field, East, to Shea, Idea Ginards.—In the 2th inst., at Coggeshall, George John Shead, All Cookers, and the Royal Saxon, which arrived at Liverpool 5th inst., George Joycke, Edg., lated the Royal Saxon, which arrived at Liverpool 5th inst., George Joycke, Edg., lated the Royal Saxon, which arrived at Liverpool 5th inst., George Joycke, Edg., lated the Royal Saxon, which arrived at Liverpool 5th inst., George Joycke, Edg., lated the Royal Saxon, which are the Shead, and the Shead, and the Shead, and the Royal Saxon, which are the Royal Saxon, which are the Royal Saxon, which are the Royal Saxon, and the R

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL of No.
Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the E liter (post pa
are received.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 706.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1834.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—First Night of the After-Seven and of a new Fairs Ballet, for the Benefit of Malle, NOBLET, or which so Malle, NoBLET, or which on Malle, Gillietta Griss, Signori (vanhoff, Rubini, Tambutrini, Bourse, Perrot, T. Guerinot, Albert, Albert, Albert, Alle, Malles, Noblet, Dupont, and the Gillietta Griss, Signori (vanhoff, Rubini, Tambutrini, Bourse, and Taglioni, will appear.—To-morrow evening will be performed, the comit open of JOHN OF PARIS. In the course of the evening, a GRAND GONERT. With a new Fairy Ballet, called THE FAIR SICILIAN, or, The Conquered Coquette; in which the above eminent artists will appear. To conclude with the last Act of VISTAVYS THE THIRD.—On Tuesday, My Wife, what Wife? Coornion and The Blind Boy.—On Thesday, My Wife, what Wife? Coornion and The Blind Boy.—On Anabelog My Neighbors, Conation; The Waterman; and the Last Act of The Revolt of the Burn.—On Friday, Gustavus the Third; and a New Ballet.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Public is expectfully informed that during the MISICAL FESTIVAL WEEK, this Theorem of the Commerce its performances at Eight of Clock instead of Seven, to examined the numerous visitors to the Metropolis on this occasion.

GGG. BARTLEY, Stage Manager.

THEATRE, ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. FARLEY, has the honour to announce, that his Annual BENETY. Will take place on MONDAY, June 30, on which occasion he is enabled to offer the combined elastis of Duy Lane, Covert Garden, and the King's Theatre; amongst which will be enumerated Madlle. Grisi, Signor Rubini, Madlles, Noblet, Dupont, F. Elsert, T. Eder, Monsey. T. Guerinot, Albert, Albert, fills, Mr. Liston (who has now kindy offered his aid on this occasion), and Madlle Taglioni. Programme fleets, Phys. Private Boxes and Stalls, to be had of Mr. Notter, at the Box. offere; and of Mr. Farley, 3, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADEL PHIL—LAST WEEK BUT OKE.—MONDAY, June 23, WEDNESDAY, 2Mt., and FRIDAY, 27th, Mr. Mathews AT HOME! with his COUNIC ANNUAL. The Second of the Series, be

Take Boyes may also be bad at Mr. Sanne's Library, Pall-mall.

[HEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The New Drama, Ladled The Stedge Driver, having been received with the most decided apsation, will be repeated every evening until further notice.—To-morrow mains will be performed, Shakeyaret's Tragedy of CORIOLANTS. Caiwa (Coriolans, Mr. Vandenhoff. With RURAL PELICITY, and THE SLEDGE WIER.—On Buesday, My Wife's Mother. With Uncle John (in which Mr. ma will appear). The Sledge Driver, and other Entertainments.—On Wedny, The Busy Body. With Rural Felicity, and The Sledge Driver.—On unday, Hamlet. Hamlet, Mr. Vandenhoff. With Rural Felicity, and other retainments.

Thinday, Hamilel. Hamlet, Mr. Vandenhoff. With Rural Felicity, and other Identalinents.

ADLER'S WELLES.—First Night of a new Melo-Dyrama, and The Mountain King at Half-price.—To-morrow, and during the Week, will be performed, WENLOCK OF WENLOCK, or, The Smith of the Black Bullet. Characters by Messrs. Almar, Archer, W. Smith, Maitland, Goldsmith, Canith, Suter, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. H. Lewis, and Miss Mr Carrhy. After which, O Blonday and Tursday, The POLICEMAN OF PARIS: characters as before. Wellowsky, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, a new Farce, called THE BATH OF WELLES AND A WELLES AN

the other late from of Clementi and Co., will be closed at the time of sale, and warshomes at 26. Cheapisies, solely occupied by Messars COILARD and DOLLARD, as Manufacturers of Diano-fortres.

SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mull Brast.—The RXIIIBITION for the SALE of WORKS of LIVING BRITISH RISTRISH, is now OPEN, from the Children's Ristrict asken in for the Winter Exhibition on the 8th and 9th September, 1844. Admission is. Catalogue 1s. B. DAVIS, Sec.

RITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.—The Gallery, with a Selection of PRITURES by ANCIENT MASTRISH, from the Collection 18 is sold Gracious Majorky, the most Naibe the Marquees of Westminster, and 8 inglithen is; Charles Bagot, G.C.B., is OPEN Joily from Ten in the morning audits in the evering.—Admission, 18. Catalogue, 18.

PADORAMA EXTIBITION, at the BAZAAR, Baker-street, Portman-space. This Exhibition consists of a Mechanical and Prietric Major of the MANTHESTER and INVESTIGATE, ALLIVAY, and is aided by majority of Lownowick Engines, similar to those on the Ruilway itself. If may be seen by everybody who has, and everybody who has not been on that majority of Lownowick Engines, similar to those on the Ruilway itself. If may be seen by everybody who has, and everybody who has not been on that majority of Lownowick Engines, similar to those on the Ruilway itself. If may be seen by everybody who has, and everybody who has not been on that majority of Lownowick Engines, similar to those on the Ruilway itself. If may be seen by everybody who has, and everybody who has not been on that majority of Lownowick Engines, similar to those on the Ruilway itself. If may be seen by everybody who has, and everybody who has not been on that majority of Lownowick Engines, and the Company of the Manufact, seen and the control of the Manufact, seen and the control of the Manufact, and all other articles of Maride Work, finished in a superior manner by Extension of the Manufact, and Subject Counters; Monuments, Tablet & Parana Machines and Maride Work, finished in

the maintain forms and control, cleant shapes, which never spot with rain, and and patentees, ROBERT FRANKS and CO., 140, Regent-street, and Bartonies, Robert of the late Mr. James Cane, Oilman, of all the state of the late of the lat

with all the New Publications, English and Foreign, in fown and in all parts of the United Kingdom.

SIGNOR PUZZI has the homour to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take Dace on FRIDAY, the 27th of June (by special nemission) at the Reidenberg of the Signor State of Lanc (by special nemission) at the Reidenberg of Marker Marker PROCTOR, S. BELGRAYS-SQL ARE, MESCH MARY PROCTOR, S. BELGRAYS-SQL ARE, Mesch Garcia, Miss Masson, Made. Caradori Allan, Madlle, Salvi, Signor Rubini, Signor Curioni, Mr. Beerge, M. Ivanoff, Sig. Tamburini, Sig. Zuchelli, Sig. Gibbliel, and Sig. De Bernis. Instrumental Performers: Messrs. Moscheles, Herz, Bucher, Signor Puzzi, dine Bertrand, and Monsieur De Beriot. Conductor, Signor Costa.—Signor Puzzi begs respectfully to inform his Patrons, that his Concert will maintain its high character for novelly and arrangement. Madame Malibran is expected in town about the end of June, therefore Signor Puzzi will endeavour to engage her powerful assistance.—Tickets, One Guinea each, are ready for delivery at Signor Puzzi's, 87, Quadrant, Regent-street.—The Concert will commence at half-past Nino o'Clock.

Temple. The property of the pr

VOIT VERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Insorporated by Royal Charter—No. 21, Suffolk-atreet, Pall-mall East.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of this Society will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June instant, at the British Coffee House, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock precisely.

CHARLES M. WILLICH, Sec.

Lith June, 1831.

THE UNRIVALED CHINTZES exhibiting this Senson at MILES and BDWARDS, as adopted to the whole term of life.

AGPIERAL ASSICANCE SOCIETY, for the Assurance of AGENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Society's Office, No. 69, Lincoln's Inn.6-16-6, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June instant, at half-part of settlement, the proprietor will be held at the Society's Office, and the society of the settlement, and the society of the society o

Warchouse, 19, Old Bond street.

PEAL SMYRNA and BRUSSELS CARPETS.—Nos. 31 and 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street.—C. HINDLEY respectfully logs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has several thousand yards of RRISSELS CARPETING, of last very suptrems, at 8, 6, 1, and 48, 9b, per yard. Also, from two to there hundred TRES THEFT, at very little more than best multively of the period of the very best multively.

Price 7d.

THEIR MAJESTIES.—W. SAMS, Bookseller to the King, St. Januer's street, has the honour to announce, that his Now POLTRAITS of the KING and QUEEN will be ready in a few days. A specimen of each Plate may be seen at his Royal Subscription Library, and subscribers' names entered. KINGS THEATRE—BOXES on cach tier for the ensuing week, and on Thursdaynext, for the Benefit of Madlle, Eisler, may be engaged at Sams's Library, opposite the Plaice; side, the best PRIVATE BOXES at all the Theatres, and at the French Plays, LET by the Night.

Terms to Sams's Royal Subscription Library:—Terms to Sams's Royal Subscription Library:—Terms to Sams's Royal Subscription Library:—Terms to Sams's Royal Subscription Library:—The Vec Library is liberally supplied with all the New Works.

ADIES, before leaving Town, are invited to visit the Shop of MURIAY and BROWN, where they are offering as decided bargains—5,000, ands rich Ducapes, 28, 24d, per yard.

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forming Five Volumes, half-hound, containing the QUEEN'S TRIAL, ORIGISAL SONGS, WITTICISMS, &c. They are left for inspection at the John BullOffice, 40, Fleet-street, where applications (if b) letter, post paid) to G. G., will
meet with immediate attention.

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FOCALAIS.—The Public are respectfully informed that the RAMSGATE
PACKET, E. POSTER, Commander, fitted with Sagines by Boulton, Wart, and
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CREAT, E. FOSTER, Commander, CREAT, E. FOSTER, CREAT, FOSTER, CREAT, F. FOSTER, CREAT, F.

Nenson daily—Apartments for Families or Genlemen.—Dinner and Supper Rooms for Parties.

NEW ROYAL HOTEL, George-Square, GLASGOW—
GRORGE COMRIE begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Families visiting the West of Scotland, that he has removed from the Old Royal Hotel, to the above cleanal and commodions Establishment in the same Square (originally the residence of a family of distinction), where, from the pleasant and quiet stituation of the house, the excellent apartments it contains, and the numerous conveniences with which it abounds, he is enabled to offer them accommodation of a very supertor description; and he begs to assure those who may honour him with their patronage, that as a Family Hotel they will find his house as comfortable, and his charges as reasonable, asany Hotel in the kingdom.

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S.T. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, STAMPORD.—Under the Pastern State of the Commercial Co

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

e, June 16.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland ha oint Captain Slade, of the 3d Light Dragoons, to be one of hi

St. James's Pulner. June 16.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Curaberland has been pleaved to appoint Captain Slade, of the 3d Light Druggoons, to be one of his Gan High Company of the Company of the Company of Company of

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 20.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing Earl Grey, the Right on, Viscount Althorp, Robert Vernon Smith, Esq., the Hon. G. S. Ponsenby, R. Graham, Esq., and Capt. G. S. Byar, to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer

L Graham, Ecq., and Capt. G. S. Byar, to be Commissioners for executing times of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer I Ireland.

Whitehall, June 19.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be assed under the Great Seal, granting the office or place of Advocate-General or adapt-Martial of His Majesty's Forces, to Robert Cultar Fergusson, Ecq.; and to taddrew Leith Hay, Ecq., the office of Clerk of the Ordnance.

J. CLARK DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. CLARK DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. CLARK DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

BANKRUPTCS SUPERSEDED.

H. CAPPER, Strand, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. CONROY, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, wine-merchant. Att. Horton, News-street, Bishopspate—R. BRIDGES, Twickenham, grocer. Att. Wire, St. Swithin's-lane, London—T. ATKINSON, Gloucester, chemist and druggist. Atts. Peaire, Chaham, kent; Walinsley and Co., Chancery-lane, London—J. SMITH, Liverpool, currier. Atts. Chester, Staple Inn, London; Finlow, Mierepool—D. W. All, Mancester, merchant. Atts. Real, Wantinder-court, June, and W. DE LISLE KNOTT, Bristol, iron-merchants. Atts. Clarke and Medcall, Lincola's Inn-fields, London; Savery and Clark, Bristol—E. RROUN, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. Atts. Hampson, Manchester; Adlington and Co. Bedford-row, London.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

Heaton Nomis, Lancabire, cotton-spinner. Atts. Hampson, Manchester; Adlington and Co. Bedford-row, London.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monnay.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington was cordially greeted on taking his sext after his return from his installation as Chancellor of Oxford.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the House Duty Repeal Bill, the Small Debts Recovery Bill, and about forty private Bills.—The Churches (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed, after a clause moved by the Earl of Haddington, by way of rider to the Bill, had been rejected by a majority of 43 against 33.

An immense number of petitions, praying protection for the Established Church, were presented.

Counsel were heard at the Bar for and against the London and Westminster Bank Bill; after which, the Lord Charcellor proposed that he, or in his absence the Lord Chief Justice, and the Judges, should hear one Counsel on each side, to save their Lordships' attendance, and ascertain whether the proposed Bill was an infraction of the privileges and rights of the Bank of England, and report to their Lordships accordingly.—After some observations from the Duke Wellington, and Earl Gert, the further discussion was postponed.

Tuesday.—Petitions were presented in favour of the Established Church, for a repeal of the duty on Newspapers, for the better observance of the Sabbath, and in favour of the Labour Rate Bill. Viscount Stransporance presented eleven petitions from Coventry, complaining of the depressed state of trade. His Lordship entered at some length into details of the commercial policy between Great Britain and France, which he contended was to the advantage of the latter country and the detriment of the former. He concluded by moving that they be referred to a Select Committee.—Lord Accelland by moving that they be referred to a Select Committee.—Lord Accelland by moving that they be referred to a Select Committee.—Lord Accelland by moving that they be referred to a Select Committee.—Lord Accelland by m

Shound be postponed in to-mortow, in The Roman Catholic Marriages (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Roman Catholic Marriages (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

THERBRAY—The Duke of WELLINGTON, the Earl of ROSELYN, and the Archbishop of Canyerbray presented a great number of petitions praying protection for the Established Church.

The examination of witnesses on the Warwick Disfranchisement Bill was resumed. Mr. Sergeant Heart moved for the committal of Thomas Satan, a beershop-keeper, on the ground of perjury, which, after a short conversation, was refused, as the false swearing was not made out to the satisfaction of their Lordships.

FRIDAY.—The Marquis of Lendondeman asked whether the mission of an Under Secretary of State to Portsmouth was for the purpose of inviegling Don Carlos to sign away his birthright?—Earl Garr did not answer the question, but said he was ready to meet any charge.

sion of an Under Secretary of State to Portsmouth was for the purpose of iniging Doa Carlos to sign away his birthright?—Earl Gazy did not answor the question, but said he was ready to meet any charge and the transfer of the strendage of the Ports of the Aller of t

Discommitted on Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monnar.—At the morning sitting a conversation took place on the presentation of a petition by Mr. Saaw, complaining of the urning of a lible by a Roman Catholic Priest.

At the evening sitting Lord Althorp said it was the intention of

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

The Rev. Charles Burton, described in his schedule as a Doctor of Laws and a classical tytor, was opposed, on his application to be discharged from the Fleet Prison, by Mr. Nichols, on the part of a creditor named Jones, residing at Richmond. The Learned Connes and he was also instructed, on behalf of the Rev. John Wilcox, but not to oppose the discharge of the petitioner. Mr. Cooke (win whom was Mr. Woodroffe) supported the Rev. gentleman. It appeared in the course of the investigation, which occupied the Court nearly the whole of the day, and which was directed towards the elucidation of the Doctor's affairs, that his debts amounted to 16,000, and upwards, and extended over a period of several years. He had built a Church, called All Souls' Church, in Grosvenor-squar, Manchester, and to that circumstance he ascribed his present esharrassments; the erection of the edifice, which cost about 16,000, had crippled his means ever since. He raised a portion of the money by mortgage on the property, and his father-in-law, Georg Walker, Esq., of Cheshire, had a mortgage for 4001., which he had advanced. That gentleman now appeared in the schedule as a creditor for 6,0001. The Doctor said the Church had been a load advanced. That gentleman now appeared in the schedule as a creditor for 6,0001. The Doctor said the Church had been a load expeciated in consequence of a cemetery which had been built at least 5,0001. Since he left Manchester he had been a resident Hendon, Richmond, and at Halliford, in Middlesex; he had agree the end of the considered he should sustain a load expeciated in consequence of a cemetry which had been built the vicinity, and by which he considered he should sustain a load expectated in consequence of a cemetry which had been built the vicinity, and by which he considered he had been resident Hendon, Richmond, and at Halliford, in Middlesex; he had agree the second for the consequence of a cometry which had been built the vicinity, and by which he considered he had been r

MRS. JAMESON'S NEW WORK (I 'wiste at Home and Abroad) basis prepered, and contains a very animated account of her tour in demany last autumn, with observations on the state of art and literals in that country; Notes during her visit to Althory, Hardwick, dec., and a spirited Sketch of the Life of Mrs. Siddons and Familia in the Country; Notes during her visit to Mrs. Siddons and Familia from a curious freezo painting in the Ring of Bawriar's Palis.

The West India Sketch of the Life of Mrs. Siddons and Familia from a curious freezo painting in the Ring of Bawriar's Palis.

The West India Sketch of the India and the Ring of Bawriar's Palis.

The West India Sketch of the India and the India sketch of the Consider that he has all the fine and useful information it consist graties; the illustrations, which are very numerous, being, her opinion, worth the cost of the book. Most of them are well excessed, secrety in the several islands, and to the quaint and musing destriction of well-known chranceters that came under the keen and service of the author. His account of the Negroes, their half and propendicts, their remarkable sayings and songs, are up amusing and characteristic; and the short historical indices of each and the service of the service of the service of the service of the author. His account of the Negroes, their half and the propendicts of the American State of the American Sta

Gewernment to propose this Session the renewal of the Irish Coorcion Bill with a some silerations—Nr. O'CONSELL expressed into device more continuous of the measure.

Mr. U'CONSELL suid, in reply to Mr. Shaw, and he should be represented by the more than the continuous of the measure.

Mr. Conserrs brought forward his resolution that a Select Commonwhile the continuous of the continuous

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, June 20th, 1834.

4th Regt. Drag. Guards—Serj. J. Andrews to be Quartermaster, vice Lawless dec. 7th Drag. Guards—Serj. J. Andrews to be Quartermaster, vice dec. 7th Drag. Guards—Serj. J. Andrews to be Quartermaster, vice dec. 7th Drag. Guards—Serj. J. Blackall, from the sign of the property of the property of the property of the property of the J. Regt., to be Captain, vice A. F. Blythe, who rail, from h. J. Regt., to be Captain, vice A. F. Blythe, who rails and the property of the prope

page, rice Cox, who exchanges.

Page 1987 of the Cox of

of the day, dudnirally minute has been issued, signifying H. M.'s combat officers of the Navy shall on all occasions of full dress to trowers over boots, from 23d April to 14th Oct. inclusive, the trowsers over boots between 15th Oct. and 22d April 19.

usive, "otweers over boots between 15th Oct. and 22d April. Bushorandum has been issued by the Admiralty, directing that stare none of his Majesty's ships with less that ten guns are to stude that require the guns to be re-loaded, unless in a case no a massion could not be explained away without giving one to a foreign power or flag.

The MAJESTY has, we perceive, by an advertisement in our paper support that admirable Series of Works now publishing under the start of the start of

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in perspective. Also,
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near Finner and Uxbridge,
a capital Family Residence, subconding the state of th

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Jewry, and Regent-3acet, corner of Jermyn-street, London; and Wel
ton-street, Southwark.—Cnpitch, £5,000,041
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Richard P. Harris, Esq.
R. Hugh Innes, Esq.
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Notice is hereby given, that Insurance which expire at Midsummer next, should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they will become void.

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WILMER HARRIS, Secretary.

WILMER HARRIS, Secretary.

Chocolate Indicate South of the Company throughout the Company through the Company throughout the Company throughout the Company through the Company throughout the Company through through through the Company throughout the Company through th

At their Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S LETTERS PATENT.—INSTANT
LIGHT.—JONES'S PROMETHEANS.—The advantage of these Lights
over all others ever introduced to the Public, is their simplicity and durability and composed of minimum bub. The deteriorate from their original qualitative of the public of the composed of minimum bub. The composed of m

the purpose of crushing the bulb, and thereby causing the flame—Manufactory, LIGHT HOUSE, 201, Strand.

PREWSTER'S ASIATIC VEGETABLE, or EXTRACT of COCOA NUT Oil, for strengthening and promoting the growth of Hair. This rich and emollient Oil is rendered, by a peculiar process, extremely agreeable, and in emolity of the law, the control of the control of the country of the law, the control of the country of the law, the law of the law of the law, the law of the law of

the above advantages, its peculiar agreeable application has obtained it the favour of the Nobility and Gentry, whose unequivocal approval emholders the Proprietor to engage for its permanent reception af every Lady's inclusined it the favour of the Nobility and Gentry, whose unequivocal approval emholders the Proprietor to engage for its permanent reception af every Lady's inclusif; if once used.—Made and sold at it. a square, by RIGGE, BRUCKBAKK, and RIGGE, SJ, New American and Confort of excicented Teeth.—It is well known that these are indispensable assistants to our race, and office hiele auxiliaries in exertions for fame or fortune. Impressed with this conviction, Naesra. A. and J. JONES, Dear is to their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and the Durbess of Gloucestor, and the state of the Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and the Durbess of Gloucestor, and the state of the Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and the Durbess of Gloucestor, and the state of the Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and the Durbess of Gloucestor, and the Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and the Durbess of Gloucestor, and the Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and the Durbess of Gloucestor, and the Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and the Royal Highnesses and the Royal Highnesses and the Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta and the Royal Highnesses and the Roya