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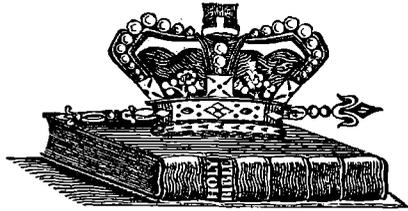
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**NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM**

# JOHN BULL.



**“ FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE.”**

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**VOL. I.**

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*Chas. Hatchett*

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No. 1.

SUNDAY, DEC. 17, 1820.

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## LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

[The Gazette of last night contains loyal Addresses to His Majesty from the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol; from the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich; from the Gentry, Clergy, and Householders of the City of York; from the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester; from the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Aberdeen; from the Mayor and Burgesses of Preston; from the Mayor and Burgesses of Shaftesbury; from the Inhabitants of Bath; from the Island of Jersey; from the Mayor and Burgesses of Paul, Kingston-upon-Hull, Exmouth, Gloucester, Devizes, &c.—Also the appointment of Nicholas Nixon, Esq. to be the Warden of the Fleet Prison, in the room of John Eyles, Esq. deceased.]

### BANKRUPTS.

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J. Ranson, Union-street, Southwark, grocer, Dec. 19, 30, and Jan. 27, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Carlton, High-street, St. Mary-le-bone.

T. Reynolds, Highworth, Wilts, draper, Jan. 4, 5, and 27, at the Bell, Faringdon. Solicitors, Ward, Faringdon; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

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J. R. Silva, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 8, 9, and 27, at 11, at the Albion Tavern, Liverpool. Solicitors, E. G. Dean, Temple; J. Williams, Liverpool; Blackstock & Co. Temple. J. Ayerst, Sutton Valence, Kent, farmer, Dec. 19, 30, and Jan. 27, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Young, Temple-Chambers, Fleet-street.

J. Warwick, St. Alban's, draper, Dec. 19, Jan. 2, 27, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Pownall and Co. Old Jewry.

C. Sweet, Northwanton, Devon, tanner, Dec. 23, 29, and Jan. 27, at the Old London Inn, Exeter. Solicitors, Bruton, Old Broad-street; and Barton and Co. Exeter.

J. B. and Blackman-street, Southwark, innkeeper, Dec. 23, 26, and Jan. 27, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Bennell & Co. St. Swithin's Lane.

J. Gilbert, Plymouth Dock, butcher, Jan. 4, 5, and 27, at Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth. Solicitors, Makinson, Middle Temple; and Sole, Plymouth Dock.

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Duke Decres, whose valet attempted to assassinate him by exploding packets of gunpowder between his mattresses while he slept, died on Friday, probably of the burns he received on that occasion.

The Tribunal of First Instance, at Gex, has condemned the editor of *The Drapeau Blanc* to three months imprisonment, a fine of 200 l., and 6000 f. expenses, for a libel on Count Chastel, in designating him as the head of the conspiracy in the East.

The King has authorised the Consistory of the Reformed Church of Bordeaux to accept a legacy of 50,000 fr. left to it by a Madame Streikisen.

The Diet of Wirtemberg assembled on the first inst. when the Chamber of Deputies voted an Address of Thanks to their sovereign, for the present which he had made them of a gold medal struck upon the occasion of his concluding the Constitutional Compact.

The advices from Vienna are of the 24th November. They have again assumed a warlike complexion. Count Bellegarde goes to Italy, with full powers to direct the military operations, so as to supersede the necessity of constant reference to the Government at Vienna, by the General commanding in the field. Field Marshals Kienmayer and Wimpfen had received orders to join the army in Italy. An important mission is said to have been confided to Field Marshal Bubna, the military commandant in Lombardy. The Ministers at Troppau, at the termination of the conferences there, relative to the general affairs of Europe, were to repair to Vienna, to await the decision of the court of Naples with regard to the propositions which had been submitted to it.

A letter from Lisbon, dated Dec. 3, says, "In England you do not seem to be aware that we are here completely at the mercy, and under the controul, of a garrison of 14,000 men. Governors we have, it is true, whose names sanction the usual routine business of the capital (I can't say of the country); but when any measure, in the least beyond this, is to be carried, if any violent or arbitrary proceeding is to be resorted to, in order to further the cause of liberty, a military council is held, composed of all officers commanding corps, the subject is discussed by them, and if approved of, they furnish the ready means of putting it into execution—a squadron of dragoons, or a company of bayonets. A tribunal of this sort it was which decreed the deposition and banishment of the late Vice-President of the Government, Silveira; the nature of whose offence has not yet been communicated to the public. Friere, the President, has already discovered the march of regeneration to differ so widely in its theory and its practice, that he expresses bitter repentance for having identified himself with the revolution. He has withdrawn himself from public affairs, leaving those who have less foresight, and more ambition, to the vain endeavour of directing the powerful engine which their ignorance has set in motion, and which, ere long, will crush those whose folly has entangled them amongst its complicated machinery."

MADRID, Nov. 30.—In answer to your queries about the Courts, I send the following particulars, which have the merit of being correct, if they are not interesting. This assemblage is composed of about 184 members. Among them are three Bishops and thirty Priests, the latter not officiating in their clerical capacity, but elected with the others as ordinary members; the remainder is composed of the principal merchants, military officers, farmers, and lawyers. Their sittings are in general from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, and, as occasion may require, they also assemble during the evening.

Their speeches are generally short, and most of the members deliver their opinion on every subject that is discussed, scarcely without an exception, as very few of the representatives engross the attention of the house for a great length of time; they usually deliver their opinions in as few words as possible, so that every member has an opportunity of speaking. Every month a new President or Speaker, is elected out of the body of representatives by ballot; and no person, has, since the commencement of the re-union, acted in the capacity of President more than once. The person acting in that capacity is not robed, but dressed in the same costume as the members. He also has a bell, which he makes use of to obtain silence, or put an end to any disorder that may occur.

The representatives are chosen by the people of every province, who appoint their deputies, in number about twenty or more, in proportion as the place is extensive. These deputies are called electors, and they have the choice of representatives, and all differences in the election are decided by a majority.

For every seventy thousand inhabitants there is one representative, every housekeeper having the right to vote, which right he exercises in choosing the electors. There is a new regulation to be put in force in the year 1821, which will prevent all persons voting who cannot read and write.

The demand for British goods is unprecedented since the prohibitory decree. The British merchants here are dissatisfied with the prospect before them; but with the Spaniards, who have *amour propre* enough to think themselves equal to any undertaking, and already boast that in less than a year they will eclipse the English in manufactures; the prohibitory decree is very popular.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the last arrival from Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 24.—The Montague packet, bound from Falmouth to the Brazils, arrived here on the 10th inst. under the protection of the Favourite sloop of war, which fell in with her 200 miles to the westward of Lisbon, in great distress, having sprung a leak, and in the greatest danger of sinking. She is now hove down, and undergoing a thorough repair in this bay.

The 11th regiment are under orders for embarkation for Ply-mouth, to be relieved by the 86th regiment, from Cork, which is daily expected. Lord and Lady Strangford and suite re-embarked on board the Cambrian frigate on the 21st inst. after passing a few days in this garrison, in order to proceed on their voyage to Constantinople, where his Lordship is appointed Ambassador. We are happy to state, that by the last accounts from Tangier, the Morocco states are declared wholly free from plague or infection; and it is hoped that the communication between that empire and the garrison of Gibraltar will be shortly opened. The rock is very healthy and the weather beautifully mild and serene."

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Prince Cimitile, Envoy Extraordinary from the Government of Naples to the British Court, who has made a few days stay in Paris, set off yesterday for London.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.—A letter from Vienna announces that Lord Stewart is about to set off from that capital for London.



him in mind of the story of a man who was charged with stealing a pig. "It is true," he said, "I have stolen a pig, but it was a little pig." But this transaction with Ashdown was not the only one. The defendants also placed several bills in the hands of a stationer of the name of Westley, and in exchange for these bills he gave the defendants his own acceptance. In accounting for this, the defendants said that they found it more convenient to the concern to have Westley's acceptance for one large sum than several of their own bills for small amounts in negotiation. They might undoubtedly have found this exchange of paper very convenient, but was it not a breach of the articles of partnership? That was the question for the Court to determine. Again, it was most carefully and anxiously stipulated in the articles of partnership that the accounts should be kept in a clear and regular manner. Now, was that part of the covenant observed? The accounts were kept in a manner with which no man could be satisfied. He had already handed up the cash book to the Court, in which were found entries that had been made since the 13th of November, the day this injunction was obtained, of transactions which had occurred long before. The Court would find in the cash-book, under the date of May 1820, a fresh sheet pinned in, containing entries of transactions which had taken place long previous to that date.

Mr. Wetherell said, that his clients could give satisfactory explanations on these points, if they had received notice that they would be called on to do so.

Mr. Hart insisted that they had received sufficient notice, as these facts were sworn to in the affidavits. Now was this, he would ask, a conspiracy with the covenant? Could it be denied that the defendants had entered into a system of paper circulation which rested entirely on the credit of the plaintiff? It had been denied on the other side, that this case had any similarity to that of *Coles v. Galpin*. It would be for the Court to judge of that, when it saw that this system of accommodation bills was carried on to the extent of £10,000. He would not take up the time of the Court in reading Mr. Bensley's affidavit; he would state generally the result of it to be, that, besides his capital of £2,000, Mr. Bensley was in advance for this concern to the amount of £6,982.

Mr. Wetherell said that this included Bensley's bill for printing, the account of which could not be considered as an advance to the concern.

Mr. Hart contended, that the amount of that bill, £3,700, ought to have been paid a year ago, and, since it was not paid, it must be considered as so much money belonging to Mr. Bensley in the hands of the defendants, and therefore now in advance to the partnership. Altogether, Mr. Bensley stated in his affidavit, that he was implicated by the transactions of this partnership to an amount of not less than £19,000. There was also a circumstance with which the name of Dr. Irwin was connected, which he thought it necessary to mention. That learned person had performed some literary services for the defendants, for which they engaged to remunerate him; but, instead of doing so, they allowed him to draw bills on them for his own accommodation, and they, in turn, drew bills on him for their own accommodation. Was not this a breach of covenant? Further, the defendants sent down to Manchester a person of the name of Chambers, to whom they privately paid, as their servant, a salary of 20s. a week. They furnished him with books of the value of £500, which he was to sell as he could in Manchester. But instead of waiting for the sale being finished, which would necessarily occupy some time, they immediately drew upon him for 200*l.* and, when the draft was dishonoured, he was obliged to write to the defendants to say that he must abandon the business, as he had no means of discharging that draft. When it was sworn that all these transactions took place without the knowledge of the plaintiff, was it to be denied that they were violent breaches of the articles of partnership? Under these circumstances, he submitted, that the injunction was obtained on sufficient grounds, and that it ought to remain in force as well as the order for manager and receiver, and mentioned the names of four persons, from whom the defendant obtained advances on accommodation bills, viz. Messrs. Key and Co. Messrs. Grosvenor and Chater, Mr. Westley, and Mr. Hodgson. It appeared that this Mr. Hodgson was also the person, who, as accountant, had made several entries in the account books, relative to those accommodation bills, since this injunction had been obtained.

Mr. Wetherell reminded his Lordship of the removal of the account books from the plaintiff. It would not be in the power of his clients to answer all the statements that had been made relative to the entries in those books, unless the books were sent back to the premises, and the defendants were allowed to inspect them.

Mr. White, the plaintiff's solicitor, said, that if the books were in the power of the defendants, they might buy them.

Messrs. Pincock and Maunder both expressed their indignation at such a remark as this.

The Lord Chancellor said, that if the defendants, or Hodgson, would make an affidavit between this and to-morrow morning, as to the bare fact of their having made, or of their not having made, any entries in the books, since the 13th of November, he would, upon seeing that affidavit, be able to say what he ought to do upon this point.

#### COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Dec. 11.

*Wright v. Cobbett.*

Mr. Chitty stated, that this action was brought to recover a compensation in damages for three several libels, published by the defendant, in his publication, called "*Cobbett's Political Register*," dated the 4th of January, 1817, 6th of March, 1819, and 6th of Jan. 1820; all of them importing in substance, that the plaintiff had fabricated accounts between him and the defendant; that under false pretences the plaintiff had obtained money in the defendant's name; that the plaintiff had forged letters in the defendant's name, and particularly one concerning the character and conduct of Mr. Hunt, dated 10th of April, 1808; that the plaintiff had defrauded the defendant in his accounts; that the plaintiff had, ever since the year 1811, become a notorious spy and informer; and lastly, that he had been instrumental to the death of a gentleman named Howell.

The defendant pleaded first, the general issue, "Not Guilty of publishing the alleged libels," and then pleaded special pleas of justification to all the counts, averring the truth of the alleged libels.

Previous to the case being gone into, Mr. Cobbett, who was without Counsel, rose and said—I have informed Mr. Scarlett, the Counsel for the plaintiff, that I intend

to withdraw my pleas. He told me to use my own discretion; and I now wish to intimate to your Lordship, for the purpose of saving time, that I mean to withdraw all those that are called the pleas. I do not know exactly what is meant by the record, but I mean to stand upon the general issue.

The Chief Justice—The pleas cannot be withdrawn, in point of form. You mean, I suppose, to say that you don't wish to offer any evidence in support of the pleas of justification.

Mr. Cobbett—That is what I mean, and I will explain the reason why I do not mean to offer any evidence.

The Chief Justice—That is not necessary at present; you will have another opportunity for that.

The defendant then sat down.

Mr. Scarlett then stated the case to the Jury. He detailed the material facts connected with the case, read the libels in question, and commented on them; and concluded with a powerful appeal to the Jury upon the subject of damages, contending, that unless they awarded a liberal compensation to the plaintiff, there would be an end to that constitutional restraint which they possessed in checking the licentiousness of the press, which, unless so restrained, would require a check, it was to be feared, infinitely more powerful and dangerous.

Mr. Henry Hay examined.—I am a printer. (Looking at *The Political Register* of the 4th January, 1817.) I know that I printed it for Mr. Cobbett, from his manuscript. I also printed the number dated January 6, 1820. I received the manuscript copy from Mr. Dolby. I know Mr. Cobbett's hand-writing perfectly; I am certain the manuscript was in his hand-writing. The manuscript is always returned with the proof. I likewise printed the Number, dated March 6, 1819, for Mr. William Cobbett, Jun. who brought the copy; it was a printed copy.

Mr. T. Dolby, a book-seller, in the Strand, looked at the Register of the 5th of March, 1819, and proved that he published it. He had seen Mr. Cobbett once before he went to America. Witness was employed to publish the number in question, by Mr. W. Cobbett, jun.; he accounted to that Gentleman for the publication a few days afterwards: the first edition of the number was printed by Molyneux; both editions were published by him for account of Mr. W. Cobbett, jun.; the second edition was printed by Mr. Hay.

The alleged libel, dated January 4, 1817, was then read. It was addressed to "George Rose."

Mr. J. Reeves—I knew Mr. Cobbett in the years 1810, and 1811. A letter from the witness to Mr. C. indorsed with the words "Mr. Reeves to Mr. Cobbett" was handed to the witness. The indorsement is Mr. Cobbett's hand-writing. The letter brings to my recollection the transaction which took place between us. I remember a proposition respecting his being brought up for judgment; there was an offer on the part of Cobbett, through Mr. Yorke to Mr. Percival. Mr. Cobbett authorized me to say that he was ready to give up his Register, if the Ministers would favour him with respect to his being brought up for judgment.

Mr. John Paul and Mr. William Adams, confirmed the statement as to the reading of the libellous letters before the Committee.

Mr. Cobbett rose to address the Jury. The precept, he said, which had been so frequently given to the colour not to go beyond his last night, with a small change of the term, be found extremely applicable and useful, if observed by Lawyers. He would state to the Jury the history of their connexion. When he was in America, previous to the year 1800, he gave a commission to a friend to send him some books, who fixed upon this Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright sent out the books and the invoice with them, and the money was punctually paid to him. Their acquaintance, therefore, did not commence, as was stated by the Learned Counsel, by Mr. Wright's lending him 20*l.*, but by his (Mr. Cobbett's) being an excellent customer to Mr. Wright. The fact as to the draft of 20*l.* was this:—He did not come from America without money or resources, but having stopped at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, longer than he intended, he became short of money; he drew upon Mr. Wright for 20*l.*, sending him at the same time a draft, which he had no doubt was paid within 24 hours after his arrival in London. Shortly after their acquaintance commenced Wright fell into difficulties, failed in trade, and in the year 1803 or 1804 was confined in the King's Bench Prison. Mr. C. then went into a variety of matter extraneous to the immediate subject of enquiry, and called witnesses: Mr. C.'s object was he said, to shew, that his son was the person responsible for the publications in the Register.

Mr. Clement, proprietor of *The Observer*, deposed, that he accepted some bills for Mr. Cobbett, previous to his departure for America, in anticipation of the produce of his Register, of which he (Mr. C.) was to be the publisher. He considered Mr. Cobbett himself responsible to him for the acceptances, as the son was under age.

The Clerk of the Stamp Office produced the affidavit, in which Wm. Cobbett, jun. was, since 1815, registered as the printer, publisher and proprietor of *Cobbett's Weekly Register*.

Wm. and John Cobbett, the sons of the defendant, deposed that several alterations were made by themselves in the manuscript of the Register particularly complained of in this article, as they had inserted the name of Wright, which never appeared in that manuscript. They did so, because they understood that Wright had been exposing the private letters of their father, and slandering his character. Therefore they were anxious that the character of Wright should be thoroughly understood.

Mr. Scarlett, in his reply dwelt upon what he called the unnatural and dastardly conduct of the defendant

in putting forth his infant sons to meet all the consequences of his own libelling, whether such libelling should lead to civil actions, the penalties of which they could not afford to pay, or to criminal punishment, which they must be condemned to endure. But he begged the Jury to bear in mind, that the inditing or dictating of a libel rendered the author liable, whoever the publisher happened to be.

The Judge summed up the evidence, and stated the two questions upon which the Jury had to decide. The first, whether the defendant were responsible for the publications complained of; and, the second, what was the quantum of damages which ought to be awarded? The Learned Judge concluded, with the expression of a hope, that, in deciding the latter question, the Jury would look only to the merits of the case immediately before them, and be guided; as all Juries ought to be, by temperance, and not by prejudice.

The Jury retired, and, after about an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of 1,000*l.* damages.

#### Dec. 12.—*Dennis v. Talbot.*

The Solicitor General stated, that this was an action brought by the plaintiff, a young Gentleman of great respectability, against the defendant who was the keeper of an Asylum for Lunatics, at Bethnal-green, to recover a compensation for an assault and false imprisonment of the person of the plaintiff on the pretence of his being at the time a lunatic, keeping him in confinement from Friday the 2d, to Sunday the 4th of June last, and then liberating him, assigning no reason for so doing. The Learned Counsel stated the case at length to the Jury, and called the following witnesses in support of his statement:—

Mr. Williams, Attorney in the Lord Mayor's Court, proved that the plaintiff came to him very young, was afterwards articled clerk to the witness, and ultimately witness, in consequence of his attention to business, and his talent, took him into partnership. This was in March, 1818. He continued to conduct the business of his department with great ability and intense application, till he was taken ill in the beginning of May, 1819. On his recovery he went to the sea-side with his mother; afterwards witness was desirous to dissolve the partnership, as the witness did not approve of having a Person as partner who had been deranged. The plaintiff consented; a deed of separation was prepared, the witness intending to admit him again on the event of his recovery. Soon after, however, Mrs. Dennis died, and the plaintiff came into possession of several hundreds a year; the plaintiff afterwards recovered, and proceeded to settle the partnership affairs with great acuteness and rationality. On the 3d of June, witness received a letter from the plaintiff, desiring to see him at his house in Paradise-row Bethnal-green.—Witness went immediately, and on his arrival, found two of Mr. Talbot's men there, Witness asked what acts the plaintiff had been guilty of. The defendant replied he had been firing pistols in his garden, laughing at the Jews Chapel, and shooting at a Chimney-pot. One of the men went to Mr. Talbot, and returned with a letter from Mr. Talbot to the witness; and the man said, his master's instructions were, that they should keep Mr. Dennis, unless he was taken away by force.

Mr. Wolsey, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Boucher, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Wildmore, confirmed the statement of Mr. Williams as to the sanity of mind of the plaintiff.

Dr. Pett, of Hackney, went to see the plaintiff whilst in confinement at his own house, on Sunday, the 4th of June; went at the desire of Mr. Williams, and directed his attention particularly to the state of his mind; had a long and varied conversation with him, which left an unequivocal impression on his mind that the plaintiff was in full possession of his reason. He did not discover any symptoms of recent insanity; saw him at liberty on the following day, walking with a friend. His first opinion was confirmed in that second interview, and having seen him frequently since, he had discovered nothing to make him change his opinion.

Mr. H. Merceron and Mr. Mitchell also spoke to the sound state of the plaintiff's mind.

This closed the plaintiff's case. Mr. Denman addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant, and contended, that in this case his client had only been discharging his duty, and that with the greatest kindness and indulgence; that in this case the conduct of the plaintiff had justified the conduct of the defendant, and that the certificate of a medical man authorized him in the course he had adopted. He denied that there was any circumstances which called on the Jury to give large damages. The first witness called by Mr. Denman was

J. Dennis, the uncle of the plaintiff, who was employed by him to collect his rents. Recollects his illness in May, 1819; saw him once during his malady, he was at that time strapped down to his bed. He went out of town with his mother in October, and soon after, namely, in November, his mother died. In March, 1820, the witness went to the plaintiff's house on business; Charlotte Orton the maid-servant was in the parlour; she was making up the fire, and the plaintiff put some powder into a fowling-piece, and fired at her; but did no injury. The impression on his mind was that the plaintiff was deranged.

The two keepers of the mad-house, who had him in charge, were examined as to his conduct from the 2nd to the 4th of June, but their evidence did not go to affect the soundness of his intellects.

The Solicitor-General replied. The Chief Justice summed up; and the Jury, after deliberating half an hour, found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, 300*l.*

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B.'s Letter has been received. Our thanks are due to our Rec. Correspondent in Hertfordshire—he will see that we have availed ourselves of part of his communications.  
A LOYALIST will find that we had adopted the plan he advised, before we received his Note.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

WE commence our Paper without comment or prospectus—our object is speaking plain truth, and we will do our duty.

The shameful licentiousness of a prostituted Press, the infamous tendency of the caricatures which issue from every sink of vice and infamy in and near the Metropolis, the inflammatory speeches of knaves and fools, the absurd unmeaning Addresses to the Queen, and the libellous and treasonable answers given to them, are banes to our Constitution, which call loudly for an antidote. Would that the administration of the salutary medicine we shall exhibit, had fallen into abler hands—we waited long and patiently, in hopes that some of those commanding talents by which the machine of Government is moved, might have been directed to the humbler but not less useful task of checking and correcting the evils which surround and threaten us; but finding silence (which in some cases is said to give consent) reign amongst those who could ably and authoritatively have met and crushed the malign efforts of faction and sedition, we have ventured to espouse the cause of our KING AND CONSTITUTION—sure, before God, of the justice of our efforts, and the rectitude of our intentions.

The test by which we shall try every thing, is TRUTH—Truth is the sole corrector of the mischiefs which stare us in the face, and TRUTH will eventually triumph; as our greatest living poet says—

“ All that mortal art hath wrought  
In our cell returns to nought,  
The molten gold returns to clay,  
The polish'd diamond melts away:  
All is altered, all is flown,  
Naught stands fast but Truth alone!”

In looking at the domestic politics of the week there is little to interest us, except the birth of a daughter to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. There seems great probability, from the nature of the Buletins that the royal infant will live—she has our sincerest prayers. Her plain English name pleases us—it sounds a great deal better to our ears than the foreign flourishes of Alexandrina and Victoria; and to speak truth, we prefer a daughter of the Duke of Cambridge to look forward to as Queen, than a niece of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg.

The Queen's holiday last Monday was rather a falling off from the general rule of Bustle. The Merchant Seaman mustered very scantily, and the thousands expected, proved a few hundreds.

On the subject of this sickening woman we shall enter into no arguments or discussions, because they go for nothing at this period of her adventures.

It is useless arguing with people whose blindness has confounded the very distinction they are so anxious to maintain: what argument can be used with those, who, in their zeal, mingle in the Queen's procession to St. Paul's, bearing horns, upon which are tied white ribbons? What effect can reasoning have with people, who, having printed handkerchiefs in commemoration of the Queen's innocence, representing on them the House of Peers, as it appeared during the late proceedings, place a colossal portrait of Bergami over the throne of England? What language can be used to men like Carle, who writes from his cell, where he is immured for blasphemy, a letter of congratulation to Caroline, and calls it the tribute of a Republican to the Queen?

Disputation on such a point is waste of time and breath; but we have a collection of plain truths to tell, which never should have passed our lips had not the *Times*, a paper of some weight at Hammersmith, informed us that the Queen has been playing off a HOAX upon us—as it is all fun, the more fun the better now Christmas is at hand; and we will add our mite to the general mirth, by giving our readers next week a whole collection of little tricks which the Queen has performed with chequered success: to be sure, they were not quite so expensive to the country as her last *manœuvre*, though, to speak truth, they are full as ingenious—they have no relation indeed to her virtue, but are merely jokes which she got up to make her common honesty suspected, in order that it might come out the clearer.

The Queen began *hoaxing* very early in life, long before her marriage; and in an early number we shall call up Lord Holland to give us the history of the droll deception she played off at a ball, at which his Lordship was present, upon general Windsor. In short, every body seems to know her turn of mind; and, whether drawing indecent caricatures, or being shut up in a box to be wound up, be the order of the day, we have the unquestionable authority of Sir Howman to believe that her mind is naturally bent to such diversions. We have no objection to these little fantasies,—they are droll and pleasant, and Lady-like and Queen-like; but we must say the Italian witnesses have been hardly treated, for if she was playing a trick on purpose to deceive them, and played it so well, they needed not to have been abused, vilified, pelted, and half murdered, for giving credit to it: they swore what they believed,—they believed what they swore—and so do we.

One part of her scheme seems not to have been, quite so well contrived as the rest, for the *Times* says, “ she reposed under an almost transparent tent, open also below, above, and having a common gangway round it.” To be sure a tent described as this is, with neither top, nor bottom, nor sides, must have been as comical a tent as her heart could have desired; but it strikes us, that if she had wished to be so very funny as to persuade people she was committing adultery, if the tent had been a thick tent and enclosed, the suspicious character of her *tête-à-tête* or *Te to Te* with her courtier would have been greedily heightened.

But the whole of her suite seem to have been infected with this *hoaxing* mania. His Excellency Baron Bergami, Grand Master of Saint Caroline, independently of the part he played in the last great hoax, has often shewn his admirable dexterity in this pleasing art.

When very young he stole a mule from his father (merely in joke), but he did it so uncommonly well that the old gentleman always believed his son to be a thief;—some time after that, in company with another droll dog, whose name was Francesco Salomoni, he played a comical prank upon one Angela Castellini, by forcing open her door and taking away her goods and chattels.

This was so well done, that when he was tried for the offence, the Judges were completely deceived, and sentenced him to eighteen months imprisonment, which he suffered in the prisons of Cremona and Lodi.

Indeed, as we find all that we supposed sin and vice to be mere waggery we shall expose to view the whole store of humorous adventures of which we are in possession.

We were supposing, that had Lord Liverpool the other day been seized with a fit of *hoaxing*, when he replied to the bit of waggery, the Queen played off in her letter to the King, about the old offender, who was hanged after a long career of forgery and circulation of notes, what a very entertaining answer he might have sent to Brandenburg House:—for instance, here is the Queen's letter to King:—

“ The Queen has heard, with pain, that a female is condemned to suffer death on Tuesday, for the offence of passing forged Bank-notes.

“ Her Majesty cannot refrain from presuming to recommend this unfortunate person to the mercy of the King. Her Majesty does not enter into any judicial discussion; but from the particular nature of this offence, and the very peculiar state of the law respecting it, she is encouraged to hope that the earnest appeal which her feelings have prompted may not have been made in vain.”

“ Brandenburgh House, Dec. 3.”

This letter naturally gives rise to some reflections; and whether we consider its style and form, addressed as it is to a King, and a husband, or its extraordinary general tendency, we are really at a loss to imagine how the Queen could have had the courage (not to call it assurance) to have despatched it.

There certainly may be something like a fellow

*feeling* about the Queen for the woman whose cause she has espoused. It may be recollected that the Duke of Brunswick's name has been most strangely obtained to some documents in which the Queen is interested; an Ut should not be forgotten that a bill has been filed in Chancery upon the subject, which yet remains unanswered: it should not be forgotten that the Queen's Attorney General has obtained more than one extension of the time allowed her to reply to this bill, on the plea that she has been too closely occupied with matters of greater weight;—since, however, she can find time to palliate the forgeries of Sarah Price, it is to be hoped that she will now spare a little leisure to a case in which she herself is so deeply implicated.

But, if instead of considering this matter gravely, we were to fancy Lord Liverpool joking on so serious a subject, and writing thus:—

“ MADAM,—The person in whose favour your Majesty has been pleased to interfere with the ordinary course of justice, is an old offender, and deserves the punishment which awaits her: indeed, to release such a person, would be to throw upon society a member, from whose conduct much mischief might accrue.

“ A female of your Majesty's age some time since, presented a letter of credit, for a very large sum, upon the house of Coutts and Co. to a Scotch agent at Trieste. Upon reference to the house in London, it turned out that the letter of credit was a forgery.—Humanity, and the respectability of the culprit's connections, induced the parties to desist from the prosecution. She, of course, escaped punishment, and the consequence has been, that her subsequent life has been marked by every possible act of indecency and immorality. Your Majesty knows the truth of this story, and may make the application.

Yours, &c.”

This would have been an odd answer; but we will undertake to show that it would have been the only proper one to have given to a hypocrite, whose *hoaxes* are so extensive that it is impossible to discover when she is in joke and when in earnest.

We consider that we cannot do better than extract for our readers the following paragraph from a letter to the run-away Lord Harewood, which was published a few days since in that excellent paper the *New Times*, under the signature of CATO.

“ But what has the King done, I speak of him as a King, for in that character alone did he come to your Bar? He consented to bear the grievances of the man, to remain the husband, and only asked you to preserve his Throne and Crown from pollution. If, from his assumption of the Regency to the present moment, he have been guilty of one tyrannical and unjust action—if he have disregarded the honour and interests of the country—if he have showered his honours on the worthless, and neglected the deserving—if he have manifested the least hostility towards its rights or violated its liberties—if his government have entailed upon it disgrace and injury—if, in short, one of his public acts have been dishonourable to him as a Sovereign, let it be made known; let him not be spared; let it be stated with all the aggravated colouring which imagination can impart; and, if it cannot be disproved, let him be vilified, as he has been vilified, and abuse could go no further. But let not his reputation be blasted by groundless assertion and invective, and let not those, whose duty it is to strike the slanderer dumb, give currency and the colour of truth to his slanders, by hearing them in silence, and without rebuke. No King who ever wielded the British sceptre possessed stronger claims to the attachment—the enthusiastic attachment of his people than George the Fourth, and no one's statue will the historian of the world deck with higher eulogies and more splendid trophies. When he assumed the reins of power he sacrificed his private feelings to filial duties and the interests of his country. His domestic government has been distinguished, perhaps, above all others, for its mildness, and its conscientious regard for the privileges and freedom of the subject. He found the country engaged in a desperate war, apparently exhausted, without an ally, and without a hope; and under his guidance it rose to the very pinnacle of earthly grandeur. The thunder of his artillery resounded through the world, and his fire struck down every foe; it reached a height of power of which the most ambitious of our forefathers never dreamed, and of glory which hid that of all former ages in its blaze. Every nation upon earth knelt round his throne, the proudest to sue for friendship, and the humblest to offer blessings. Why is he now deserted? Why is that praise, which the meanness of his subjects would receive for meritorious conduct withheld? And why is that justice which the meanness of his subjects could obtain denied him? Posterity will judge between him and his ungrateful country, and do justice to his reputation, if it can neither soothe his feelings nor redress his wrongs.

American Papers to the 16th ult. arrived yesterday, bringing the message of the President of the United States to both Houses at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Congress. It is of great length, and we are compelled to give but a brief outline of its features from want of space.

The President congratulates the House upon the improving prosperity of the United States, after the long and convulsive war which had shaken several of the powers of Europe, and which naturally affected America. In speaking of foreign relations, there is this passage in the message.

"Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of Congress, in my last, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, was instructed to inform the Government of Spain, that, if his Catholic Majesty should then ratify the treaty, this Government would accept the ratification, so far as to submit to the decision of the Senate the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States to the Secretary of State; it appears, that a communication, in conformity with his instructions, had been made to the Government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of the United States, in the Message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received, that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very antifiable and permanent basis."

A brief allusion is made to the commercial restrictions imposed upon the intercourse between the United States and the British West India and American colonies; restrictions, it is observed, which, "it is satisfactory to recollect, are defensive only," on the part of the former. It is also added that "the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties." The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been referred by both Governments to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, "who has accepted the umpirage." The discussions between France and the United States respecting the new tonnage duty upon French vessels, are to be carried on at Washington, whither the French Minister Plenipotentiary was ordered to repair for the purpose. The state of the South American colonies is glanced at, and a confident hope expressed that their independence must be acknowledged by the mother country.

With respect to the revenues of the United States, they are represented as in a flourishing condition. Within the five years from 1815 to 1820, the national debt, which amounted altogether to upwards of one hundred and fifty-eight millions of dollars, had been reduced to about ninety-two millions. The rapid progress of the fortifications erecting along the coasts of the Union, and the increase of the navy, are also dwelt upon with much satisfaction. It then states—

"The receipts into the Treasury from every source, to the 30th September last, have amounted to 16,794,107 doll. 66 c., whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to 16,871,534 doll. 72 c.; leaving in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at 1,950,000 doll. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

"The sum of three millions of dollars, authorised to be raised by loan, by an act of the last Session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the Government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum.

"It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions, nine hundred and ninety-six thousand, five hundred and forty-five dollars."

The house of Representatives found an extraordinary difficulty in electing a new Speaker in the room of Mr. Clay, who resigned. There were four candidates, but the successful one must have an absolute majority of the whole number of votes. The number of ballots, which amounted to twenty-one, is said to be wholly without any precedent. At last the choice fell upon Mr. John Taylor, who was elected by a majority of four.

The Journal de Paris of the former day contains a private letter from Vienna, dated the 2d inst. which states with confidence, that the final resolutions of the Sovereigns relative to the affairs of Naples, will be officially promulgated in the course of the present month; but that decision depends upon the manner in which their communication dispatched to Naples shall be received. The answer is expected about the 15th. inst.

LIES, MISREPRESENTATIONS, &c.

As it is not with the Sovereign that we have ever quarrelled, but with Ministers, who, in our judgment, and we verily believe in that of the wisest nation, ought, long since, to have been dismissed from his confidence, we lament to hear that His Majesty has, within these few days experienced a severe attack of illness. Our information states that he has been twice bled, and that no less than thirty ounces of blood were taken from him at each operation. Nothing would gratify us more than the prospect of His Majesty retaining such a hold of life as might enable him to recover, by a change of councils and of measures, that whole stock of popularity which he once enjoyed; and we are, therefore, not merely grieved for his indispositions, as for those of a fellow-mortal, but alarmed when we hear of their serious return—lest, by their unfavourable issue, may be frustrated a dutiful and patriotic hope, when seemingly not far from its fulfilment.—Times, Dec. 16th, 1820.

His Majesty caught a slight cold by attending St. George's Chapel last Sunday week; His Majesty was bled four or five days since, and HIS MAJESTY, (ALMIGHTY GOD BE PRAISED,) AT THIS HOUR ENJOYS THE MOST PERFECT HEALTH.

JOHN BULL.

A singular affair has been lately the subject of conversation at Vienna. A noble Lord has had the misfortune, at the Congress of Troppan, to incur the displeasure of an Imperial personage; at whose suggestion, and on whose recommendation, that grave body was assembled. This potentate was the first to complain of the Minister in question, for absenting himself from the conference, and requested Prince Metternich to call upon him for an explanation of this imputed irregularity. Prince Metternich, as we are informed, wrote a letter; at which his lordship, feeling hurt, set out immediately for Vienna, to make preparations for his departure. He thence returned to Troppan, where an open quarrel with Prince Metternich ensued. The latter submitted the conduct of his adversary to the Sovereigns, who enjoined the Prince not to fight. On this the Emperor of Austria, it is said, ordered a courier to be detached immediately to London, with a request that the Englishman might be forthwith recalled. His Lordship, though supported in his situation at Vienna by the influence of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, has never enjoyed any political consideration, or been treated with much personal regard in the capital of the Austrian empire.

We insert this statement without being able to give any other authority for its truth than the respectability of the source whence we have derived it. It has been in our possession for some time past, but we forbore to publish it from delicacy to the noble person to whom it relates. Seeing, however, that it was alluded to yesterday by a respectable contemporary, and observing that it obtains some additional probability from the renowned recall of the aforesaid nobleman to this country, we now give it to our readers. We annex the paragraphs from the French papers:—

"VIENNA, Nov. 24.—Lord Stewart, the British Ambassador who arrived here the night before last, will return no more to Troppan."—Moniteur.

"Augsburg, Nov. 30.—At Vienna a new Ambassador is immediately expected from England. We are assured that Lord Stewart will return, without delay, to London."—Gazette de France.—Times, Dec. 15.

An improbable and ridiculous story has been circulated during the last two or three days, by the Morning Chronicle and Times, relating to an alleged fracas at Troppan between Lord Stewart, our Ambassador to the court of Vienna, and Prince Metternich, the Austrian Minister. We think it necessary to state, that the whole affair is utterly without foundation. Its preposterous absurdity, indeed, ought to be a sufficient refutation; but as something of credibility may possibly attach to a story so confidently repeated, we have thought it desirable to give it this unqualified contradiction. No such circumstances have occurred—no representation has been received in England, respecting Lord Stewart; the best understanding subsists and has subsisted, between his Lordship and the Austrian Minister, and the assertion of his return to this country is entirely false.—Courier, Dec. 12, 1820.

Extract of a speech made by Mr. Lemaître (cognaminé papgun) at a ward meeting of Bishopsgate, 19th of November 1820:—

"The Italians were unacquainted with the social enjoyments of dinner parties, but Colonel Browne took care to initiate them, in order to effect his designs against Her Majesty. He (Mr. L.) had often been invited to the table of that—when at Milan, but never could he bring himself to sit down at table with such a—wherever the influence of Browne and his did not extend, the Queen was spoken of with universal love and admiration."

In reply to this, we positively state that Colonel Browne not only knows nothing of Mr. Lemaître, but that he never had heard his name before he saw it printed as the maker of the above harangue.

"At the death of the Princess Charlotte, nearly three years before the prosecution, the Queen, seriously afflicted with this overwhelming loss, &c."—Times, Friday, Dec. 15.

The Queen had a party to dinner the day succeeding, and that on which she heard of the Princess Charlotte's death, and each following day. The only mourning her servants wore was a scrape on the arm, with their scarlet liveries, and in a very short time she appeared in public decked out in all her stock in trade of paint, patches, and plume of feathers.

Sir Walter Scott, Bart, has been unanimously elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on the resignation of Sir James Hall.

A duel was fought on Saturday, on Blackheath, between Mr. H—, a gentleman of fortune in Kent, and a Mr. S—, a merchant, in consequence of a dispute at a public-house in the way, when some shots were exchanged. Mr. S. was shot in the shoulder in the first fire; the ball was extracted in the evening, and he is doing well.

At a musical party, at Abolote Wisdom's, a few days since, a singular scene occurred. A distinguished personage unexpectedly bounced into the room, and saluting the company with, "Good people, I trust I shall not contaminate you by my presence," desired the musicians to play a favorite waltz, and calling out, "Billy, let us have a waltz!" in a few minutes she and Billy Aspin waltzed out of the room, and left the company in amazement!—Lady H—, disgusted with this, has vowed never again to enter B— House.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

"Write me down an ass." SHAKESPEARE.

The Earl of Grosvenor is an Ass—  
—enter of our freedom;  
And were he Canterbury's Grace,  
The Gospels in his Sov'reign's face,  
He'd rather throw, than read 'em.

My Lord of Grantham is an Ass—  
—ster of Black Woolter;  
But, if this blust'ring York Hussar  
Were tried in any real war,  
'Tis thought he might be cooler.

Lord Enniskillen is an Ass—  
—enter to Lord Grantham;  
Bold, gen'rous, noisy, securing friends—  
Till they have gained their private ends,  
And that their patrons want 'em.

The Earl of Harewood is an Ass—  
—ured bely in trouble;  
For, when his Lordship condescends,  
Oat of a scrape to help his friends,  
He only makes it double.

The Earl of Morley is an Ass—  
—istant to Lord Granville;  
His heart outside is rich in shoot;  
But to beat any thing into 't  
I'd rather thump an avil

Crazy Lord Erskine is an Ass—  
—ortment of all follies;  
He was the first to slur the Queen;  
But since his trip to Gretna Green,  
He's wond'rous kind to dillies.

The good Lord Kenyon is an Ass—  
—user of dissension;  
With feeble voice, and maudlin eye,  
He would have pray'd for infamy,  
And granted sin a pension.

The Lord Ashburton is an Ass—  
—idious attender;  
No voter for the Queen is stouter,  
Although he knows no more about her,  
Than of the Witch of Endor.

The Duke of Leinster is an Ass—  
—ociate whom she flatters;  
Though, by two uncles he has seen,  
To hate a King, and love a Queen,  
Are rather tickish matters.

In short, each Whig Lord is an Ass—  
—embage of all merit;  
And to reward their virtuous lives,  
May all their daughters and their wives  
The Queen's good taste inherit.

ON MR. DENMAN'S SCRIPTURAL QUOTATION.

Denman, in pleading, thought it fit,  
To quote some lines from Holy Writ,  
But, surely, in his last allusion,  
He brings to us an odd conclusion;  
For she, who in the sacred lore,  
Was told to "GO AND SIN NO MORE,"  
Avowedly had sinned before!

ANAGRAM.

Queen Caroline's trial:  
To! quite clear a sinner!

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I am now a very old man, and know little of what is going on; but having been, in early life, an intimate friend of the late excellent Charles James Fox, for his sake I am very anxious to know if you or any of your correspondents could inform me what became of a favourite footman of his, whose name, I think, was Peter Moore. Somebody told me that he was hanged for forgery in the year 1783; but the young man I mean was of too dull a turn to do any thing of that sort: besides which, if I mistake not, Mr. Fox told me he could not write.—Will you oblige me with an answer to this? and believe me your obliged servant,  
PRICE EVANS.

Langoleta, Dec. 9, 1820.

Lord Brownlow was, on Tuesday last, sworn into the office of Recorder of Boston, in Lincolnshire, in the room of the late venerable Sir J. Rankes, Bart.

THE STATUE OF MEMNON.—The Russian Ambassador at the Court of Rome, has received a letter from Sir A. Smith, an English traveller, who is at present at the Egyptian Thebes. He states, that he has himself examined the celebrated statue of Memnon, accompanied by a numerous escort. At six o'clock in the morning he heard very distinctly the sound so much spoken of in former times, and which had been generally treated as fabulous:—"One may," he says, "assign to this phenomenon a thousand different causes, before it could be supposed to be simply the result of a certain arrangement of the stones." The statue of Memnon was overturned by an earthquake, and it is from the pedestal that this mysterious sound is emitted, of which the cause has never been ascertained, and which was denied, merely because it was inexplicable.—Paris Paper.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWN.

MY LORD.—It is not my intention to flatter your Lordship. As little do I desire to offend your self-love by unmerited obloquy or reproach. If I speak "Home Truth," it is because a temporary delusion must not be permitted to fix itself permanently upon the public mind. These may, in some degree, be repugnant to the prejudices of your Lordship; but their very novelty will be refreshing in these times of fraud and imposture!

That I entertained a more favourable opinion of your Lordship's character previous to the late proceedings in Parliament, than I am ever likely to do again, I am ready to admit; but as my judgment was influenced by the qualities of your Lordship's heart rather than by the endowments of your mind, I will not offend you by defining the limits within which my general sentiments respecting you, were circumscribed.

By a curious and unlooked for concurrence of events, your Lordship's political life may be said to have commenced under circumstances of peculiar advantage, considering the prejudices of education. Nominally engaged in the ranks of Whig Opposition, you really became a subaltern under a leader, whose principles, whether directed in the line of service—or in hostility to the government, were calculated at all times to give weight and authority to any party, arrayed under his banner. It was my Lord Grenville who gave a body and a form to the scattered remnant of a party, which had long been at variance with itself, and in the lowest contempt with the Public. The accession of his name and influence inspired the vain boast of the Whigs, that All the Talents of the State were held in monopoly by them; and the man who had been almost the exclusive object of their vituperation during the most brilliant period of his life, was hailed as a saviour of their own sinking fortunes, and the harbinger of a power which had long faded from their hopes, like an idle or deceptive dream!

It is not my purpose my Lord, to dwell upon the short and feverish realization of those hopes; or on the ingenious policy which contrived, in the course of one year's administration, to tarnish our laurels, and degrade the British arms in three distinct services. I shall pass over the facetious experiment of your Lordship and your colleagues upon national credulity, in doubling the Income Tax upon the people, whom you had urged almost to revolt against the former Ministers, for what you then termed an unheard of and oppressive mode of raising money upon them. It is equally unnecessary to illustrate the jealousy of constitutional principles for which your friends, my Lord, have been so long distinguished, by a reference to their appointment of the Chief Justice to a seat in the Cabinet, and of the First Lord of the Treasury to be the auditor of his own accounts. If such measures could ever be considered venial, the personal characters of my Lord Grenville and Lord Ellenborough might afford grounds of exculpation: but such a plea cannot be urged, with even a decent grace, by men, whose whole stock in trade consist of professions of rigid and unbending adherence to the forms, as well as the spirit of the Constitution! A change of sentiment, when in power, may be very natural—but it is not the less apostasy.

Upon one point, my Lord, you were consistent; and it was to be expected, should the occasion present itself, that men who had been accustomed to sacrifice largely to the passions and prejudices of the multitude, would not scruple to betray their Sovereign, if they found it necessary to the interests of the party. The character of the proceeding to which I allude, must rest upon its own intrinsic merits: I commend it, not for its policy or its patriotism, but as a solitary instance of your consistency during its short existence in power. It might long have stood, on record without a parallel, had not the same master-spirit which originally inspired it, supplied us with one, which may boast of the success which was wanting to the other. The trick which would have cajoled one Monarch into the breach of his Coronation oath—into a perjury against his royal conscience, may be well measured against the dexterous manœuvre of the *Divorce Clause*, by which another Monarch is defrauded of his rights, and denied that justice, by "the influential votes" of a faction, which the meanest and humblest of his subjects may demand at the ordinary tribunals of the country!

There is only this difference between the cases that in the former instance, your Lordship's Party sustained the double loss of character and of place, in the latter, place being out of the question, the

amount of injury sustained in so righteous a cause, will not be felt!

It is not to reproach you, my Lord, that I recall to your recollection the sentiments of the country upon your dismissal from Office. It would be difficult to say whether the Reformers, whom you have courted out of office, or the great body of your countrymen whom you have disgusted, when in office were most sincere in the exultations which followed you to your retirement. My Lord Grenville foresaw his difficulties. The party was a dead weight upon their leader; and he who had proudly and magnanimously baffled the enterprizes of Republican France, and dissipated the league of Jacobinism at home, was himself overborne by a coalition, which, divided in principle, and discordant in materials, became a by-word among its adherents, and the laughing-stock of the people.

Your Lordship was young; and the world gave you credit for something more than had yet been displayed of character or talent during your short career. They augured well of you, from your apparent leaning towards the Noble Lord who had given the appearance of consistency to the body of Whigs. The inference that my Lord Grey held you not in bond, was still further in your favour. His Lordship has long exhibited the extraordinary phenomenon of a man sacrificing every thing to popularity, and of never being popular. You, my Lord, might have rendered yourself essentially so, had you taken another model. There have been occasional symptoms of moderation about your Lordship's conduct which induced the hope that in the division of the Party, you would have disclaimed to join the rump, which cannot even sustain itself numerically without the aid of such men as Hume, Moore, Creevy, and Wilson! But that hope has passed away with the other illusions of the day. Your Lordship might have redeemed yourself, by abandoning the interests of a party for the good of your country. I know such an effort to be beyond the ordinary strength of a man regularly trained in the school of modern Whiggery.

I have already spoken of the advantages your Lordship possessed. The character of Lord Grenville would have been a sufficient justification of your Lordship's preference. His motives could not be suspected, for he had forsworn power; whilst those with whom he can no longer, conscientiously act, have betrayed their motives to the veriest drivellers in political intrigue. You have, my Lord, taken your line. Still, as no man entertains a higher value than myself for your Lordship's moral character, I feel a hope, that in drawing your attention, which it is my wish to do, to what appears to me to be the inevitable consequence upon the minds, the habits, and institutions of civil society, of the principles which your Lordship has of late been induced to advocate I take the only chance of qualifying the mischievous tendency of your politics, and of drawing upon your private virtues, for an antidote to your public errors.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, yours,

FITZ HARDING.

## THE QUEEN'S FEMALE VISITORS.

We copy from the Courier a list of the Queen's female visitors, with some prefatory remarks made by the Editor of that Paper:—

"Female character is so essentially the ground-work of all private happiness, and all social order, that we intend to devote particular care and attention to this article.

"If the Ladies of England recognise, by their society, the purity of the Queen, our list will do her and them justice. If the Ladies of England shrink back from the Queen's society, and that only of a less moral, or with personal interests, are found to visit her—then, again, our list will do justice to her and to them.

"On so very delicate and painful a subject, we trust we shall pursue the justest course, by inserting no name on the Queen's list which has not appeared in the *Times* or the *Morning Chronicle*, and shall give the greatest care to this list, as well to insert in it all qualified candidates, as to hasten to remove from it, as we have already done in more than one instance, Ladies who have complained, with a just indignation, of the insult and injury offered to their names.

"We shall repeat the list from day to day, and carefully note the new comers, in order that the whole truth of the case may be kept constantly before the public eye.

"The Queen of England is one of the last women whom an honourable man would wish to see associate with his wife, or set an example to his daughters.—Lord Ellenborough's Speech in the House of Lords.

"The conduct of the Queen has been the most shameful and disgraceful nature.—Lord Calthorpe's Speech in the House of Lords."

Mrs. Wood	Lady S. Butler
Miss Wood	Duchess of Somerset
Mrs. Beaumont	Countess of Jersey
Miss Beaumont	Lady Hood
Miss M. Beaumont	Mrs. H. G. Bennett
Mrs. Brougham	Lady Wm. Russell
Mrs. Wilde	Lady Lindorse
Mrs. Denman	Mrs. Hume
Mrs. Maddocks	Lady Rush
Hon. Mrs. Damer	Duchess of Leinster
Countess of Tankerville	Lady Mary Bennett
Mrs. (Archdeac.) Bathurst	Mrs. Taylor

We believe the publication of this list has done much

towards showing the public opinion as to the Queen's character: but a mere publication of the names is not quite enough. As these ladies come forward to vouch for the Queen's purity, it seems just and natural to enquire into the value of their evidence, and the motives which have induced them to distinguish themselves in this marked and indelicate manner from all the other women in England. We shall, therefore make a few observations on each of them, and if they find reason to regret the notoriety thus conferred upon them, let them recollect, that it is not we, but they who have solicited public attention—that it is not we who have called them forth, but they who have blazoned themselves as the Queen's associates; and as our old law allowed a man to bring what were called purgators to his character, so when these ladies offer themselves as purgators for the Queen, they fairly throw their own characters for trial on the country—WHICH COUNTRY WE ARE.

Mrs. and Miss Wood.

Mrs. Wood is, we believe, the wife of Mr. Alderman Wood, and not Mrs. Wood, of Lisle-street, as has been erroneously reported: let it, however, be told to Mrs. Wood's credit, that, notwithstanding the silly and conspicuous part played by her husband, Mrs. Wood is said to have resisted, for many months, his commands to visit the Queen, a delay more honourable to the poor Alderman than the tardy visit itself ultimately was to her to whom it was made. Of Miss Wood, we shall say no more than to pity her for having a father, who has brought her beauty, her youth, and her innocence into such society.

Mrs. Beaumont and two Misses Beaumont.

The real name of these ladies is Barber, they being the wife and daughters of John Thomas Barber, heretofore a miniature painter in Southampton-street, Covent-Garden; and who has assumed (God knows why) the name of Beaumont; and these are the grandees, upon whose visits a Queen of England is constrained to rest her claim to character and reputation!

Mrs. Brougham.

This, we presume, is the lady of the *Diabolus Regine*, or Queen's Attorney-General. We are sorry that this lady has had the imprudence to oblige us to refer our readers to the newspapers, in which they will find that the advertisement of her marriage and that of the birth of her first child followed one another much more closely than has been usual in "well regulated families."

Mrs. Wilde and Mrs. Denman.

The wives of two of the Queen's lawyers: women, for aught we know, of respectability in their own little way; and who, we will venture to say, will never voluntarily condescend (humble as they are) to defile themselves with the society of the Queen. We believe that it will be found that their respective husbands, by a pious fraud, wrote their ladies' names at the outer gate of Brandenburg-house; and it is on this supposition that some of the ladies of Russel-square and Guildford-street do still visit Mrs. Wilde and Mrs. Denman.

The Hon. Mrs. Damer.

Is a dotting old woman, formerly celebrated as a statutory—a proficient, indeed, in an art, the practice of which is not greatly conducive to female delicacy. The Queen's acknowledged admiration of the naked human figure, and her removal of the fig-leaf from the statue of Adam, probably won the heart of the antiquated scold-cutress, which, indeed, if she be not greatly beloved, has always been strangely susceptible of the charms of her own sex.

The Duchess of Somerset.

This high sounding title will dwindle much in our readers' estimation, when they hear that her Grace is nothing but the sister of Lady Anne Hamilton! On the private conduct of either of the sisters (the latter of whom never has been married), it is unnecessary to make any observation, as Lady Anne Hamilton's solitary and salaried devotion to the Queen, sufficiently explains her sister's visit.

Lady Hood.

Of this Lady it will be necessary only to observe, that her husband is the Captain Hood whose name makes no inconsiderable figure in the *Delicate Investigation*, and who is particularly known as the person in the habit of driving the Queen in a buggy, long before she knew Bergami.

Lady Tankerville.

Is the wife of the Earl of Tankerville, and mother of those resplendent geniuses, the little Lord Ossulton, and the great Mr. Henry Grey Bennett.

The only feeling which could have induced this respectable Countess to listen to the solicitations of her son to visit the Queen, must have been one of sympathy, which the name of *Caroline*, mixed up with a disgraceful and criminal affection for a menial servant, must naturally have awakened in her breast. This family feeling will account also for the visits of LADY MARY BENNETT AND THE HON. MRS. BENNETT.

(To be continued regularly.)

TO HENRY BROUGHAM, Esq. M. P.

SIR.—Perceiving that a majority of the common Council of London have, in the plenitude of their graciousness and wrong-headedness, voted you the Freedom of the City, enveloped in a wooden box (because, as they prudently observe, gold and silver ones are convertible), I took the trouble of reading the resolution which confers this most honourable distinction upon, and place you on a level with Colonel Wardle, and I find that it is bestowed in manifestation of the "inviolable integrity, unshaken firmness, and distinguished talents, which you have displayed in defending the Queen," &c.

Now, Sir, that you have got the Freedom, and can lose nothing by speaking the truth, will you

have the goodness, in order to satisfy the eminent dunce of Guildhall of their imbecility, to answer the following question:—

Did you, or did you not, at the time the Queen appointed you her Attorney-General, make an offer to His Majesty's Government, to abandon her case, and service all together, if they would bestow upon you a silk gown and patent of precedence, to place you in the some standing at the Bar as you knew the Queen's Attorney-Generalship would give you?

Whatever your answer may be to this question, it shall be published in this paper next Sunday, if you choose to favour me with one. If not, may I be allowed, on that day, to felicitate that great body, to whom I have ventured to allude, upon the whimsical appropriation of their much sought honours?—I am, Sir, with all due respect for one of the Corporation of London as it exists, yours, JOHN BULL.

Let Mr. Brougham should plead ignorance of this letter, I have forwarded a copy of it to him this morning.

### THEATRICAL REVIEW.

PREVIOUSLY to commencing this article the Proprietors of JOHN BULL beg to make their acknowledgments to such of the Managers of Theatres and places of amusement in and near the Metropolis as have offered them the free admission to their respective establishments, usually granted to the "Public Press;" and at the same time, in their own names, and that of their Editor, they beg, with every proper sense of the intended obligation, to decline any such favour.

#### COVENT GARDEN.

The Managers of this Theatre continue to play that harmless piece of boyish bombast, WALLACE, for want of something better, which one would think it could not be very difficult to find; but, as if determined to show the poverty of their materials and the emptiness of their dependents, they have produced a *Melo-drame* by the same author.

This performance is worse than Wallace, inasmuch as it is dull and not ridiculous. One can laugh at Wallace, but the Warlock of the Glen is opium. A more stupid vehicle for trashy dialogue, old scenery, and bad music, we never encountered. We would seriously advise the genius who has put forth these things, to give over making such comical tragedies and serious farces; it is a trade at which he will never do much; it is all very well in these times, when fifty people constitute an audience; but wait till it become the fashion to go to the play again (which it may some day), and then let Master Walker try his hand at a five act piece,—not all the orators in Westminster would save him from perdition.

A Mr. Vangruffinhoff has made his *entrée* in Lear; we forbear to find fault with his acting, because Lear is in truth an arduous undertaking, but we take leave to find fault with his taste in selecting it for a debut. In the first scene, Mynheer Vangruffinhoff was very dignified, and as much like Kemble as he could contrive to make himself; but all imitation are silly things; imitations of Kean, indeed, spring up on every hand, because ill-nursed little men with bandy legs, and hackney coach-men voices are by no means rare in low life, and the facility of copying vulgarity and ignorance has been proved by the perfect success which has attended the efforts of his disciples; but it is dangerous even for a man as good looking as Mynheer Vangruffinhoff to call to one's recollection such a being as John Kemble. The magnificent countenance, the graceful action, the classical adornments of his mind, all flash across one the moment we see a new comer striving to attain his excellencies by caricaturing his feelings—Mynheer Vangruffinhoff fully succeeded in bringing John Kemble sufficiently to our recollection to make us lament that we were obliged to bear with him: it was such a recollection as the flavour of garlick gives one of yesterday's French dinner.

Charles Kemble's Edgar is too well known to need eulogy now; it is a piece of acting of the first class—almost all the other parts were well sustained—if we except a Mrs. Hill, who in this case deserves indulgence, because she was unprepared for the character, and called suddenly to it by the indisposition of Mrs. Faucit. We must be allowed, however, to express our surprise that while there are abundance of young and beautiful actresses playing in the country, such a person as this Mrs. Hill can hold her ground in one of the regular theatres; for though her merit is equal to her modesty, it is difficult to say which she disgusts us with most, her inability or her assurance.

Miss Foote is as lovely as ever—and is still Miss Foote. Oh, men of taste and wealth, where are ye?

#### DRURY LANE.

As nobody goes to this Theatre, criticisms upon

the performances are superfluous—the facinations of the Vestris in *Midas*, and *Giovanni in London* drew a select few to the House for a night or two; her figure is seen and her voice heard to the greatest advantage: but *toujours perdrix* is palling diet, and even the most bewitching actress of the day fails to attract as an actress, after a three months' constant exhibition of the same parts.

A dreadful accident happened here on Monday during the representation of the last mentioned entertainment: the rope by which a dragon was suspended, and on which a boy rode in the air, broke when the machine was at the height of upwards of twenty feet, and the lad was precipitated on the stage; he was most dangerously hurt and carried to the Middlesex Hospital without hopes of recovery. Fortunately for public feeling it happened at this house: the fewer persons who witness such accidents the better.

At the Sans Pareil Mr. Alderman Waitman's nephew, a son of a tailor of the name of Reeve, advertises his benefit "Under the Patronage of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London!" This seems one step lower in the scale of patronizing than even the sanction of *Her Highness* the Princess of Cumberland! because as that person is no longer on the stage, where she was wont to be, public curiosity may be excited to see a woman who makes such a goose of herself; but to suppose that any body would pay sixpence to see the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs is a supposition one could hardly have imagined the most sanguine actor, or the most affectionate nephew to have fallen into, more especially when it is recollected, that the only one of the three persons in question at all notorious, may be seen yard in hand gratis, with half his family into the bargain every day, at his shop in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where he continues to sell the greatest bargains in linen drapery and shawls ever offered to the public.

Talking of Her Highness the Princess of Cumberland, an anecdote is related of the late Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden Theatre, in which she figures: she was, as many people remember, an actress in this Theatre; and, as all people who remember that, must also remember a very bad actress. Mr. Harris being heartily tired of her, determined to get quit of her, and with that view sundry little persecutions which Thespian tyrants know how to inflict, were played off upon her. Resenting this, she wrote a letter of remonstrance to her mimic monarch, in terms not more respectful than a Common Council address to a real one, though, perhaps better spelt and more grammatically composed. Mr. Harris, who was famous for hurried writing and short notes, addressed an answer to her in these terms:

"MY DEAR MRS. S.—Every thing shall be settled to your satisfaction. Yours, T. H."

At the same time he wrote a note to Lewis, the manager, of which the following is a literal copy.

"DEAR LEWIS,—D—n that Mrs. Serres, we must get rid of her. Yours, T. H."

Unfortunately in the hurry of business, the notes were misdirected, and were delivered cross-wise to the parties: what the consequences were we know not; but the whimsicality of the mistake has rescued Her Highness's real name from oblivion for ever.

The Olympic Theatre seems to be making most rapid strides into public favour. Downton, the best actor of the day, is engaged there. Wrench, whose talents are hardly sufficiently appreciated in London, is manager. That *outré grimacier*, Mr. Oxberry, is the Liston of the establishment; and the whole company generally, is far superior to those usually met with in the smaller places of amusement.

#### OLD BAILEY, Dec. 11.

Edward Lewis was capitally indicted for stealing a watch, value 3l. and upwards, the property of John Power, in a dwelling-house.

It appeared from the evidence, that the prosecutor (an Irishman) and his wife arrived in London, from Ireland, early on the morning of the 25th November, and went into the first public-house they came to in Piccadilly for the purpose of taking some refreshment, when the prisoner came in, and got in conversation with them, in the course of which he observed that they must be fatigued, and tendered his services to procure them a lodging. They thankfully accepted the offer, and he conducted them to a house in Westminster where they went to bed. While they were asleep, the prisoner went into the room and took the prosecutor's watch from the head of the bed. He was apprehended the same day at a Pawnbroker's shop.

He was found guilty of stealing to the value of 39s. James M'Nabb and Samuel Mears were capitally indicted for assaulting Sarah Norris on the highway, and stealing from her person a thimble, a watch-key, and sixpence in money, her property.

Sarah Norris deposed, that she lived servant at the Rose public-house, Islington, and on the evening of the day stated in the indictment, as she was carrying beer at some distance from her master's house, the two prisoners and another man came from off a wall on the road side, and seizing her arms thrust her against the wall. One of them stopped her mouth, another pinioned her arms and threw her on the ground, when she fainted. When she recovered she found that her pockets had been turned inside out, and the trifling articles mentioned in the indictment stolen.

Cross-examined by the prisoner M'Nabb.—She did at first say before the Magistrate, that the prisoners were not the men who had robbed her, but she did so at the suggestion of her father, who said that the expense of prosecuting would be very heavy upon her. Upon being sworn, however, and informed that the expense would fall upon the county, she swore they were the men, and she was now positive of the fact.

Mr. Baron Garrow told the Jury, that although he did not think the prosecutrix had acted intentionally wrong, thought it would be too hazardous upon such testimony to go further into the case, affecting, as it did, the lives of the prisoners. Verdict.—*Not Guilty*.

DECEMBER 12.—James Tobin, a young man of remarkably genteel appearance, was put to the bar, upon a capital indictment, charging him with assaulting Charles Overall, on the highway, putting him in fear, and taking from his person 5s. in money, his property. There was a second indictment, charging the prisoner with robbing Mr. Overall, of 10l. in Bank notes, under the same circumstances, but this was not tried.

Charles Overall deposed, that he is an assistant to his brother, an opulent tradesman residing at 329, Lower Thames-street, and on the 24th of October last, while in the warehouse, the prisoner came in, and begged to speak to him outside; witness stepped out, and the prisoner, first looking carefully round, said, "you don't know who I am, do you?" Witness replied in the negative, and the prisoner then said, "My name is Johnson, I am a Bow-street officer, and have a warrant against you for an unnatural offence." Witness was horror-struck at the charge, but replied that it was false, and demanded to know who was his accuser? The prisoner said, that did not matter; that his brother was an attorney; that they had often settled affairs of this kind between parties, and he asked the witness if he would not give a sum of money to make it up, rather than have his name and character exposed? Witness asked the prisoner what sum it would require; and he said that the last "job of his sort" that he and his brother (the attorney) had, was for a gentleman at the west end of the town, and he gave them 95 guineas. Witness said, he could not raise so much, as he had little more than his regular earnings; upon which the prisoner asked if he could raise 50l. and bade him remember that his character, nay, probably, his very existence depended upon it! Witness said he would try what he could do, and an appointment was made for them to meet in an adjoining street the next evening.

As the prisoner was going away, he said, "Oh! I want some loose silver, give me what you have about you?" Witness gave him the sum 5s., and then returned to his office. They met the following evening, and the witness gave him 10l. but with this he seemed much dissatisfied, and another appointment was made for the following night, at an adjacent public-house. Witness, scarcely knowing what steps to take, applied to a young woman named Catharine Thomas, with whom he had formerly cohabited, and on relating the circumstances to her, she agreed to accompany him to the public-house. They had not been long there before the prisoner came in, and beckoned to the witness to follow him out, but the young woman desired him, if he had any thing to communicate, to say it there. He seemed angry, and a sharp altercation ensued between him and Catharine Thomas. He then said it would be the worse for the witness, and desired him to meet him the next morning, at Bow-street office. Catharine Thomas said, "No, he shall not meet you at Bow-street, but at the Mansion House." To this the prisoner seemed to agree, and went away, and witness and the woman were waiting nearly the whole of the next day, but he did not make his appearance. In the evening, however, another fellow came to him with a message from the prisoner, to demand more money, but he refused to give him any, and his brother, Mr. Overall, to whom he had communicated all that had occurred, caused this messenger to be taken into custody, and conveyed to the Mansion House. Two or three days afterwards the prisoner was taken into custody. He parted with his money from no other cause, but the fear of a public exposure, and the consequent ruin of his character. Catharine Thomas corroborated the statement of Mr. Overall, as far as her knowledge went.

Mr. Overall, brother to the prosecutor, was called in corroboration of his brother's statement.

Anthony Harrison, the City Marshalman, deposed, that on the 29th of October, in consequence of an application from the prosecutor, he proceeded in search of the prisoner, and on the Thursday evening following, Mr. Overall came to the Mansion House, with a man named Simmons, in his custody, and witness the same evening, apprehended another man, named Johnson. They were examined the following day, and in consequence of further information, witness went with Mr. Overall and Catharine Thomas to the Mansion House, to a public-house in Long Acre, where, in a two pair of stairs back room he found the prisoner and two other men. He took him into custody, and informed him of the nature of the offence with which he was accused: upon which he said, he certainly had the money, but it was not "that," meaning that it was not obtained under the threat described. Simmons and Johnson were discharged.

The prisoner made a very long and artful defence, which consisted almost entirely of horrible accusations against his prosecutor.

Harrison was recalled, and declared that the prisoner, when at the Mansion House, made no accusation against the prosecutor, nor did he make the defence which he had now given. Overall heard the prisoner say, as he was leaving the Mansion House, "I dare say they'll hang me, but I don't care for that; I'll open such a scene when I come to the Old Bailey!"

The Recorder summed up the evidence, and the Jury merely turned round in the box and pronounced the prisoner *Guilty*—Death. He heard the verdict unmov'd.

Mr. Law said, although he had defended the prisoner, he perfectly concurred in the propriety of the verdict given by the Jury.

THE DUCHESS OF CLARENCE.

"King's Palace, Dec. 14, 1890.—Twelve o'clock. Our report of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence continues favourable, and also of the infant Princess Elizabeth. HENRY HALFORD. WILLIAM KNIGHTON. ANDREW HALLIDAY."

The Physicians have naturally been very anxious for their important charge—a charge not only of importance to them, but to the British empire. Dr. Halliday has never left the Palace since the commencement of the Duchess's illness; and Sir H. Halford and Sir Wm. Knighton have met him regularly twice a day, besides occasional call of inquiry by command of the King. Mr. Charles Clarke, the Duchess's regular accoucheur was unfortunately out of town on Sunday; the accouchement not being expected under any circumstances till Christmas. When the Express reached him at Danham Lodge in Norfolk, he set off immediately, and arrived in town on Tuesday evening, having travelled upwards of one hundred miles in ten hours.

"King's Palace, St. James's, Dec. 15.—Twelve o'clock. Princess Elizabeth are both doing well. (Signed as before.) In addition to the above Bulletin, issued on Friday, the Duchess and Princess have had both good nights, and cannot be going on better than they are. The Doctors had a second consultation a minute before ten o'clock, but found no deviation from the excellent progress which both their Royal Highnesses were making.—The Princess Sophia called to make her inquiries. The Princess Sophia Matilda, Baroness Just, the Hanoverian Minister, and the Spanish Ambassador were among the foreigners of distinction who called. Among the distinguished throng who called in the course of the day, were several of the Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Justice Best, and the Judge of the Admiralty. The whole of the numerous inquirers appeared highly delighted with the continued flattering account of the Duchess and the Princess.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—Street Robberies.—Several notorious thieves were brought before the Lord Mayor, charged by the officers with having paraded the streets for the purpose of plundering the public. The Lord Mayor ordered that each of them should be sent to Bridewell for a month's hard labour. His Lordship ordered the officers to bring before him all the bad characters they could catch a hold off in the city under suspicious circumstances, observing, at the same time, that he was determined to punish, as far as lay in his power, those characters who associated together with the view of hustling passengers. The great number of robberies that took place nightly in the metropolis rendered it indispensably necessary to pursue the most severe course; and he trusted that the vigilance of the city police would not be found incapable of clearing the streets of the desperate fellows who had daily and nightly infested them.

A CASE OF MISERY.—A girl who is about sixteen years of age, the daughter of an unfortunate old man named Wilks, who resides in North-street, Bethnal-green, was brought before the Lord Mayor upon a charge of having associated with a gang of young thieves, and having been concerned in stealing some bottles of pickles.—The father of the girl appeared before his Lordship. He is in his 68th year, and said that he had a wife and six daughters, whom he found it impossible to support—his only way of earning a subsistence being by selling heart-stones, an employment laborious enough, but extremely unprofitable. It was no slight addition to his calamity of being miserably poor, that his children turned out badly. Two of them lived by prostitution, and squandered all his interests to return home. The girl before his Lordship was treading in the footsteps of her sisters, and he had reason to fear that a worse disgrace than prostitution awaited her. The other three daughters were yet young, but having such dreadful examples before them, and being without the care of a mother, he apprehended their chance of meeting with a better fortune was extremely small.

The Lord Mayor gave the old man some silver, and desired him to go to the parish officers, who, he had no doubt, would relieve such unparalleled distress.

The girl having assured the Lord Mayor that she would reform her conduct and pay attention to her father, was sent away with him to the parish officers.

BOW STREET.—Assault Extraordinary.—Andrew Milne, a youth of fifteen, stating himself to be a compositor at the Courier newspaper office, was brought before the magistrate yesterday morning from St. Martin's watch-house, charged with a most outrageous assault upon Mr. M. Matthewson, a gold and silver refiner, residing in Long Acre.—It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Matthewson and another gentleman, that on the preceding night between ten and eleven o'clock, they were walking through Spring Gardens, when the prisoner with three or four other lads, about the same age and appearance, rudely took the wall of them, and attempted to thrust them off the pavement. Mr. M. and his friend appeared to them for this rudeness, and were passing on, when the prisoner and his companions followed, calling them dandies, exquisites, &c. Mr. M. then turned back, seized the prisoner by the collar, and told him if he did not desist from his insolence he would send him to the watch-house. "Oh, ho! will you so," instantly replied the prisoner; "come I'll shake your commission for you!" and then drawing something from under his jacket, he began fighting with him right and left. Mr. M. at first thought it was an umbrella he was beating him with, till in endeavouring to parry off the blows he received one which nearly cut off his finger. He then perceived it was a sword, and instantly knelt down in a young and furious antagonist with a blow of his fist, when the sword flew out of his hand; his companions, who had been before cheering him to the attack, all run away, and he was carried to the watch-house.

The constable of the night produced a sword, together with a pair of scarlet pantaloons, embroidered with white, a party coloured doublet of antique cut, a box of rouge, a feather, and several play-bills; the whole of which curious articles the prisoner had with him at the time he attacked the complainant.

The magistrate questioned the prisoner as to his possession of these things. He replied that he had purchased the sword for his own use, and had that night been performing *Roderick Dhu*, in the "Lady of the Lake," at a private theatre in the Westminster-road. He added, that the complainant had first struck him, and he thought himself justified in using his weapon.

The magistrate told him he was liable to be tried capitally

under Lord Ellenborough's act for cutting and maiming, upon which "Fish Appeal" burst into tears, and said he would never do so again, if he could be forgiven.—Eventually he was ordered to stand committed for the simple assault.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATH.—On Saturday evening as Mr. Vagg, Jun. and Mr. Marchant, were returning from our market, they were stopped and attacked by four footpads, who beat them severely with their bludgeons. Mr. Vagg, fortunately owing to the spiritedness of his horse escaped, but the villains beat Mr. Marchant so dreadfully as to endanger his life: they robbed him of sixteen shillings: his pocket-book he threw over a hedge, and it was found and returned to him on Sunday.

Bristol.—On Friday last, two girls, residing in Thatched House-lane, who subsisted by prostitution, were found dead in their beds; one of them sitting upright, with her arms across her breast. The body of one of them was detained, when going to be interred, for a debt to the abandoned wretch at whose house she lodged, and who went to a Magistrate to get advice how she should act; but during her absence the corpse was carried off by some young men.

COACRESTER.—Visit of a Horse to a Veterinary Surgeon.—On Wednesday evening last, about six o'clock, a horse in harness, just returned from the country, started from the door of its owner, Mr. Roope, of this town, at full speed up High-street, passing the Angel, on towards the top of the town. When near Mr. Wallis's, it got upon the flat pavement, upset an apple stall, and dashed the gig to atoms against the portico of the New Corn Exchange; continued its career, with the shafts along the portico, crossed the top of North-hill in straight line, and came against the door of Mr. Baker, veterinary surgeon, which flew open, and in a moment, the horse, shafts and all, went down the passage into the kitchen, to the great alarm of Mr. Baker's family. Fortunately, no one was hurt. A boy was thrown down, but received no injury.

CARLOW, Dec. 9.—A few days ago, in making a new avenue at Garryhunden, the seat of Sir T. Butler, Bart. in this county, a human skeleton of uncommon size was dug up; there were several gold coins found along with it. About two years ago two other skeletons were found nearly in the same place.

Diss.—A young man in the service of R. Sheriffe, esq. of this town, died a few days since of the hydrophobia, after severe suffering for thirty-six hours in consequence of having assisted in washing the wound of a spaniel of his master's bitten by a terrier which was mad.

GRANTHAM.—A farmer at Normanby lost five valuable horses last week, from their having been fed with wheat mixed with straw, three of them died the same night, and the remaining two the following day.

LIVINGTON.—The coal mine which was discovered some short time ago at Kirkstead, near Tattershall, in this county, is now working, the miners having come to a stratum of coals of an excellent quality, at the depth of eighty-six yards, and no doubt is entertained but that a much larger stratum will be found eight yards lower.

LIMESTONE, Dec. 9.—There is a West India sloop on shore at Ross-bay about one mile north of Loopshead, chiefly laden with cotton, name or destination not yet known. From the state of the wind and weather, it is supposed she must have already gone to pieces.

MADSTONE.—As Mr. Bird of Town Mallings was returning home with his mother in his gig, he ran against a post chaise near Town Mallings, which overturned the gig, and Mr. Bird was so dreadfully hurt as to expire last Sunday.

NORWICH.—Sacrilege is now very common, the church of Carbrook and Eton were broken into; out of the former the thieves stole all the plate, communion cloth and surplice, and from the latter several prayer-books, the surplice, communion cloth, and a pewter basin.

PLYMOUTH.—The new road from this town to Tavistock, by which the hills are avoided, is now nearly completed, and a new line of Road from Exeter to Plymouth is to be finished in two years.

SCARBOROUGH.—Our harbour is now so far improved as to afford shelter in all gales of wind upon that coast to vessels capable of bearing the gourd.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, after the Grand Jury had reported the bills found by them, the Foreman and another of the Jury discovered that their pockets had been turned inside out and the contents carried away. The ball through which they had to pass was full of officers. The Jury returned again to court, and reported the case to the Chairman, who informed them that all the protection that could be granted them by the great number of constables employed to preserve order. At the same time a horse of G. B. Mainwaring, esq. one of the magistrates, which he had left fastened by the bridle to one of the spikes of the iron railing before the door, was stolen by some villains; but an immediate pursuit taking place, the thief dismounted in the fields and escaped.

As three sailors were on their return on Monday night, between seven and eight o'clock, from Brandenburgh House, to their ship, which was lying off Rotherhithe, the man who was paddling let his oar fall overboard; and in his endeavour to reach it, he fell into the Thames; and was drowned.

Wednesday se'night, four fishermen lost their lives in the Solway Firth, near to Bewcastle, in Cumberland. They were in a small open boat, which was overlaid, and sank about half a mile from the shore.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15. We have had a few arrivals of WHEAT since Monday, for the finest parcels of which that day's prices were obtained, but all other sorts are lower.—BARLEY is likewise cheaper for all but superfine malting qualities.—There was considerable arrival of OATS this morning, the demand for which being very inadequate, the trade was dull at a decline of 1s. per quarter.—IN BEANS and PEASE there is no alteration to notice.

Table with columns for various grain types (Essex Red Wheat, White ditto, etc.) and their prices per bushel or quarter.

Table titled 'PRICE OF FLOUR' showing prices for Town made Flour, Ditto seconds, Essex and Suffolk Flour, etc.

PRICE OF BREAD this Week. The highest price of the best Wheaten Bread throughout the Metropolis, as listed by the principal Bakers to be Temperance Halling the Quarter, is of 4s. 4d.

Table titled 'NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS' listing prices for Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, etc.

Table titled 'PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 13' listing prices for Kent, Essex, and Farnham hops.

Table titled 'AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week ending DECEMBER 30' listing average prices for Mar. Dist., Ind. Counties, and Eng. & Wal.

Table titled 'SMITHFIELD—FRIDAY, JANUARY 12' listing prices for Beef, Mutton, Hops, etc.

Table titled 'PRICES OF HYA AND STRAW—THURSDAY, JANUARY 11' listing prices for Hay and Straw.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 18th inst. in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of J. Deinfeld, Esq. of a daughter. On the 20th inst. at Lower Tooting, Surrey, Mrs. Robert Hoggart, of a daughter. On the 15th instant, in Beaufort's-buildings, Strand, Mrs. W. J. Bridell, of a son. On Monday last, the wife of Robert Hanbury, Esq. of Truman's brewery, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Church, in Halifax, N. S. on Saturday, 10th August last, by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, William Joplin, Esq. of Newneswell-upon-Tyne, to Miss Sarah Jenson Hamington, of London.

On the 14th inst. Mr. James Beckley, of Old Bond-street, to Miss Reeve, of Murlin's-lane, Cannon-street.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, by the Hon. and Rev. Gerard V. Wellesley, D.D. the Rev. Henry Blunt, A.M. Vicar of Chesham, Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, to Julia Anne, daughter of Joseph Nailer, of Chelsea, Esq.

At St. George's-church, Bloomsbury, Miss Mary Wingfield, eldest daughter of William Wingfield, Esq. and niece of the Earl of Digby, to Wm. Gordon, Esq. of Halleid, in the county of Hereford.

On the 14th inst. at Sudbury, Suffolk, by the Rev. C. Cooke, Rector of Seamer, Charles Adams, Esq. of Coventry, to Margaret, eldest daughter of S. L. Maclean, M.D. of the former place.

On the 7th October, at St. Vincent, George Hyde, Esq. to Mrs. Steele, eldest daughter of the late Robert Barke, Esq. Prospect Lodge, county of Cork.

DIED.

On Sunday last, in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, after a lingering illness, Eliza, the wife of Mr. James Rowley, in the 35th year of her age.

On Sunday night last, at his house, on Brixton-hill, William Pugh, Esq. in the 68th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. at Penzance, in the county of Cornwall, in the 84th year of his age, John Fyles, Esq. Warden of the Fleet Prison. This gentleman was the oldest officer of all his Majesty's Courts at Westminster, having been appointed by King George the Second.

On Sunday morning, the 17th inst. at his brother's house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, after a lingering illness of some months, George Irving, Esq. of Broad-street-buildings.

On the 9th inst. at Field Dalling, Norfolk, Mary Ann, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Unjohm, A. M. vicar of that parish.

On Thursday the 14th inst. William Susanna Penelope, the beloved and lamented wife of William Dudd, Esq. of Jud-place, Esq.

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# JOHN BULL.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 2.

SUNDAY, DEC. 24, 1820.

Price 7d.

JOHN BULL OFFICE, Sunday, Dec. 24, 1820.  
12, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.

**THE** unprecedented Demand for this NEW PAPER, renders it necessary to inform the Public, that a SIXTH Edition of the First Number was published on Friday Evening.

**CONTENTS.**—All News, Foreign, Domestic and Provincial.—The Queen's Hoax upon the Country.—Pergami and Angelin Castellani.—The Queen and Surat.—Forged Letter of Credit on Coutts.—Enquiries after Peter Moore, Charles Fox's footman.—Question to Mr. Brougham.—Account of the New Actor Vanguffinoff.—Of Alderman Waitbourn's nephew, Mr. Reeve of the Sans Pareil.—Of Her Highness the Princess of Cumberland.—Analysis of the Queen's Visitors, containing Examinations and Characters of Mrs. and Miss Wood, Lady Hood, the Duchess of Somerset, Mrs. and the Miss Barberes, Lady Tankerville, Mesdames Brougham, Wilde and Deaman, and the Honourable Mrs. Damer (to be continued regularly).—Original Poem on Earls Grosvenor and Harwood, the Duke of Leinster, Lords Kenyon, Erskine, Grantlun, Emmiklin, Ashburner and Morley.—Letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne—Lies and Misrepresentations.—State of His Majesty's Health, &c.

**GOOD TEAS WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE.**—The East India Company's Tea Sale being just ended, FRIDRICK SPARROW and Co. in returning thanks for the decided preference which continues to be given for their Teas, feel much pleasure in being enabled (from the favourable purchases they have made, added to the stock of good TEAS on hand) to continue to supply their friends with VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLES at the OLD PRICES, notwithstanding the advance that has taken place upon the better kinds of Teas, in consequence of the great quantity of Hoher and other kinds of ordinary trash that has been brought forward this sale, and which will be mixed with good Teas, and disseminated all over the country; while F. S. and Co. pledge themselves to continue to select none but the best strong full flavoured Teas that are imported, and which they will at all times sell in their pure state, at the Smallest Profit upon the Cost at the East India House; cautioning their friends to be particular in the directions, viz. No. 6, Ludgate-hill; 138, Oxford-street; and 2, Claring-cross.—N. B. Country Agents will address to the Original Warehouse, No. 6, Ludgate-hill.

## NEW WORKS

Published by W. WRIGHT, 40, Fleet-street.

This day is published, in 8vo. 10s. 6d. with the Original Plate, **A HUMOROUS HISTORY OF NEW YORK**, from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty; containing, among many surprising and curious matters, the unutterable Ponderings of Walter the Doubter, the Disastrous Projects of William the Testy, and the Chivalric Achievements of Peter the Headstrong, the three Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam; being the only authentic History of the Times that ever hath been published.

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## 8. TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

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## 9. NEW NOVEL.

On the 1st of January will be published, in 3 vols, price 18s. 6d. **THE REPUBLICAN'S MISTRESS**. By Charlotte Smith.

This Day is published, price 5s. 6d. boards, by C. CHAPPLE, Royal Library, 59, Pall Mall; and HARRIS and SON, corner of St. Paul's.

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12. **JUVENILE ASSISTANT**; being a Collection of familiar Letters, supposed to be from a Father to his Daughter, progressively treating on every subject of Grammar, Syntax, Elocution, Composition, and Rhetoric. Intended to enable the Youth of both sexes to attain a perfect knowledge of the English language. 12mo. 6s. bound.

13. **POETICAL PANTHEON**; or, Fabulous History of the Heathen Gods and Illustrious Heroes, with Notes, and embellished with twelve elegant Engravings, rendered into easy verse, by N. Johnson, A. M. Author of the History of England, Rome, and Greece, 6s. extra boards.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**PARIS, DEC. 16.**—The correctional tribunal was again occupied yesterday (Friday) in the case of Sir James Crawford, charged with having, in certain cases, written, printed and published, calumniated and defamed the Duke de Grammont and the Duke de Guiche.—The Baronet, having in his hand a large packet of papers, again urged a right to defend himself. On the remark of the President, that M. Dupin had been assigned at the preceding audience for the defence, he protested against the measure and withdrew.—M. Dupin declared, that the defendant had not furnished him with the necessary documents and instructions in the cause; and for this reason he could not take upon himself the arduous duty assigned to him at that moment.—M. M. Berryer and Charrier, Advocates for the noble prosecutors, addressed the Court against the Chevalier's proposition.—The Tribunal, after hearing the King's Advocate, relieved the accused from the exception which he had taken against the judgment of condemnation, and ordered that he should withdraw his case, reserving to the parties the right of appealing against the libels published and distributed since the preceding sentence.—Among the latter obnoxious publications is a memoir circulated to-day in profusion in the saloon of the Court by Mr. Manuel, Sir James Crawford's Secretary: the title of the libel is "The Case of Sir James Crawford, published as a preliminary to the trial for bigamy, which he is about to institute against the *soi-disant* Lady Crawford, Anjou-street, No. 21, St. Honoré."—Sir James, in stepping into his carriage, cried out *Vive la Chartre!*

## TRIAL FOR MOST HORRID MURDERS.

At Lyons, commenced on Monday, the 11th instant, before the Assize Court of the Rhone, the trial of Peter Stephen Gabriel Lelievre, alias Chevalier, aged 35 years, a native of Madrid, Vice-President of the office of the Finances of the Prefecture of the Rhone.

The prisoner is charged—1st. With poisoning his three first wives. 2nd. With the murder of a child whom he had by the third. 3rd. With stealing another child whom he meant to substitute for his own with the mother's friends, who claimed the child; and 4th. With having assumed, at Lyons, the name of Peter Claud Chevalier—with having arrived in that city with a false and forged by himself, in crossing the names which were originally inscribed, and in substituting those of Jean Louis Chevalier; and with several other forgeries in public and authentic documents, by signing with these fictitious names various civil acts.

Before Chevalier contracted his first marriages at Lyons, he had been rejoined in the month of May, 1812, by a young woman, a native of Holland. They lived together for a short time. This young woman was handsome, and the widow of an officer, named Debrail. She was suddenly seized with an internal inflammation, which occasioned her the most excruciating pain, till death terminated her sufferings.—After the untimely end of his mistress, and in the space of a few years, Chevalier contracted four successive marriages. He married first, Mary Desgranges, daughter of a gentleman of landed

property at St. Didier; the second wife, Margaret Pizard, whose mother resides at Lyons; the third was called, Mary Riquet, her brothers and sisters are still living; and lastly, he married, for the fourth time, Benoitte Besson, his present wife, whose father is a land owner and merchant at Charlieu, department of the Loire. The four marriage contracts are all in the same form and tenor, and entitle the survivor to the joint property in a disposition of which the Chevalier was not tardy in availing himself.

The young woman, Desgranges, first wife of Chevalier, was of a strong constitution, and of excellent health. She presently complained of internal pains; her infant daughter was in the same condition. The child soon died of convulsions, and its mother speedily followed it to the grave. The prisoner, feeling no compunctions, married Margaret Pizard on the 26th Aug. 1816. She soon became pregnant. Her condition was attended with great pain and retchings. On the 18th of May in the following year, she was delivered of a boy, who received the name of Eugene; this is the child whom Chevalier was afterwards accused of murdering. In a month after delivery she was visited with fresh pains; and strong convulsions came on in rapid succession. No nurse, or attendant was assigned to her—Chevalier would be alone. The manly continued to increase; the convulsions became more frequent; and Margaret Pizard died on the 14th Sept. 1817.—In June, 1818, the prisoner contracted a new marriage, with Mary Riquet. This third wife, before long, died a violent death. She became pregnant in her turn, and the moment of delivery was preceded, like the others, by extraordinary pains and strong convulsions. The woman Pontanier, the sick nurse, was refused permission to attend Riquet; and this confirmed the nurse in her suspicion that the prisoner had been administering. Her imagination was roused, and she reproached the accused with giving it. After a lapse of a few days, the prisoner communicated to her with the utmost composure, the sudden death of his wife. Pontanier, terrified, fell into a passion, and told the prisoner that the family of Riquet were determined to have the body opened. They were, however, afraid that any proceedings would bring the prisoner to the scaffold, and disgrace the children, without restoring the mother to life. This double consideration restrained them.

The following are some facts relating to the unfortunate woman.—The nurse never passed a single night with her charge; the prisoner strictly forbade her, happen what might. When she returned to moisten the lips of the patient, who lay quite exhausted, in a state of perspiration, she surprised the prisoner, who was giving her something in a cup. She remarked that he did wrong in forcing any thing down his wife's throat, who appeared to be in the last agonies. He then desisted, and put the cup on a chair. It contained a liquid like water. The nurse dipped her finger into it, and tasted it—it was an ardent spirit: then renewing her reproachful language to the prisoner, she said "that is not what the doctors have ordered." In a few seconds afterwards, while pouring into the parched mouth of his wife the remainder of the portion, he said "be quiet, what I am giving to her is for the purpose of relieving her stomach; this will bring on a crisis, which will save or carry her off." Strong convulsions immediately ensued, and the patient fell out of the bed; but the prisoner, with much sang-froid, replaced her, and in a few minutes she expired in the greatest agony.—With respect to the murder, which the prisoner is charged with having committed on the body of his son, the mode in which he attempts to justify that atrocious act, leaves no room to doubt that he was the author of the child's death. He stated that his son was two years old, when he sent him to nurse at Villeurbanne; and that having taken him from thence, he was going to put him to nurse at Pallionny, when he had the misfortune to see him expire in his arms.

In addition to which, the prisoner ventures to dictate, write, and sign the following, "That on the 2d of August, 1820, Guilloine, in returning from Villeurbanne, intending to place him with a new nurse. That instead of going to his apartments at Lyons, to sleep, he preferred passing the night at the Half Moon, on the road to Yassin. That on the next day, the 3d of August, he set out for Pallionny, distant only two leagues. That he lost his way in a wood; that a branch which he could not avoid, struck his child on the head, and stunned him; that not observing a hollow at his foot, concealed under long grass, he stumbled; that the infant fell from his arms, down a precipice, and was dashed against the rocks; that stunned by the fall, and in despair, he became senseless; that all his researches for the child, as well as for extraction, proved fruitless; that overwhelmed with grief and despair, he returned to Lyons; finally, that on Sunday, the 7th of August, still entertaining the hope of recovering his child, he returned to the place where the accident happened, but his researches proved a second time useless."—In answer to this declaration, several contradictions are urged.

The Court having heard the whole of the evidence, pronounced a verdict of *Guilty* of murdering his wife, of stealing the child, and of various forgeries; and he was sentenced to suffer death.

**VIENNA, Dec. 4.**—It is now quite decided that the conferences of Troppau, which, as the public have been already informed, are adjourned for three weeks, are to be continued here. We therefore expect, this week, the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia, &c. back from Troppau. The Prussian Chancellor of State, Prince Hardenberg, and the Russian Secretary of State, Count Capo d'Istria, were likewise expected. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, as well as the Emperor of Russia, will arrive here about the 12th. It is not known whether the Emperor Alexander will make any stay here. It is said that the answer from Naples to the proposals last made, will decide on the re-opening of the Conference. The two couriers who were dispatched on the 20th Nov. from Troppau, for Naples, and were undoubtedly the bearers of those proposals, may be expected, it is said, about the 12th or 13th of this month.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

"REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

"Proclamation to the People of the Army of the Artibonite and the North.

"JEAN PIERRE BOYER, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

"Citizens! Soldiers!—The horrid despotism under which you have groaned these last fourteen years, and the misery you have undergone, appear to approach to their end. The first effort for your liberty is given you by St. Marc, which has just ranged itself under the banner of the Republic. It was nothing, my dear countrymen, to have fought the French, to acquire our national independence, if a wise organization and a well represented Government, had not come to assure not only for our present generation but to our children, the benefits of the church and the equality of rights; and in the end to guarantee a long existence to regenerated Haytians. It is for that object that the Representatives of the people are labouring, while General Christophe consulted nothing but his ambition and passions. He misused the authority which had vanquished our ancient tyrants, entered this town like a desperado, where were collected the Constitutional Assembly, and commenced a civil war because our Legislature had judged it necessary, to limit the magistrate's authority over the people. God has not permitted that this haughty man should succeed in his project—he was repelled in his attempt—the government of the Republic was organized from the Constitution, emanating from the general will. The laws are equally beneficial to all citizens, and have established its empire, and the State; a slow step, but a secure one, has constantly marched, since that period, towards its solidity and prosperity, whilst the phantom of power which General Christophe has usurped over you, has fallen by catastrophe. The iron rod which he held weighty over your heads, will now be broken in his own hands.—Citizens! Soldiers! I will not repeat to you all the horrors which the chief of the north or his agents have committed. They are repugnant to my heart, and I hasten to drive them from my imagination; but I will recall to you this incontrovertible truth, 'When virtue is enlisted against vice, the triumph of the latter cannot be very lasting;' this is the will of the Most High.

"Like my predecessor, Alexander Petion, the founder of our Republic, I had always calculated, that with your aid we should one day break the iron yoke of the oppressor, who has so frequently violated personal rights and heaped accumulated misery on Hayti. Follow the example of the 8th Brigade and the garrison of St. Marc. Follow those brave men. All the military men who may join the Republic, shall be amply rewarded. After this day of pain and sorrow, will succeed those of union and friendship.

"Inhabitants of the Artibonite and of the north! Soldiers of all rank, my companions in arms, the Haytians can no longer have any disputes to cause the effusion of blood among themselves—let us thank the Almighty—Let us forget all that has passed, and be mindful of the unfortunate. The republican army which you see at St. Marc, the commune of Berettes, the Cahos a Saint Raphael, a la Grand Riviere, is placed there solely for the purpose of maintaining the public tranquillity, and protecting your families, your fortunes, and your rights—it will violate none of your rights; and what it may take shall be scrupulously paid for.

"Thus, my friends, unite in re-planting the tree of liberty, which has been torn down by your tyrants. Rally round it, and partake of all its enjoyments, but avoid all reproaches of your brethren. The republic requires no bloody conquests. It wants only those of the heart, and its kindest affections. If any one errs the laws will punish him. Forget, I say, once more, all that has past, and think only of the future. Come like children and enjoy the benefits of your laws.

"Vive la Republic of Hayti! Vive Independence! Vive a Liberty and Equality!—Given at the National Palace of St. Marc, 16th October, 1820—17th year of our Independence.

By the President (Signed) "BOYER.

"The Secretary General, B. TRIGENAE.

CARE HENRY, OCT. 12. "You will be much astonished to learn that the Kingdom of Hayti is about to become a Republican Government, and to be conducted as in the time of Toussaint Louverture. This revolution has been meditated for some time, and it appears to have been well planned, and has succeeded without bloodshed. The King, some time ago, had an attack of apoplexy, and had not recovered from its effects when the commotions took place. The leaders took this advantage, as they knew well he was a man that, at the head of 500 men, would defeat as many thousands. His body-guards to the amount of 2,000 men, stuck by him for a few days; but he could not get them to march upon the Cape, although he promised them the pillage of it; and, finding himself deserted, he shot himself through the heart. It is computed that there are from forty to fifty millions of dollars in the citadel. The soldiers are all to have double pay; and there is a large sum to be put in immediate circulation. The new Constitution is not yet framed; but it is the general opinion that it will make this place much more important, and we ourselves are of the same way of thinking. The President is to be General Romaine, a very worthy man, and very popular; but there are likely, at the settling of a new Government, to be squabbles.

CURACOA, OCT. 16.—"No doubt you have been informed ere this that a correspondence had taken place between the two opposing Chiefs, and it is reported an armistice has been agreed upon by General Bolivar for one month. General Morillo has arrived at Caracas for the purpose of getting supplies, and has succeeded in procuring 3000 men. The independent army under the command of General Valdez has been defeated with a severe loss. It is said that three ships, direct from Hamburg, are ex-

pected at La Guayra without being obliged to touch at any of the Colonies, and that all friendly vessels belonging to European States will now be admitted into the ports on the Main. Bolivar, when he arrived at Turbaeo, indicated pacific statements, which he promulgated in despatches sent by a flag of truce to the Carthagenian Government; the answers were dictated in terms of urbanity, but he soon evinced, by his invectives against the Spanish nation, that he was acting with the greatest duplicity towards the Royalists. He challenged the garrison of Cartagena, which sallied forth at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the 1st instant, and almost annihilated the Independents—only a few were enabled to escape.

Despatches have been received from New Columbia, by the way of North America, containing details respecting the operations of the Independents in September and the beginning of October, in which it is acknowledged, that the forces under General Bolivar had been so much weakened by the successes of Gen. Morillo, that it was impossible that further attempts against the forces of the latter should at present be attended with success. The despatch from General Bolivar to General Morillo, requesting a suspension of hostilities, is dated St. Christobel, Sept. 24, 1820. He observes in it, that although the large armies of the Republic are sufficient to occupy the remaining part of Venezuela in the hands of the Royalists, and to extend its dominions to Quito, yet the great expences of the war occasion the country to suffer more than is necessary; desirous therefore to promote the felicity of the people, even at the cost of the Republic, and not being able at present to treat for their independence, he would make propositions at his head quarters, at St. Fernando de Apure, where he should be on the 23d Oct. but that the war should continue in the mean time.—General Morillo, in consequence of his receipt of this despatch, collected all the troops he was able, and calculated on meeting Bolivar before that period, and defeating his army.

GENERAL QUIROGA AND RIEGO.—General Quiroga has printed a letter, addressed to General Riego, in which, after saying that he accepts with pleasure the protestations of friendship which the latter had made in his apology, he declares that there never existed any difference between them. Upon the dissolution of the army of the Isle of Leon, General Quiroga agreed with Riego in conceiving it to be an ill-timed measure; but he could not oppose it in his quality of a Deputy of the Cortes, inasmuch as it was not within the limits of the functions of that body, but within those of the Executive Power. He finishes with expressing a wish to clasp Riego in his arms. From this letter it further appears, that the Revolutionists had appointed Quiroga General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army, as far back as the month of November, 1819; but that, having been arrested in consequence of suspicions entertained of him by the Government, he had in the first instance experienced considerable difficulty in escaping from prison, and was afterwards delayed by the bad state of the roads; so that Riego had the honour of striking the first blow.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE NORMAN OR PICTISH WORDS, "SIRE," "SIR."

Table with 2 columns: Word and its etymology. Includes entries for Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Slavonic, Latin, and Norman.

Nearly all the colloquial, domestic, and ceremonial and polite dialect of England is from the Norman of this date: the dialect of the country and of the fields continued after the Conquest, as is usual in such cases, Saxon, as before, and as it is still. Thus, the country hog became pork—the calf, veal—the ox, beef—and the sheep, mutton, &c. &c. It is the course of all languages, and the genius of the human expression, to express much of its meaning by obvious metaphor, describing things by their similars—to raise or to depress, or to illustrate merely: CREATOR, Father—Protector, Father. To name Deity and Rulers by the same word, Allah, Ali; Friend, Brother. This simple habit of the early formation of language, always beautiful, pleasing, and instructive, while it is obvious and intelligible, has been the fruitful source of many errors, disputes, and false conclusions in the changes and corruptions in the orthography of written speech in after times; and Bentham has well said, through Dumont, "Metaphor n'est pas raison." Words and names are not the sure evidence of the truth or existence of things. "Sir" is our abbreviation for the Norman word "Sire"; there is no difference of meaning; the use of Sire has been a courtly affectation merely.

The Norman word "Sire" is retained in our address to royalty, as the relic of the same dialect it is still preserved in our Courts of Law and other public assemblies. "Oyez," so often ludicrously pronounced O Yes! its proper sound, in three syllables, O-ye-ez, is much preferable to the Saxon Words, "Hear, listen, or attend," which is its meaning, and for which it is used.

The interjections of repulsion, contempt, or command, "Tshu," "Psha," have the same character of sound and expression, which is analogous to their use in the signification of dignity, authority, or superiority.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, DEC. 16.

Dec. 30. B. Fost, Huf-Bloom-Tavern, Gracechurch-street, victualler. Jan. 10. C. Giles, Bristol, common-carrier. Dec. 30. J. Collins, Newport, Monmouthshire, common-brewer, Jan. 15. T. Bennett, Long-see, Middlesex, ironmonger. Dec.

23. R. S. Ullingworth, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, wine-merchant. Jan. 9. J. Collyer, Gosport and West Cowes, Isle of Wight, painter and glazier. Jan. 15. R. Mines, Birfield, Yorkshire, coal-merchant. Jan. 10. J. Hill, Baldwin-street, Bristol, ironmonger. Jan. 15. S. Carrington, Ashborne, Berks, brewer.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 8.

G. L. Walker, Leeds, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner. B. Wood, Nabrough, Leicestershire, hosier. H. Cooper, Tinsdale-street, merchant. J. Lucas, Fleet-street, paper-stationer. J. Ashworth, Manchester, innkeeper. J. Burke, Stockport-Etchells, Cheshire, cotton-manufacturer. Richard Draper, Bishopsgate-street, grocer. J. Oaks, King's Arms-buildings, Cornhill, Commission-broker. J. W. Porter, Chelsea, Middlesex, coal-merchant. J. South, Fulham, Middlesex, plumber. W. Reynolds, late of the ship Orient, master-muriner. R. Perkins, Lymington, Southampton, grocer. C. Comber, Dorking, Surrey, carpenter. J. Crockett, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. A. Parkinson, Manchester, Lancashire, calcoprinter. H. Graves, Manchester, merchant. W. Crook, Blackburn, Lancashire, farmer.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains Loyal Addresses to his Majesty from the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common Council, of Liverpool; from the Vicar, Churchwardens, and other inhabitants of St. Mary, Islington; from the inhabitants of the ward of Cheap; from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonality of the city of Coventry; from the inhabitants of Bridport; from the Vicar, Churchwardens, Vestries, and inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Leonard, Bristol; from the Aldermen, Bailiffs, Capital Burgesses, Burgesses, and other inhabitants of Donigh; from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonality of Lancaster; from the Mayor, Wardens, and Remains of the Trinity Lodge of Kilgill; from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Warrington; from the inhabitants of Tundridge Town, Tundridge Wells, and the vicinity; from the Town Council of the Royal burgh of Queens Ferry; from the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Royal burgh of Dumfries; from the Freeholders, Gentry, and Clergy of the county of Cornwall; from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Treston; from the Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, and other inhabitants of Sunderland, Bishop Wearmouth, and Monk Wearmouth; from the inhabitants of Walsingham; from the Magistrates and Common Council of the city of Glasgow; from the Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonality of Wenlock, Shropshire.]

BANKRUPTS.

James Curry, of Berner's street, St. Mary-le-bone, painter, to surrender Dec. 30, Jan. 2, and 30, at 10, at Guildhall, Solicitor, Mr. Hamilton, Newrick-street, Solo.—Alexander Ross, and James Murray, of Leadenhall-street, merchants, Dec. 23, Jan. 19, and 30, at 12, at Guildhall, Solicitors, Messrs. Tomlinson and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.—Robert Brown, of Sheffeld, draper, Jan. 2, 3, and 30, at 11, at the Crown and Mitre Inn, Carlisle. Solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Nanson, Carlisle, and Mr. Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion House-street.—James Foreman, of Kettleburgh, Suffolk, innholder, Jan. 3, at 7, Jan. 4, and 30, at 11, at the Sea-Horse Inn, Ipswich. Solicitors, Mr. Hine, Essex-court, Temple, and Mr. Pullum, Woodbridge.—Richard Debars, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, coal-merchant, Dec. 23, Jan. 6, and 30, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Messrs. Grimaldi and Stubbs, Court-hill-court.—William Pratt, of Walsall, Staffordshire, retailer, of wines and spirituous liquors, Jan. 2, at 8, Jan. 3, and 30, at 11, at the Littleton's Arms-Inn, in Penrick. Solicitors, Messrs. Hall and Willett, Great James-street, Bedford-row, and Mr. Shult, Walsall.—Joseph Slater, of Wolverhampton, painter, Dec. 20, 30, and Jan. 30, at 12, at the Heg and Chickens Head, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Long and Austin, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn, and Messrs. Smith and Co. Birmingham.—John Hay, of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, builder, Jan. 2, 3, and 30, at 11, at the Castle Inn, Coventry.—Solicitors, Messrs. Laing and Son, Coventry, and Messrs. Long and Austin, Gray's Inn.—Edward Leeson, of Wood-street, and of Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer, Dec. 23, Jan. 2, and 30, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Messrs. Long and Austin, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn, and Messrs. Troughton and Lee, Coventry.—Samuel Searf, of Leeds, staff-manufacturer, Dec. 22, at 6, at the house of Mrs. Graves, Leeds, 28, and Jan. 30, at 11, at the Court House, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Fisher and Suddow, Thavies Inn, and at Tadcaster.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 13. J. Lachlan, Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, ship-broker. Jan. 10. Wm. Knightley Taylor, Birmingham, dealer in bullion. Jan. 20. P. Berthon, J. K. & Co., and T. Harrison, Cross-street, Finsbury-square, merchants. Jan. 9. J. Austin, Aldersgate-street, corn-dealer. Jan. 15. J. Cooper, Cambridge, merchant. Jan. 3. E. Dent and I. Dent, High-street, Southwark, haters. Jan. 10. T. Neale, Birmingham, factor. Jan. 1. W. Stanley, Walsley, West-wood-merchant. Jan. 9. W. Collins, Russell-street, Bernoldsey, fellmonger. Jan. 15. J. Cecil, Birmingham, money-scrivener. Jan. 13. B. Gray, Liverpool, merchant. Jan. 22. W. Dickenson, Currier, silkman. Jan. 22. T. Wilerton, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. Jan. 10. R. Newell, Hereford, tailor. Jan. 12. G. Hutton, Birmingham, dealer in pictures and musical instruments. Jan. 27. J. Morton, Strand, printer and stationer.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 8.

T. Triphook, St. James's-street, Bookseller. R. Barbolomew, Basidon, Berkshire, farmer. I. Isaacs, Liverpool, merchant. J. Clarke, Wakefield, bookbinder. J. Hodges, Cluettenham, coal-merchant. T. Brennan, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. R. Kew and T. Thomson, Castle-street, Whitechapel, horse-dealers. W. Wilson, Gateshead, Durlam, ship-owner. C. Norris, Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. T. Ashmore, Cluettenham and Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, banker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Brett and P. Drake, of the South Sea Chambers, sea-dealers. J. Brown, B. Brown, and B. Surson, Billings, Suffolk-street, grocers. R. Jones and J. Grant, New Bond-street, goldsmiths. J. Clarke and J. Whitehead, Manchester, cotton-brokers. F. Whitworth and C. Tee, Barnsley, Yorkshire, merchants. T. Wilkinson and W. Baynes, York, timber-merchants. H. Watson, W. Murdoch, J. Watson (Maudslayi) for Donald H. M. Bolmann, J. Watson, Greenock, merchant. H. P. and W. Catermole, Ipswich, fellmongers. T. Carter and W. Nelson, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, packers. E. Bowman (Executor of the will of W. Bowman) and E. Scott, Manchester, tobaccoist. H. Britton and W. Aikitt, Houndsitch, back-makers. D. Hodgson, and the Executors and Executors of C. Greenwood (Thornton), Ramsgate, millers. H. Maudslayi, J. Maudslayi, T. H. Maudslayi, and J. Field, Lambeth, engineers.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DEC. 19.

*Hunter, Esq. v. King.*

This was an action against the defendant, charging him with gross neglect in a transaction which he had undertaken to negotiate for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case was conducted by Messrs. Scarlett and Espinasse, the defendants by Messrs. Deunman and Hutchinson.

Mr. Scarlett's statement was this:—The defendant, Mr. King, lives at No. 8, John-street, Adelphi, and is an advertising money and annuity broker: Mr. Hunter possesses some fortune, and resides at the west end of the town. About December, 1818, this latter having some money vested in annuities, was introduced by Mr. Calendar to the defendant, as a person likely to be useful to him. He applied to Mr. King, and in some time had notice from him, that an annuity had been made out which would suit him. An annuity deed was then drawn up between a Mr. Tuffnell, of the County of Essex, and the plaintiff, the latter giving 400*l.* in cash for 70*l.* a-year, payable during the natural life of the said Tuffnell, to the plaintiff and his heirs. A warrant of attorney was also given, confessing a judgment in default of payment of the annuity; but in this, as well as in the deed, the name of Pike, a clergyman of Essex, and a man of a large fortune, was introduced, by way of additional security to the buyer for the payment of the annuity. It since turned out that Mr. Pike's name was forged to the warrant of attorney and deed, and Tuffnell being a man of no substance, had quitted the country. Only one half-year's annuity had been paid. Under these circumstances, the plaintiff brought his action against Mr. King, alleging, that if he had used due precaution and taken ordinary pains, the plaintiff would not have been so imposed upon. But it was not proved that he was a party to the forging Pike's name; on the contrary, the plaintiff's Counsel seemed to admit that he (King) had himself been imposed upon by Tuffnell, and indeed it was likely he had left to him the care of having Pike's signature put to the deed of warrant of attorney. In an agent, it was said to be a case of gross neglect, as Mr. King himself should have seen Pike execute the deed, and he was no answerable for its neglect.

Mr. M'Dougal, the plaintiff's Attorney, put in the deed and warrant of attorney.

Mr. Calendar was the person who introduced the plaintiff to the defendant. The latter procures annuities for those who wish to purchase. Witness has himself done business with him.

The Rev. Mr. Pike denied that the signature to the deed was his hand-writing.

Charles George Parker has some knowledge of Tuffnell; he is out of the kingdom, and has left no property behind.

Mr. M'Dougal again. The defendant, in a conversation with witness, admitted his liability to the action, but said there was no use in suing him, as he was unable to discharge it.

The deed was then read. It purported to guarantee the payment of 70*l.* a year during Tuffnell's life, for a consideration of 400*l.*, the seller bearing all the expenses of conveying, &c.

Mr. Deunman took some technical objections to the declaration, which were overruled. The Learned Gentleman then addressed the Jury, contending that the plaintiff had not given evidence enough to fix the responsibility on the defendant.

Mr. Justice Holroyd (the Chief Justice had left the Court at one o'clock) told the Jury they must be satisfied that there was gross negligence in the case. Here the defendant did not seem to have taken due precaution.

The Jury found for the plaintiff damages 514*l.* and costs.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DEC. 20.

*The Hope Assurance Company v. Magray and Pickering.*

This was an action to recover from the defendants, who are extensive paper manufacturers, a sum exceeding 4,000*l.* alleged to have been obtained from the Hope Assurance Company under the fraudulent representation of the property of a person named Pym, for the benefit of the said defendants.

Mr. Serjeant Lens said, that the only question which the Jury had to try was, whether the defendants were guilty of the fraudulent conduct imputed to them or not. He then detailed the evidence, and said, his only accusation against the defendants, was, that they lent their respectable names to the transaction, and made false representations of their circumstances in which Pym was placed, and thereby made themselves responsible in the affair. When the fire had occurred, and when the amount of the policy was to be paid, they were most urgent to obtain payment for Pym. The Learned Serjeant having made some further observations on the evidence to prove his case, proceeded to call his witnesses.

The Vice-Chancellor's order directing this issue, was put in aid read, as were the two policies effected by Pym in the Hope, the first bearing date the 21st Feb. 1809, for the sum of 3,000*l.* on the stock and utensils of the mill at Exwick, 600*l.* on two houses, and 900*l.* on nine cottages. The second policy was dated the 13th Oct. and was for 750*l.* on a building called a linney, and 750*l.* for the stock it contained.

Mr. Hodge, an officer of Excise in Devonshire, superintends the district in which Pym's mills were situate. He first surveyed them on the 6th of July, 1809; at which time the whole stock charged was 208 reams. On the 19th Aug. there were 312 reams of the first class, and two of the second class. The duty, during that time, was 249*l.* and the quantity of paper which paid the duty was 860 reams of the first class, and two of the second class. On the 9th Oct. the quantity was 715 of the first class,

and the duty was 249*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* On the 18th Nov. the stock amounted to 701 reams of the first class, and the duty to 201*l.* 6*s.* The fire happened on the 4th Dec. in which day the stock was 271 reams, first class. Witness was in the linney that morning, and thinks there was a little loose paper there, but none to take as stock. The mill was burnt down.

Dansford and Mortman, in the employ of Pym, proved the value of the property on the premises at the time of the fire.

Mr. Bury, Secretary to the Hope Office, stated, that on the 1st or 2d Feb. Mr. Magray said to the witness that the Union had paid, but did not then name Mr. Pym. On the 17th Jan. 1810, Mr. Magray lodged an attachment in the office against Pym's claim; but on the 1st Feb. this attachment was withdrawn. On the 22d Jan. 1810, Pym's claim was laid before the Committee; but it was referred to a General Board on the 2d Feb. A letter from Pym was then produced, directing that the money should be paid into the house of Hoare, Barnett, and Co. Mr. Magray suggested, that a draft for the sum should be given to witness, and that he, Mr. Magray, would go with him to his solicitors, and take their advice. A bill on a stamp was drawn in the regular way, which bill arrived in due course, and was paid on the 6th Feb. The policies were delivered up on the money being paid.—Mr. Davies, formerly a Director of the Hope, gave evidence nearly to the same effect.

Mr. Serjeant Lens informed his Lordship that he could carry the case no further; and he begged to declare that there was no ground for so doing.

Mr. Justice Park was of opinion the plaintiff's conduct was proper in stopping the proceedings; and he would add, that the defendants would go out of Court with characters unimpaired.

The Jury were of the same opinion with his Lordship, and a verdict was entered for the defendants.

## IRELAND.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN, DEC. 9.

*Coila v. Richard M'Namara, Esq.*

This was an action to recover damages (which were laid at 5,000*l.*) for a breach of promise of marriage. It was tried before Lord Norbury, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury. Mr. Wallace stated the plaintiff's case to the Jury; he described the plaintiff as a widow, when first she met the defendant "as," said the Learned Counsel, "if not in affluence, at least in easy circumstances; she was then beautiful, but the misery of five years has withered those charms that were then in all the bloom of loveliness. The first meeting of the plaintiff and defendant was in the year 1811; she was then in the prime of life, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age; she had been a widow for two or three years, and was living with an infant daughter in a respectable part of London, and visited by persons of respectability. The defendant, I am sorry to say, is an Irishman, and, as far as the conduct of one individual can disgrace, he has deeply disgraced his country. The defendant was in London in the year 1811; he was then an adventurer—in common language a fortune-hunter; he was also, Gentlemen, a Lieutenant in the Tower Hamlets Militia, with nothing beyond his pay; if poor, however, he had the true spirit of an adventurer—bold, ardent, and enterprising, seeking the means of living, and the gratification of his passions, without any sense of religion or morality, without even the soldier's religion—honour. Gentlemen, those are the persons between whom you sit in judgment." Mr. W. then detailed the evidence in the case, and read extracts from two or three letters; in one the defendant, who was then at Bath, described his difficulties from the want of a pair of breeches, which were in pledge, and without which he could not come to town. In these letters he recognised the plaintiff as Mrs. M'Namara. The principal witness to prove the plaintiff's case, was Caroline Exton, who stated that she lives in London; is in the service of Mrs. Coila, never was in a Court of Justice before; knew the plaintiff twelve years; lived with Mr. and Mrs. Coila, at No. 63, George-street, Portman-square; Mr. Coila died in 1809; was a gentleman of fortune (here the certificate of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Coila was produced to the witness, who proved that she had it from the clergyman at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, and that she compared it with the original in the book); her mistress's maiden name was Duxton; had a neat private house, elegantly furnished; was visited by most respectable friends and connexions: after the decease of Mr. Coila, the same friends continued to associate with her mistress; had one child, a daughter, by her husband; the child died in 1814, aged eight years; her mistress resided six months after the decease of her husband in the same house; she then took another house in the same street, No. 32, Upper George-street; let her house to a family; it was elegantly furnished; the furniture cost between fourteen and fifteen hundred pounds; resided with her mistress since the death of her husband; saw the defendant, first time, in 1811; he made many visits; was introduced to her mistress by a lady, a friend of his; was not always admitted by the plaintiff; was always attentive to her mistress; he was particularly attentive to her in March 1812; the defendant told her (witness) he was married to her mistress, but conjured her to keep it secret; that it was in April 1812. The defendant at that time resided at Deptford with his regiment, the 2d Tower Hamlets; from thence he removed to Hackney with his regiment; her mistress let her house to the Earl and Countess of Roden for the season; her mistress returned to the house with Mr. M'Namara; could not say how long he remained, as he frequently went back and forward to his regiment; her mistress left England with the defendant to go to France; in a short time she returned, when her child died. After the defendant's return, he was fearful of arrest, being obliged to absent himself from his regiment at Deptford; he remained concealed, at Lewis

ham, a short distance from that town; her mistress had plate, when the defendant returned from the Continent; he had some of it under his charge; he got money on it, and said it was the want of money made him do it; the defendant left England in 1815, for Ireland; was present when he set out on his journey; previous to his going he gave her mistress a paper (here the certificate before read was handed to the witness, who fully proved it to be the hand-writing of the defendant), and said he meant to fulfil his engagement towards her, in order to put her out of all power of fretting; this occurred on the morning of his departure; was present in the room when the certificate was written by the defendant; was desired by the defendant to put her name to it as a witness, which she accordingly did; nothing further occurred; the defendant went out of town to join his regiment. In December, 1816, the defendant returned from Ireland, and remained at the house of her mistress till June 1817; the defendant had a very severe fit of illness; was confined near three months; heard him say, that only for the kind and good attention of her mistress he could not possibly recover, as he did; the defendant was attended by eminent physicians during his illness; when her mistress first saw Mr. M'Namara, she appeared to be about 26 years of age; they resided together, and she conducted herself as a wife should do; never heard the slightest blemish on her character; she was always addressed as Mrs. M'Namara.

Here a Jurymen asked the witness was her mistress always addressed by her friends as Mrs. M'Namara? The witness replied, she was always addressed by that title by those friends who visited her, but that in consequence of the desire of Mr. M'Namara, the visits of many friends were dispensed with. Her mistress resumed the name of Coila, when Mr. M'Namara left her in 1817.

Here ten letters from the defendant to the plaintiff were produced, all of which the witness proved to be in his hand-writing.

This was the case against the plaintiff.—The Jury gave a verdict with 2,000*l.* damages.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

## MONDAY.

Divine service was performed yesterday in Carlton Palace by the Rev. Dr. Clarke.—The Lord Chancellor had an audience of the King.—Pergami said by the *British Monitor* to be at Brandenburg House—his whiskers have been shaved, and his appearance brought as nearly to that of an Englishman as possible, without doing away those foreign peculiarities for which he is so highly esteemed by those who know him best—we do not envy the feelings of Sir William Gell and the Honourable Keppel Craven, who are to act under him.—A Radical meeting was held at Durham, where that unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Lambton exposed himself, and Earl Grey (like the devil to answer his purpose) quoted Scripture.—The Gazette of Saturday, contains 23 Local Addresses.—The Duchess of Clarence is recovering, and the infant Princess is doing well.—In the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin, a Miss Coila, being anxious to change her name, which, considering its oddity, is not very surprising) tackled a Mr. Macanara for a breach of promise of marriage, and touched him up with a verdict of two thousand pounds worth of damages—the enraged defendant, meeting the plaintiff's Counsel a few days afterwards, violently assaulted him, and made off, for which a warrant is issued for his apprehension.—The long trial between Severn and Co. and the Phoenix Assurance Company, terminated this night in a verdict for the plaintiff.—We notice the marriage of Mr. Frost, of Oxford-street, London, to Miss Snow, of Darlington.—we hail the event as the beginning of a reign of happiness.

## TUESDAY.

The Oxford University Address was presented to the King upon the Throne. Lord Grenville, the Chancellor of the University, and the two University Members, headed the procession. There was a numerous attendance of heads of houses, and including Members of all the different degrees, about 350 persons were present. After the presentation of the Address, the King held a Privy Council, at which the Duke of Wellington took the oaths as Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire.—The Duke of York has left Woburn Abbey at six o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of accompanying the Oxford Address.—After the ceremony his Royal Highness set off on his return to Woburn Abbey.—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:—Capt. T. Larkins, (Marquis Camden); Capt. C. Timins, (Royal George); Capt. W. Cruikshank, (Farquharson); and Capt. T. Borradaile, (Ingles); for Bombay and China; and Capt. J. Paterson, (Repulse); St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

## WEDNESDAY.

This morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the houses adjacent to Kensington Palace, adjoining to that in which Mr. Sicard resides, which caused great confusion in the Palace—the fire lasted several hours, but the flames were got under by the arrival of engines from London.—The following account of the death of poor Naldi, our favourite comic opera singer, this day arrived:—"Friday evening, at half past six o'clock, M. Naldi, buffo-performer at the Opera, met an untimely death, by the bursting of a self-acting cooking apparatus—M. Naldi was invited to dine with his colleague M. Garcia, who, agreeably to his wish, shewed him this novel operation of cooking, when the former imprudently stopped the heat-regulator—an explosion immediately took place, and the lid severed the skull of M. Naldi, and laid him dead on the spot."—It is known, of course, that M. Naldi had been for some time previously to his death performing at the Parisian Opera with his daughter.

## THURSDAY.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Augusta, honoured the Earl and Countess of Harcourt with their company to dinner, at the Noble Earl's seat at Leonard's Hill.

## FRIDAY.

The Princess Augusta had a party of distinguished characters at her residence at Frogmore, to meet his Majesty.—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain C. Biden was sworn in commander of the ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, consigned to China direct.—News has arrived in town, from St. Helena, up to the 7th of November.—Buonaparte was in good health.—His Majesty's ships Owen Glendower and Shearwater, arrived at St. Helena on the 23d of October, and sailed on the 2d of November, for the South American Station.—The Brazen Sloop of war, sailed the same day, for the Cape of Good Hope.—Thursday, being St. Thomas's Day, Wardmotes were held in the different Wards, for the Election of Common Councilmen, and other subordinate Officers for the ensuing year. No alteration took place in the Wards of Vintry, Aldersgate, Tower, Queenhithe, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Portsoken, Bread-street, Farringdon Within, Cripplegate Without, Dowgate, Coleman-street, Candlewick, Cornhill, and Castle Baynard.—A Swindler, calling himself Fox, is travelling the country, defrauding the public by pretending to have a connection with the House of Jones, Fox, and Co., Bankers of Manchester. He offers checks on Whitmore and Co., (drawn by Edward Smith, supposed to reside at Oxford) in return for goods; and contrives to obtain cash for half the amount. He is about five feet seven inches high, very stout, fair complexion, and about thirty years old.

**LIE EXTRAORDINARY.**—The *Camelion*, Captain Mingay, sailed from Woolwich on Tuesday, with a precious cargo on board, consisting of Madame De Mont, *señor-diant* Countess of Colombier, Theodore Majocchi, and several other foreigners of the same rank and character. The *Camelion* proceeds to the Mediterranean, and will land the cargo on the coast of Italy. Thus these wretches have a King's ship to carry them home, while the Queen, of England was left to make her way to England in a common packet-boat? The *Camelion* was one of the little squadron attendant upon the King on his late aquatic excursions.—*Times, Chronicle, &c.*

A lie in every point and particular, except that the *Camelion*, Captain Mingay, one of the vessels of the squadron on the Portsmouth Station, lately arrived at, and sailed from, Woolwich. All the rest is a sheer fabrication!

The *Camelion* has been employed, at the request of the Board of Longitude, in bringing from France to the Observatory at Greenwich, a fine Chronometer, lately made by Breguet, for that Board. The vessel was simply used for that purpose, which, having fulfilled, she is now returned to her station at Portsmouth!

In consequence of the report inserted in most of the Newspapers of yesterday, that among the addresses presented to the Queen on the preceding day, there was one from the Highland Society of London, presented by a Deputation, in the Highland garb, it has become necessary to state that the Highland Society of London has not voted or presented any Address to her Majesty; and as the report, attempting to connect the Address and Deputation in question, with the name of that Society, appeared to have proceeded from intentional misrepresentation, I cannot doubt your readiness to aid in laying before the public a correct statement of the facts. The Highland Society of London is incorporated by Parliament for purposes entirely unconnected with the expression of any political feelings or opinions; and, in point of fact, political discussions are never admitted in the Society. The propriety of this regulation must be obvious when I state, that the society comprises, in the list of its members, a great majority of all the men of rank, property, and respectability connected with the Highlands of Scotland, and necessarily includes many distinguished individuals opposed to each other in political opinions, though they unite in promoting the patriotic and benevolent objects of this institution. The Highland Society of London has not voted or presented any address to the Queen; neither has it interfered or given any opinion on the subject of the proceedings against her Majesty; and the persons who have attempted to give a fictitious importance to their own address and deputation, by assuming the name of the Society, have practised upon the public a deception which deserves to be exposed.—*Morning Chronicle.*

**GREAT FIRE AT BATH.**—The Kingston, or Lower Assembly Rooms, in this city, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. How the accident happened is not known.

## LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

This Gazette contains a number of Loyal Addresses to His Majesty, and the appointment of the Duke of Wellington to the Lord Lieutenantcy of the county of Southampton.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

H. Davis, Bristol, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.

T. Chapman, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, master-mariner. Dec. 30, Jan. 9, Feb. 3, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitor, T. Bowman, Broad Street-building. A. Ross and J. Murray, Leadenhall-building, Gracechurch-street, merchants. Dec. 26, Jan. 20, 30, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Tomlinson and Co. Kings-arms-yard, Coleman-street.—M. Molineux, Birmingham, grocer. Jan. 11, 12, Feb. 3, at 12, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Long and Co. Holborn-court, London, and Palmer, Birmingham.—T. Roose, Liverpool, optician. Jan. 12, 16, Feb. 3, at 1, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Solicitors, James, Ely-place, London, and Harrison, Liverpool.—J. Wright, late of the Strand, but now of Vauxhall, wine-merchant. Dec. 26, Jan. 2, Feb. 3, at 1, at Guildhall. Solicitor,

Martindale, Gray's Inn-square.—W. Bryon, Hammersmith, Middlesex, wine and brandy merchant. Jan. 2, 9, Feb. 3, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Brown, Mincing-lane.—H. B. Hall, late of New Alresford, but now of Harrow-Ditch, Surrey, maltster. Dec. 26, Jan. 2, Feb. 3, at 1, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Cude, Bedford-row.—J. C. Miller, and A. Miller, Bishopsgate-street, merchants. Dec. 26, Jan. 20, Feb. 3, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Van Sandon, 20, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.—H. Barton, Paul's Cray, Kent, miller. Dec. 30, Jan. 13, Feb. 7, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Clarke and Co. Sadlers'-hall, Cheap-side.—C. W. Chapman, late of Finch-lane, but now of Addington-place, Camberwell, Surrey, stock-broker. Jan. 2, 9, Feb. 3, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.—B. Graddon, Nassau-street, Soho, piano-forte-maker. Dec. 30, Jan. 6, Feb. 3, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Richardson, Whitebrook.—W. Wright, Leeds, druggist. Jan. 15, 20, Feb. 3, at 12, at the Hotel, Leeds. Solicitors, Alexander & Co. New Inn; Jackson, Bank-end, near Barnsley.—T. L. Tweed, Boreham, Essex, farmer, Jan. 6, 20, and Feb. 3, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Druce and Co. Billiter-square.—George Bunyon, Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, master-mariner, Jan. 6, 13, and Feb. 3, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Latimer, Gray's Inn-square.—E. Marsh, Huddersfield, grocer, Dec. 30, Jan. 6, and Feb. 3, at 12, at the George Inn, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Butty, Chancery-lane, London, and Greenwood, Huddersfield.—J. Richardson, Manchester, joiner, Jan. 13, 17, and Feb. 3, at 8, at the Union Inn, Manchester. Solicitors, Buckley, Manchester, and Hurd and Co. Temple.—V. Ockley, Terrington, Norfolk, general shopkeeper, Jan. 6, 9, and Feb. 3, at 4, at the Bell Inn, Norwich. Solicitors, Nelson, Bernard's-inn, London, and Hales, Norwich.—J. Spurrier and J. Barker, Bell-broughton, Worcestershire, scythe manufacturers, Jan. 3, 4, and Feb. 3, at 12, at the Swan Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Jennings and Co. Elm-court, Temple, and Gem, Birmingham.—J. Singleton, Ley-Moor, Huddersfield, clothier, Jan. 1, 5, and Jan. 3, and Feb. 3, at 10, at the George Inn, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane, London, and Whitehead and Co. Huddersfield.—A. Wren and R. Wren, Reading, butchers, Jan. 2, 3, and Feb. 3, at 11, at the Gloucester and Oxford Tavern, Bath. Solicitors, Aldington and Co. Bedford-row, and Baron, Bath.—G. W. Bulkeley, Great Titchfield-street, wine-importer, Jan. 9, 23, Feb. 3, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Druce, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—H. Harris, late of Argyle-street, London, but now of Chipperfield Wood Mill, Hertford, grocer, Dec. 30, Jan. 20, Feb. 3, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Martindale, Gray's Inn, London.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We return our thanks to the writers of the two abusive Letters we have received. If we did not make rogues angry our purpose would not be answered.

We thank our Norfolk Friend for his hints, but we do not need them.

The Scroggs's Purity List shall be analysed, and the virtue of the Queen's partisans considered in all quarters.

We shall shew up Mr. Lechmere Charlton, as a Five Guinea Subscriber, and the Cause of Purity next Sunday. We cannot conceive how men can be such blockheads as to provoke exposures of this kind.

We have received the Letter of Amicus, for which we are much obliged.

Ladrons, on the subject of James Brougham, is under consideration.

A man has been down at the Office of John Bull, expounding mightily about Her Highness the Princess of Cumberland, and telling some person he saw there, that we shall be prosecuted for saying she was on the Stage.—We do say so—and what then? We might as well be prosecuted for saying she had been arrested, or for saying the Duke of Kent left her a nominal legacy of Ten Thousand Pounds, or any thing (we care not to know about her).

But mark the reason the man gave for Her Highness's displeasure!—"Her case was before the King, and His Majesty might be prejudiced against her if he heard about her having been on the Stage."—What egregious foals some people are! As if His Majesty could be kept in the dark about what she has been doing for the last twenty years; or as if any fact of the sort could stand between her and her right, if she had any.

We never should have noticed her, if she had not thrust herself forward by patronizing public places, and endeavouring to play off Hoaxes in state: but now that she has sent a man to bully us, we have no hesitation in calling the attention of the Legislature to her assumption of Royal Honours, and shall amuse our Readers next week with some comical stories of Her Highness and Alderman Wood.

We are obliged to H. L. Esq., for his letter of Friday.—His directions will be attended to, and we shall feel thankful for the communication he mentions.

Our Whitechapel Correspondent's communication came to hand too late for insertion. We shall be glad to hear from him at all times.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

We have launched our bark, and the tide of public favour is with us, decidedly with us. We rejoice sincerely, as it may be believed, in the unprecedented success of this Paper—ours, however, is not the satisfaction of hirelings, who delight in the sight of the pounds, shillings and pence with which they are to be paid for their labours:—the pleasure we feel arises from the proof which the extraordinary and increasing demand for JOHN BULL gives us of the feelings of the country. It is unparalleled in Newspaper History, that a Sunday paper should have gone on through the whole week increasing its sale, and should have sold to Loyalty on the last day, when its principles were known, more than curiosity would purchase, when its course was doubtful. We are professedly and avowedly

LOYALISTS AND ROYALISTS, and upon the faith of that profession build our claim to the support of all who think with us; and we glory in saying that the experiment approves the theory, and that both theory and experiment prove the important, the gratifying fact, that the immense majority of the public are with us, *Loyalists* and *Royalists*!

It is by the power which that support will give us that we shall be enabled to disseminate TRUTH over the face of the empire—to open the eyes of the deceived, and to satisfy the minds of the doubtful. We will shew our countrymen what the Faction is by which we are agitated and disturbed—we will give them TRUTH while we expose falsehood.

Scurrility and invective, treason and blasphemy are the weapons which have for a length of time been wielded against our most sacred institutions. The retainers who are employed to fight the fight are far below our mark:—the leaders, the plotters, the hidden directors of this despoiling warfare, are our game:—we will put them up; eye, and please God! knock them over afterwards.

In the pursuit of this object, melancholy as is the truth, true it is that the Queen first presents herself to our notice. She is as much the leader of the radicals as Hunt was before her. He had his profession and subscription: she has had hers. Mr. Hobhouse praised Hunt.—Mr. Hobhouse praises the Queen: Major General Wilson served under Hunt:—he is equally devoted to the Queen: Little Waddington was the harbinger of Hunt—Little Waddington marched before the Queen to her first day's progress to the House of Lords; in short, the object, the votaries, and the measures are the same? and the personage who claims to be recognised as Queen Consort of these realms, has accepted an office vacant by the imprisonment of her predecessor in Rochester Jail.

These spouting, mouthing, blind devotees to disorder and riot, cure as little for the Queen as they did for Hunt. She serves as the pole to hoist the revolutionary Cap of Liberty on. Burdett was the pole at one time; Waddle at another; that wretched animal Paul at a third; Hunt was the last pole before the Queen; and now Her Majesty is established the veritable Mother Red-Cap of the faction.

She is a factious personage, and so is that smirking blockhead Wood. The Leicestershire Militia Address was a very good Hoax, but not a comical one; the dressing up of the shaw Highlanders, however has had a very capital effect: we refer our readers to a statement made, not in the *Post*, or the *Courier*, or any paper whose crime is loyalty, but in the *Morning Chronicle*. Lord Erskine is a Scotsman, and (if we can credit the report of a birth so obscure) so is Perry: and with all their anxiety to bolster up Mother Red-Cap, they could not allow the sacred tartan to be sullied silently. But to have seen the Brandenburgh Court gravely listening to the *G.elic* Address, and Wood answering it, must have been charming: it was altogether the best excuse for seeing twenty or thirty men *sans etiquette, et sans culottes*, we have ever met with.

The Queen is by law as yet Queen of England—by disposition Queen of Hoaxers; and the history of her hoaxes, which the Misses Walter have begun in the *Times*, shall be continued till we promise the Queen, that she shall curse the *Times* and the hoaxers too. The Bayswater laundry hoax, will be the first we display to the world. The Marionetti balance hoax, the next. Monk Lewis's nursery garden hoax, the third. Lord Henry Fitzgerald's extraordinary droll hoax, the fourth; and so we shall go on, pledging ourselves to exaggerate nothing, but to state plain facts, which shall be corroborated not by witnesses from Como, Pesaro, or Milan, respectable as they may be, but by people of rank, character, and consequence, all tangible, very tangible, particularly the Ladies, and all living within the bills of mortality at this moment.

We now turn for a moment to the majority of the Common Council of London, who voted Mr. Brougham the freedom of the city; as a manifestation of their sense of his integrity, &c. in the Queen's affair. That the majority of the Common Council are blockheads, is not their fault, but their misfortune; but that having eyes and ears, they should be blind and deaf, does seem a little extraordinary.

We wrote a letter to Mr. Henry Brougham, and inserted it in our last Paper. We have sent a copy of it, but we have received no answer:—this Mr. Henry Brougham may call contempt. If Mr. Henry Brougham chooses to ride the high horse with us—well and good; his tumble will be eventually the greater. However, as he does not choose to reply, we will take the liberty to state to the pre-eminent dunces of Guildhall, that Mr. Brougham did, when the Queen appointed him Attorney-General, offer to abandon her cause, and to refuse the

appointment, if the King's Government would make it worth his while. This we positively assert: and now, lest the wiseacres should think to get out of their scrape, by saying that they conformed their freedom upon him, to mark their approbation of his private friendship for the Queen, we take leave to say, that Mr. Brougham has declared in company that his wife never has visited the Queen, and never shall! Thus Mr. Brougham offered to give up the Queen for a silk gown of his own, but he declines that his wife's silk gown shall be spoiled by the association: considering what we have stated of the advertisements of Mrs. Brougham's marriage and accouchement, this reserve seems over nice.

Let us see if Mr. Brougham will contradict this. Were it possible for the Common Council of London to be made more ridiculous than they were:—such a thick-headed blunder might be mortifying to them: but as they were, previous to this stupid affair, below the reach of ridicule, so they are now spared any additional degradation.

Mr. Canning has resigned,—we regret the loss of his eminent abilities, and we confess that we do not see why, agreeing as he did in all the original measures relative to the Queen, he should at this moment have found his situation untenable; but there is in the hearts of Englishmen such a true and natural regard for private friendship and personal feelings, that we submit without complaint, though not without reluctance, to Mr. Canning's temporary retirement from public life. It has been stated that Mr. Peel is to be his successor; and the premature rancour of *Miss Wallers' Newspaper*, the *Times*, has already begun with the usual foresight of malignity, to abuse Mr. Peel, as if he were already a Minister. It is well known that, to any man who is fool enough to love patronage and political power, the place of Secretary for Ireland is the most agreeable in his Majesty's gift: this place Mr. Peel occupied with unprecedented approbation: we have heard that he for the last years held it reluctantly, but at the earnest desire of his political friends. We do not therefore suspect Mr. Peel of any personal desire for office, and if he should be induced to take a share in the Government, we are convinced he will do so under the same feelings which induce His Majesty's Ministers to hold their places; namely, a strong feeling of public principle, and a strong sense of public duty, which admonish them that these are times, in which private ease and domestic comforts ought to be sacrificed to the service of the KING and of the COUNTRY, and the preservation of the CHURCH and CONSTITUTION.

His Majesty Louis XVIII. on Tuesday, opened the Session of the Chambers. The ceremony took place in one of the Halls of the Louvre. The King delivered a speech, which was received with acclamations of "Vive le Roi."—At the close, the Minister of the Interior invited such of the newly-elected Deputies as were present, to take the usual oath, which was done in the prescribed form. His Majesty then returned to the Tuilleries amidst the congratulations of the assembled throng.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DEATH IN THE POT.

What is his crime? A trick at most.  
A thing not worth debating.  
—'Tis only what the Morning Post  
Would punning call Accouch-wating.

G. A. T.

THE QUEEN'S INNOCENCE.

The mob-led Queen with bold pretence,  
Boasts that she's "clothed with innocence."  
Of any clothes I'm gird;  
But, may I hint without offence,  
She's rather lightly clad.

M. W.

LIES.

"Mr. Canning is going out to succeed Lord Stewart, who is coming home."—*Times, Chronicle, &c.*  
—A lie.—Mr. Canning is not going to succeed Lord Stewart; nor is Lord Stewart coming home.

"Prince Leopold has purchased an estate from Dr. Anderson, in the neighbourhood of Claremont, as a residence for the Duchess of Kent—the purchase is said to be about 16,000l.; it comprises an excellent house, and 150 acres of land."

*Times, Dec. 16.*

—Very minutely described—but a lie, notwithstanding.

—*Vide the Times of the 18th inst.*—"There is no truth in the statement relative to the purchase of an estate in the neighbourhood of Claremont for the Duchess of Kent."

MISTAKES.

"The *Times*, speaking of the Queen, says, though unattended with regal guards, though unblest by the formal prayers of the church, she dwells in the hearts and is hallowed by the prayers of the people of England, who will with us rejoice to hear that her Majesty has utterly destroyed the aerial fabric of ministerial expectation, by renewing the term for which she originally took Brandenburg House. The consternation produced by this news among Ministers may be readily conceived: and they must now set themselves in good earnest to provide for her Majesty a Palace suitable to her high birth and present rank."

This is clearly a mistake. Had the Queen not renewed the term (as they phrase it) of Brandenburg House, Ministers might have had some reason for setting themselves to provide another dwelling for her, but since she has taken a fresh lease of her present residence, she has proved to the world how completely satisfied she is with it.

THEATRES.

Light are the critic's labours in these days of dullness.—There really is nothing to notice. We remember when, long before the close of December, we should have had a play from Reynolds, with all its varieties of sighing Eunices, old half-pay officers, citizens in brown wigs, with maiden sisters in powdered ones, mixed up with benevolent baronets scattering their bank-notes, and eventually rescuing heroines from the villainous designs of ravenous lords. That is to say, we should have had a great deal of amusement and the pleasant task of praising the author afterwards; while the proprietor would have had his house filled with laughing audiences, and his treasury with plenty of cash.—We are of a way of thinking to hold farce-writing in much higher estimation than most people. If there be not some particular talent required for farce-writing, why have we at this moment no man who can; or, if he can, no man who does write a farce? In short, why have we nobody to succeed Reynolds? For though grave censors (the King of Cockayne, and the like of him) call Reynolds's comedies five act farces, we have had nothing since their day half so amusing, except, indeed, some of the new tragedies.

That good farces are not sometimes produced we do not presume to assert. *A Roland for an Oliver* is a good farce; but it is French, and a compound of three French pieces; yet, even in that, ably adapted us it is to our stage, there is none of the shabby hit characters of Foote, or the extraordinary whim of O'Keefe. Colman's *Review* stands as a proof that we have a farce writer still alive; but he is "A beef-eater now."

and we have no farther hopes of him. *The Jew and the Doctor* is by another living author; and *Raising the Wind* by a third; but whether these persons wear out their wit, or what it is, we know not; there is at all events, a sad death of humourous talent at present.

One reason why we are inclined to maintain, the difficulty of writing farces, and the rarity of the genius necessary for it, is, that we have plenty of tragedies, all much about equally good and equally successful. Charles Kemble and Macready act them up, and, aided by occasional processions, and the production of banners and trophies, a new play lingers on its five or six nights, and then is gathered to the tomb of the Capulets.

The relative difference between a good farce and a mawkish tragedy is much the same as that between two glasses of sparkling champagne and five pints of thin milk and water. Then as to the acting of tragedy, there is no pleasure in seeing a tragedy acted unequally; and it must be confessed that, with the exception of Mrs. Faucit (who is always respectable), we have not a decent tragic actress on the stage.

It may seem ungrateful to the tragedians we have above-mentioned, to say that, which we are going to say; but we are quite sure, that if, in retrenching the over-swollen expences of the theatre, at a time when the principal attraction of tragedy, a Heroine, is wanting, Mr. Harris were to get rid of all his tragic actors, he would relieve himself from a very heavy charge, and lose nothing but the expence of keeping them.

On the other hand, what an excellent set of comic performers they have. Fawcett, Blanchard (who, since poor Munden's death, is our best old man); Liston, the inimitable; Jones and Emery; Mrs. Davenport; our favourite Gibbs: and in opera, Miss Stephens and Miss Tree. Thus it is—we have plenty of dunces to write tragedies, and nobody to act them: we have plenty of actors to play farces, and nobody to write them.

We observe with dissatisfaction that Miss Ste-

phens does not play before Christmas—this looks like affectation; for why her talents should not be made available in October and November, we who pay the same price for admission in winter as in spring, do not see: besides which, Miss Tree has been delighting us all the early part of the season with the most perfect willingness and good nature; she is, perhaps, the greatest acquisition the theatre has made for many years: putting together her interesting appearance, her beautiful figure, her *navvete*, her sweet voice, and her striking form for acting, we have nothing like her. We trust that she will soon be able to delight us again: her indisposition is a sad affair for the theatre.

A pantomime, upon the subject of Friar Bacon, will be produced on Tuesday, of which we need only say that Grimaldi is the clown. We envy the young ladies and gentlemen who will be witnesses of the performance.

Since writing the above our printer informs us that Mr. Munden is still alive; we beg pardon for our mistake: he is at Drury-lane,

All the Minor Theatres are brushing up for the holidays. The East London Theatre astonishes the Minorities and Wapping. The Regency Theatre in Tottenham-street, turns itself into a West London Theatre to delight the inhabitants of Clipstone and Howland streets; and the Lyceum puts forth a performance called, "*Soirees Amusantes, or something not dramatic but very new.*" If there are any "*Soirees Amusantes*" at this place without Malheux it will be something very new indeed.

MR. PETER MOORE.

We gave a place to a letter in our last Number, the object of which was an enquiry after one Peter Moore, in hopes, that some of our readers might have been able to satisfy our correspondent Mr. Price Evans on the subject better than us.

We confess we do not see the aim of Mr. Evans's question—even at Llangollen, whence he writes. Every body must know that Mr. Peter Moore, the present member for Coventry, was in the service of the Fox family; but we are yet to learn what stigma can be thrown upon a man for the humility of his early pretensions; indeed, his elevation appears to us a most honourable mark of his abilities. His Excellency Bartolomeo Baron Pergami, G. M. S. C. it is known rose from a menial station much more rapidly, and his exaltations are much greater, but his claims were light, compared with those of the member for Coventry; Pergami made his way by that all commanding "os humerosque" charm, personal beauty, and every one knows that the love which it inspires (as Fielding says)—

"Levels ranks, Lords down to cellar bears,  
And bids the brawny Porter walk up stairs."

But when we look at Mr. Peter Moore, and see not only that nature has done nothing for him in the way of good looks, but that his language is vulgar, and his manners coarse, we are the more convinced that there is in him some powerful intellectual force by which he has overcome all difficulties, surmounted all obstacles, and placed himself where he is.

That we have never been able to discover in what his merit consists, is attributable to our blindness—we are, however, most anxious to allow him full credit for all the talent we have ever discerned in him.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—I have the pleasure to move in a very pretty circle of acquaintance, in the city, and have the greater pleasure to be very popular with the ladies, from a knack I have of remembering riddles, rebuses, charades, and conundrums; and I piqued myself on two or three, which I had learned very ingeniously, when, the night before last, being out in company, a Miss Humphries, a great gawky girl, just come from school, turned to and laughed at me, and called me a great booby for dealing out single conundrums as rarities, and slapped out at least fifty, with their answers, as fast as fast could be.

I collected myself, and listened, and was able to bring off a few, which follow. Some of them the ladies seemed to enjoy very much; but Mr. Waitman, who was of the party, said Miss Humphries ought to be ashamed of herself; so that I suppose some of them reflect upon the linen-drapery trade. However, as I am in the hat line myself, and see nothing at all to be angry at, I enclose them.—Yours, truly, SYKES.

Why is Lord Carnarvon like some English Islands?—Because he is silly (*Scilly*).

Why could not a good poem be written on the Queen?—Because she is a bad subject.

Why is Sir Gerard Noel like Peter Moore?—Because he is a blockhead.

Why is Lord Erskine like a March hare?—Because he is mad.

Why is Lady Anne Hamilton like a pike-staff?—Because she is plain.

Why is Mr. Joseph Hume like a sick alligator in a pastry-cook's back parlour?—Because Marshal Blucher is dead.

Why is Allerman Wood like the Dupe in the Alchemist?—Because he is an able dragger.

Why is Sheriff Parkins like a lady after an accouchement?—Because he has been *coiffed*.

Why is Sir Robert Wilson (as he calls himself) particularly abused?—Because he cannot be praised generally.

What are the Whigs like?—LIKE TO STAY OUT!

• I think that is the answer; but I am not quite certain.

E.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

MY LORD,—In my former Letter I attempted to prove, that from a peculiar conjuncture of times and circumstances, your Lordship might have succeeded from the shallow and mischievous policy of modern whiggism with benefit to your character, and certainly without the surrender of your consistency. The high and unequivocal example of my Lord Grenville would have been a sufficient guarantee for your honour, and a pledge of your sincerity; but your Lordship had not the courage to follow it.

To acknowledge error is, no doubt, a sacrifice unwillingly made by an ambitious statesman—perhaps it can only be made without hazard by a great one: still your Lordship might have perceived, without an extraordinary effort, that personal hostility against the Sovereign, though sanctioned by the precedent of republican independents, for the purpose of undermining the church and state, is not to be found in the creed of the Whigs, who rallied and combined to save and perpetuate both. Your Lordship might have calculated upon the support of the honourable part of the nation, in tempering the aristocratic republicanism of your friend Lord Grey, with the appearance at least of a constitutional bias; but you had not strength of mind to relinquish the vain hope of conciliating and sharing with the radical orators and the jacobins, the suffrages of the Common Council, and the claims of a misguided mob. Your Lordship might have learned a lesson from an indiscreet partizan, who, without claim to public attention beyond the rank and title he is arming the multitude to degrade, has gone out of his way to show that the Whigs (if the name must follow the shade, *stans nominis umbra*) are without power or influence in the country. The silly boy did not perceive the extent of this admission; but your Lordship, with the advantage of years, cannot be ignorant of the cause of your degradation; and why a name, which at one time was sufficient to rally round it the best energies of the country, is so lamentably fallen in the public estimation, that it would be difficult to say whether the accession of the Whigs to power would be regarded most as a misfortune or a disgrace both to the monarch and the people.

Twice, only, within the last forty years has the golden opportunity been within your grasp by the misfortunes of your country; and, after a short, feverish and inglorious experiment of power, have you been driven with ignominy from your elevation, affording the most curious political phenomenon recorded in the history of nations, in the union of the people with the monarch against the unconstitutional encroachments of his ministers.

The unfortunate, but natural, inference, you, my Lord, and your party, have drawn from experience, that the misfortunes of your country alone are capable of affording you the sweets of power, has given a tone and colour to your policy, which, whilst a *British heart throbs in the right place*, must for ever preclude you from it. From the defeat of the oligarchy of 1783, by Mr. Pitt, the object of a constitutional opposition to the ministry of the day has been merged in an unblushing and systematic hostility to the essential interests of the country. During the whole of the revolutionary war, sustained by the opinion, and supported by the sacrifices, of the great body of the nation, to keep from our hallowed institutions the desecrating hand of jacobinism and infidelity, the Whigs, my Lord, were consistent and persevering only in affording facilities to those who, from without or within, approached in hostility against them. Citizen Grey (now an earl, Heaven only and himself, his own creator, knows why) was the Coryphæus of the band, the hardy expounder of the portentously nebulous system of Major Cartwright, and the arch-pope of the Hunts and Hobhouses, as Bullie and Mirabeau were of Danton and Robespierre!

In the volume of our victories, the mighty achievements of the mightiest names in the annals of the country, your Lordship, and your friends, failed not to register your blackening protests; and when you found yourselves unable to support your calumnious opposition by argument as legislators, you resorted to the external aid of hired satirists and pensioned libellers, to supply the defect which was yet wanting to your purpose. Your official journal was never more happy in its lyrical effusions than when all the talents were put in requisition; and the wit of the Whigs was clubbed to ransack palaces for scandal, and to give to the world its nanby-pumby satires upon the gallant Baron of Douro!

Your precious example, my Lord, is honoured by the Hunts and Hones, who yet refuse you the credit of the invention; for they trace back great precedents to the still more pre-eminent period of popular li-

cence in the reign of the first Charles, with a consistency, my Lord, that would of itself sufficiently mark the origin and character of your patriotic opposition.

You were equally the panegyrist of the bloody and proscriptive tyranny of a regicidal republic, and of the monster to which, in its terrific and convulsive throes, it gave birth in the person of a military usurper. The vituperative and libellous attacks upon the Sovereign of England, were only returned by fulsome panegyrics on a powerful and unprincipled tyrant; who, more honest than a traitor in the bowels of our own country, avowed his object, and pointed to our overthrow and subjugation as the primary object of his ambition and his hopes! In proportion as he magnified and exaggerated his resources, you, my Lord, and your colleagues, laboured to depreciate those of your own country: in the ratio of his threats and denunciations, were your declarations of our imbecility and incapacity to resist them. The country has not forgotten, *non erit illi forget*, the prognostics of ruin and desolation uttered by your party, my Lord, up to the hour when the resistless Wellington had raised his arm to inflict the death-blow upon the idol of your worship and the despot of Europe; even when sedition stalked through the land at noon-day, and mutiny shook the foundation of our glory, you offered no helping hand; but when you beheld the citadel all but betrayed, deprecated those restraining laws, which alone could have averted the impending destruction. This, my Lord, was verily sympathising with the regicides! When the streets of Paris were deluged with the blood of the miserable victims of the 2d and 3d of September, Tallien opposed the introduction in the Convention of any measures to punish or to prevent assassination.—“The existing laws,” exclaimed he, “against assassination are sufficient for the safety of the citizens, and I therefore move the order of the day.”

Your Lordship will perceive, that these few words embrace the whole argument on which the Whigs have sustained their opposition to those measures which have hitherto kept the flood-gates of anarchy and insurrection closed around us! Frustrated in your hopes of national degradation, or, at least, of that degree of disaster at which desperation admits not a rejection of any means of redemption, you beheld your country, so long consigned, by your predictions, to infamy and subjugation, rise more powerful and glorious than ever, and, after settling the peace of Europe, become the arbitress of her destiny. It was then, my Lord, that disappointment rendered the Whigs desperate, and threw open their arms to those who, equally hostile to the true interests of the country, look to the plunder of the state rather than to the enjoyment of office. You would have fraternized with them after they had told you their object—you coquetted with them even when they contemned your addresses. Then it was, my Lord, that your degradation was complete. Then it was that you discovered that all your sacrifices of principle—all your revolutionary incitements, and co-doescence to the most disgusting arts of popularity, recoiled upon yourselves, instead of displacing your opponents. The radical party availed themselves of your desponding views—the calumnies against government and the charges of corruption against ministers; but they received them, not as the contribution of partizans, but as confessions of a faction incutped in the guilt which they betrayed. You succeeded in giving popular currency to a cry against government; but the cry was easily made to embrace the expectants as well as the possessors of power!

Limited in all your policy to the narrow sectarian views of party, you had not perspective wisdom enough to discern, that in labouring to stigmatize our institutions, and impute corruption to our public men, you yourselves might be involved in the sweeping denunciation, and the constitution, not the administration alone, be brought into jeopardy. I am not vapouring, my Lord: the fact is unquestionable; and I venture to affirm, and challenge proof to the contrary, that at no period, the most tumultuous, the most abandoned to licentious excesses, the most hostile to public men of every description, have ministers been so unpopular, with all the responsibility of public measures accumulated upon them, as your party, my Lord, the Whigs, who have had nothing to do but to practise the arts and solicit, by the most abject means, the suffrages of the people.

Who that remembers the ignominious rejection of your humbly tendered services on the Hustings in Palace Yard, or the later disgraces at York, but must feel the force and justice of the charge I have ventured to bring forward? Who that observes the scents of the faction, availing themselves of the temporary alliance of the great mob leader, and usurping his office; who that has eyes and beholds the alternation of duties on the opposition benches,

and at the corners of the streets, but must feel the conviction of what is intended, and what is anticipated? Will you, my Lord, if you feel the charge to be a strong one, will you, or my Lord Grey, or Grosvenor, or Erskine, dare to disclaim your connection with the Moores, the Hobhouses, the Whitbreads, and the Wilsons? And if you dare not, my Lord, do you imagine we can separate them from the Woods, Waithmans, Hones, and Hunts, whose very puppets and agents they have shev'n themselves to be?—I have the honour to be, my Lord, yours,

FITZ HARDING.

## ANALYSIS OF THE QUEEN'S FEMALE VISITORS.

(No. 2.)

WE copy from the Courier a list of the Queen's female visitors, with some prefatory remarks made by the Editor of that Paper.

“Female character is so essentially the ground-work of all private happiness, and all social order, that we intend to devote particular care and attention to this article.”

“If the Ladies of England recognise, by their society, the purity of the Queen, our list will do her and them justice. If the Ladies of England shrink back from the Queen's society, and that only a few of looser morals, or with personal interests, are found to visit her—then, again, our list will do justice to her and to them.”

“On so very delicate and painful a subject, we trust we shall pursue the justest course, by inserting no name on the Queen's list which has not appeared in the *Times* or the *Morning Chronicle*, and shall give the greatest care to this list, as well to insert in it all qualified candidates, as to hasten to remove from it, as we have already done in more than one instance, Ladies who have complained, with a just indignation, of the insult and injury offered to their names.”

“We shall repeat the list from day to day, and carefully note the new comers, in order that the whole truth of the case may be kept constantly before the public eye.”

“The Queen of England is one of the last women whom an honourable man would wish to see associate with his wife, or set an example to his daughters.”—Lord Ellenborough's Speech in the House of Lords.

“The conduct of the Queen has been of the most shameful and disgraceful nature.”—Lord Callaghan's Speech in the House of Lords.

Mrs. Wood	Lady S. Butler
Miss Wood	Duchess of Somerset
Mrs. Beaumont	Countess of Jersey
Miss Beaumont	Lady Hood
Miss M. Beaumont	Mrs. H. G. Bennett
Mrs. Brougham	Lady Wm. Russell
Mrs. Wilde	Lady Lindorse
Mrs. Denman	Mrs. Hume
Mrs. Maddocks	Lady Rich
Hon. Mrs. Damer	Duchess of Leinster
Countess of Tankerville	Lady Mary Bennett
Mrs. (Archdeacon) Bathurst	Mrs. Taylor

In our last Number we analyzed the following

Ladies:—	
Mrs. and Miss Wood	Hon. Mrs. Damer
Mrs. and two Misses Beaumont	Mrs. Brougham
Lady Hood	Lady Tankerville
Mrs. Wilde	Hon. Mrs. H. G. Bennett
Mrs. Denman	Lady M. Bennett
Duchess of Somerset	

We now proceed to—

## Lady Jersey

Who delayed her visit to the Queen so long and paid it at last with so bad a grace, that we shall content ourselves with the mere relation of the particulars of that visit, which will render any personal observations on her Ladyship unnecessary; we are always happy when we can do justice with the least possible degree of exposure.

Every body knows that Lady Jersey is the keenest female partizan in England, and her delay in visiting the Queen threw doubt and suspicion into the ranks of the Whigs—to obviate which, it is said, it was thought necessary by their Cabinet that her Ladyship should forthwith make such visit—a proposition rendered somewhat palatable to her by the opposition of Lord Jersey.

She, however, devised an ingenious expedient by which she might contrive all at once to vex his Lordship—pay her visit—and save her character. A watch was set upon the Queen, and one day when it was ascertained that her Majesty was safely engaged with her bottle of Madeira, in Tyrwhitt's room, at the House of Lords, so that her early return could not be anticipated, Lady Jersey, drove off full speed for Brandenburgh House, where one of her footmen wrote her name on the first leaf of her Majesty's visiting book—A LEAF WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN TURNED!

## Mrs. Hume.

Poor Mrs. Hume, is too insignificant even to laugh at. She was a Brunswick-square fortune, at her last prayers for a husband, when she fell in with Mr. Hume, who took the pill for the sake of the gilding. The greatest proof of her bad taste is marrying him.

## Lady Ossulston

Wife of the silly little Lord of that name—is a French woman. We decline meddling with the prejudices of foreigners.

## The Duchess of Bedford

Is a Lady of the most refined sensibility. She was in mourning for the late Duke of Bedford (to whom her hand was engaged) when she accepted

the offer of his brother. In this, however, let the world think as they may, there was no inconsistency; the young Lady had vowed unto herself and mother that she would be married to a Duke of Bedford; and if the mortality had spread in the family, her Ladyship would probably have transferred her affections to all the branches of the illustrious House of Russell, till she had found one.

*The Duchess of Leinster.*

Acting under the controul of her husband, has been dragged to Brandenburgh House, and gone the fearful length of dining there.

The only excuse (we are particularly anxious to find one) for his Grace's conduct, is the friendship of the Queen, for his uncle Lord Henry Fitzgerald (of which we shall shortly give an interesting history collated in other days by the late Monk Lewis.) This sentiment of course is paramount with his Grace, to that of gratitude, which one might have thought he would have felt for the King, who in his beneficence and mercy reversed the attainder of his other uncle's rebel blood, which till it so pleased His Majesty to do, remained as a bar to shut his Grace's nephews and nieces from the participation of the common rights of the subject and stamped them as outcasts from society.

(To be continued regularly.)

HIGHLAND ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

We beg the attention of our readers to an account of the Highland procession and Address, which we copy from the Times, at a loss which to admire most, the force of the description, the beauty of the language, or the purity of the sentiment. We shall illustrate it here and there with a remark or two.

"The most novel, and by far the most striking, was that of the Highlanders residing in London, and deputed from the Highland assembly. The summons was—

"Come every hill-plaid, and  
"True heart that wears one."

Their gathering place, this morning, was the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and they were coming from an early hour.

"All plaided and plumed in their tartan array."

In the number were several gentlemen, we understand, of very high rank in the army, and some connected with distinguished characters in the senate and at the bar. They were all in full Highland dresses, each having a tartan jacket and kilt, with the plaid in rich folds over the shoulder, hose, pouch, black velvet stock, and 'bonnet blue,' decorated with the eagle plume mixed with ostrich feathers. A sort of collar of white silk was worn over the plaid, and a large rosette of white ribbon on the breast. The procession consisted of 12 landaus and four, all with white horses—the postillions having white small-clothes, waistcoats, and hats, with white cockades and buff jackets.

The scene presented, when all were assembled, was, indeed, a scene to make a Highlander's heart swell with strong feeling. The powerful tones of the bag-pipe excited ideas and feelings in his mind associated with all that is grand in moral courage, and all that is tender in domestic life. The strong impression upon every mind of the immediate purpose in view—the recollection that they were about to proceed with their congratulations to the presence of the most magnanimous of Princesses—A Queen calumniated and prosecuted, yet unspotted and triumphant; this feeling in every Highland breast gave indescribable pathos and meaning to the music of their native hills. It was joy mixed with sadness. They thought of the days that were past when her Majesty could indulge her fancy in all the brilliant and most delightful visions of affection and hope; they thought of the bitter reverse which fate made irrevocable; and they sighed for their Queen; but they thought again of the infamy, degradation, and misery into which power, craft, and perjury would have plunged a virtuous and afflicted Queen, and they rejoiced in the unexampled escape of her Majesty. Such were the mixed emotions with which they proceeded to offer congratulations to their Queen. Two Highland pipers sat in the first landau, and at half-past eleven o'clock when the procession moved forward, a pibroch, "waked its wild voice anew," and "fired their Highland blood with mickle glee." A large flag of silk plaid, with sky-blue streamers was carried in the same landau. The spectacle was in every respect most interesting. The tartan dress must have awakened many a scene of mist and moonlight, glen and strath, in the veurers, who evidently wore their thoughts upon their faces, while kindled eyes flashed beneath the bonnets cocked upon their brows. The crowd assembled to see this procession was very large, and seemed to participate cordially in the feelings of the Highlanders.

But now we come to the event of events—the thing of things.

"At Hyde Park-corner Mr. and Mrs. Hume, in their private carriage, joined the procession, and fell into the line immediately behind the landau in which the address was carried. They were greeted with the warmest cheers along the whole line of their march from the Crown and Anchor to Brandenburgh-house.

"There is a picture! Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hume in their private carriage—not in their state coach. How amiable and condescending;—but see what they did afterwards."

"They marched into the long gallery with colours flying and pipes playing. When all were regularly arranged, and the white pipes played 'Scots who lae wip Wallace bled,' her Majesty entered."

Now what may our readers suppose her Majesty did the moment she entered? She—the Times says—"immediately turned round"—alarmed at what she saw probably. However, upon her turning round, "she recognized the four-and-twenty Highlanders," whom she had never seen before, though they had stumped through her long gallery, with Pillgarlick and his wife at their head—pipes playing and colours flying; and when she recognized them, they bowed with profound respect to her Majesty."

This salutation, in full Highland dress—in kilts—had such an effect upon the Queen, that she declared to Lady Anne Hamilton she had never seen such a sight before.

Lord Arundell Hamilton, Peter Moore, and Waitman and Hobhouse, were in Court dresses—with waistcoats and breeches, as usual; and Pillgarlick introduced the chairman, whose name is assiduously concealed, to the Queen.

In order then to express their feelings in the most intelligible manner, the mover of the Address (name not known) read it in the Gaelic language—"This, (says the Times) was perhaps the first time that any King or Queen of this country ever listened to an address in that ancient language."—We should think so. Addresses are often enough unintelligible, but it remained for the Queen to receive one which was professedly so.

Mr. Alderman Wood then read the following answer; which, for bombastical nonsense, out-herods all the stuff which ever preceded it; but it has the merit of being in consonance with the Address, by being as utterly incomprehensible:

"It is with unfeigned complacency that I accept this artless tribute of glowing affection and generous loyalty, from an assembly of the metropolis, who are natives of that romantic region where the spirits of departed warriors still speak in the winds, strain upon the clouds, or gleam upon the hills. I am well aware that they come from the land which is renowned for faithfulness to its chiefs, and that their fathers bled for a Sovereign who had no other claim to their support but that which grief gives to the faded cheek and the sunken eye. They are natives of that land, where adversity attracts more regard than the smiles of fortune; where the houseless have a home, and the friendless never want a friend."

Here's imagery!—Here's beauty of thought! Departed warriors swimming on clouds, and gleaming upon hills—

"I was sure that griefs like those which I have suffered, and persecutions like those which I have undergone, would not be objects of indifference to those who were born and reared in that district where the brave are sensitive, and the sensitive brave. Their minds could not contemplate with apathy a fond mother, roaming like an exile in a distant land, while her only child was in vain imploring her presence with that look of solicitude, and that gaze of importunity, that mark the parting hour. The dark cloud of death soon covered her snowy breast! Grief sat on every brow, and the face of the country appeared as if the desolating blast had traversed the land. Her remains needed no obsequies. Her tomb was the tomb of virtue: affection sepulchred her memory in every heart."

Now not to speak of the parade of grief for the loss of a daughter, for whom she cared so little, that, in her own private circle, she did not afford one day of mourning. The heartless allusion to an event which no mother of real sensibility could make to itself strange men, (half-naked or not), stamps the sort of feeling which attaches itself to the memory of her child. The Queen's Maternal love is a part of her stock in trade, and when she is dressing to receive the scum of the Metropolis, on Saint Monday, she puts it on as regularly and mechanically as she does the stain on her eye-brows, or the paint on her cheeks.

"The years that are passed, and are to be no more, are but as things that have only an ideal existence in the memory; but still they may cause the eye to stream with tears, or the bosom to heave with regret. The loveliness that has sunk into the grave is still lovely in the mind; and in that form which virtue has made its abode; death is not lasting oblivion, but increased and permanent remembrance. It is truth, it is integrity, it is benevolence, it is the amiable, the generous, the sincere, or, in one word, it is goodness, pure and holy, that converts the mortal into the immortal, the dying into the ever-living, the shadow into the substance, the fugitive into the fixed, time into eternity!"

This paragraph contains some information of importance. It announces to us in the first place, that the year 1818 will never return; this discovery is doubtless the result of some deep deliberation at Brandenburgh House. We are then told, that "loveliness sunk into the grave" it is—truth—it is integrity—it is benevolence—it is the amiable—the generous—the sincere: or, in one word, "it is goodness," &c.

This is sublime; but not quite original. We have seen some lines very like it in a celebrated song—

"Like a pill,  
"Like a mill,  
"Like a while,  
"Like a fail,  
"Like a rock,  
"Like a clock."

"In short, it is like nothing on earth but a woman." After a reply, the sham Highlanders kissed hand, and retired. In getting up, one or two of them fell; but they did not seem at all abashed by the accident, which, considering the style of their dress, was somewhat awkward. The Queen was quite delighted at the firmness they displayed on the occasion.

Lady Anne was dressed in a Tartan plaid; and looked—"Gods how she looked!"

Charming in spite of her teeth!

This assemblage of mountebanks (as much Highlanders as Mr. Waitman) returned to town quite delighted with their day's trip, amidst the bagpipes, which "sang it the nose" with their usual effect. Who paid the piper we are at no loss to discover!

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Concluding that you are not prejudiced, though you may be severe, I hope, in justice to my own family and some of our neighbours, you will allow me to say a few words respecting one of the ladies mentioned in your analysis of the Queen's visitors.

The lady, I mean, is Mrs. Wilde—and I think it but fair to the Queen to say, that that lady's circle of society has not visibly decreased since her visit to Brandenburgh House. It is to Mrs. Wilde's own low origin the defection of Mr. Wilde's acquaintance may be attributed—It was (as perhaps you know) servant-maid to old Mr. Devaynes, the banker. And we do not think fit to bring into our drawing-rooms persons whose proper sphere is the kitchen. To the poor Queen under her disgrace these distinctions seem absurd, but as my wife's footman rides behind her chariot and not in it, she is rather more particular—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

R. G.

Goldsmith-street, Dec. 20, 1820.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Sentence on Paymaster John Jennings, of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Horse Guards, Dec. 4, 1820.

Sir,—Having laid before the King the proceedings of a General Court Martial, held in Piershill Barracks, on the 24th and 25th of October, 1820, for the Trial of Paymaster John Jennings, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.:

"1st. For having, between the 25th of June and the 24th of September, 1819, embezzled or misapplied the sum of seven hundred and forty-one pounds fourteen shillings and three-pence-halfpenny of the public money, which came into his hands in his capacity of Paymaster.

"2d. For having, between the 25th of September, and the 24th of December, 1819, embezzled or misapplied the further sum of one hundred and sixty-six pounds, fourteen shillings, and nine-pence, of the public money, which came into his hands in his capacity of Paymaster.—3d.

For having, between the 25th of December, 1819, and the 24th of March, 1820, inserted charges in the pay-list for that period, amounting in the whole, to two hundred and eighty-five pounds, ten shillings and six-pence, although it appears by the certificates of Captains of troops, that the same was not paid, thereby making it appear, that upon that account there was a balance due to him by the public, of thirty pounds, eighteen shillings and four-pence-halfpenny; whereas, in fact, there was a balance by him to the public, of two hundred and fifty-four pounds, twelve shillings and three halfpence.—4th.

For having, between the 25th of December, 1819, and the 24th of March, 1820, embezzled or misapplied the sum of fifty-one pounds, twelve shillings, and nine pence, being the stoppages paid into his hands for the use of the contractor, by the officers of the 7th Dragoon Guards, for 4,957 rations of oats supplied to their horses, which sum has been re-imbursed by the regimental agent, by order of the Secretary of War, to the contractor, in consequence of Paymaster Jennings declaring his inability to do so.—5th.

For having embezzled or misapplied, at different times, various sums of money, amounting in the whole to the sum of three hundred and thirty-one pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence-halfpenny, which came into his hands in his capacity of Paymaster of the 7th Dragoon Guards."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

"The Court having deliberately considered the charges preferred against Paymaster John Jennings, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, the admission of the prisoner, the evidence and statements on both sides, with the whole procedure, is of opinion that he is guilty of a misapplication of the several sums, as stated in the different charges, in breach of the Articles of War; and does therefore sentence the prisoner, the said Paymaster John Jennings, to be dismissed from His Majesty's service, and to make good the several sums so misapplied by him.

"The Court is satisfied that the prisoner had no fraudulent or improper intention in inserting in the pay-list, for the period from 25th December, 1819, to 24th March, 1820, as mentioned in the third charge, as the said pay-list, when transmitted by him to the War Office, was accompanied by statements from most respectable commanding officers, the Court recommends the prisoner to his Majesty's favourable consideration.

"I have to acquaint you that His Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court; but, in consideration of the earnest recommendation of the Court in favour of the prisoner, of the strong testimonials from every superior officer of the regiment; which he produced, his long services, and of various circumstances which appeared upon the face of the proceedings, in mitigation of the crime with which he was charged, His Majesty was most graciously pleased to extend his pardon to the prisoner, Paymaster John Jennings, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and to command, in lieu of the punishment awarded by the Court, that he shall make good the several sums misapplied by him, and shall be placed upon half pay.—I am, Sir, yours,

"FRDERICK, Commander in Chief.  
"Maj.-Gen. Sir T. D. Bradford, K. C. B. or Officer commanding the Troops in North Britain."

OLD BAILEY.

THURSDAY.—The calendar having been gone through, the Court adjourned at three o'clock on Monday until nine this morning, in consequence of the absence of the Sheriffs. Mr Alderman Thomas Smith having arrived, the Recorder proceeded to pass the awful sentence of Death on the following persons, capitally convicted during the Sessions.—James Long, Henry Herrod, James Forsyth, William Pullen, John Head, and William Lawrence, for house-breaking in the day-time; Jan Mayle, S. Chandler, John Davis, Edward Burke, George F. Mason, John Colville, Joseph Martin, Henry Tobin, John Reeves, Joseph Reeves, Joseph White, Matthew Cooper, Joseph Johnson; and James Hunt, for highway robberies; Joseph Anderson, Samuel Jones, William Dunn, and William Wall, for burglary; George Allen, Elizabeth Holland, Ann Gibson, Robert Parker, William Padder, and Catherine Macdonald, for stealing in dwelling-houses; Thomas Munday, for horse-stealing; and Abraham Hemmingway, for sacrilege.

The following were ordered to be transported for life.—James South, J. Hardisty, Wm. Furberley, Robert May, S. Davis, John Dunn, Isaac Lyon, R. Greenfield, R. Patterson, C. Johnson, Henry Brooks, William Hall, John Clarke, Patrick Connell, George Wright, Sarah Myers, E. Lyons, F. Davis, J. Lovell, B. Treonor, Wm. Archer, Charles Roach, John Saunders, John Clark, Thomas Jones, Charles Jackson, and Peter McIntosh.

To eleven were sentenced to transportation for 14 years, for passing forged notes; fifty-two to be transported for seven years; four to be imprisoned in Newgate and other goals for two years; several to be publicly and others privately whipped, flogged, and discharged; and four had their judgments repited. After which the Sessions adjourned to the 10th of January.



# JOHN BULL.

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

No. 3.

SUNDAY, DEC. 31, 1820.

Price 7d.

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To be viewed on Monday, the 9th of January, and till the sale, when catalogues may be had of Mr. Spray, the bailiff, on the Premises; at the George Inns at Battel, Robertsbridge, and Rye; New Inn, at Winchelsea; Castle, at Hastings; New Inn, at Pevensey; and of Mr. Wilcock, 25, Golden-square, London.

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**SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.** The **THIRD LECTURE** on the SIGNS OF THE TIMES, and against the prevailing Errors of the Day, will be delivered at St. Antholine's, Watling-street, Queen-street, Cheapside, by the Rev. T. SMITH, of St. John's College Cambridge, Master of Gordon House Academy, Kentish Town. After which a Collection will be made for defraying the expense of lighting the Church. Service commences at a Quarter before Seven. The first Lecture by the Rev. S. PIGGOTT, A.M. Lecturer and Master of Northampton-square Academy; Author of Guide for Families, Guide for Youth, Tongataboo, &c. is in the Press, and will be inserted in the Loyalist's Magazine for January, 1821, No. 3, which will now be regularly published monthly, upon a more enlarged scale, with Caricatures, by Crutkshanks.  
London: Printed for W. Wright, Fleet-street, Price 1s. 6d.

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\* \* \* Smollett's Work will be published in March.

## GOOD TEAS WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE.—

The East India Company's Tea Sale being just ended, FREDERICK SPARROW and Co. in returning thanks for the preferred preference which continues to be given to their Teas, feel much pleasure in being enabled (from the favourable purchases they have made, added to the stock of good Teas on hand) to continue to supply their Friends with Very Superior Articles at the Old Prices, notwithstanding the advance that has taken place upon the better kinds of Teas, in consequence of the great quantity of Borneo and other kinds of ordinary teas that has been brought forward this sale, and which will be mixed with good Teas, and disseminated all over the country; while F. S. and Co. pledge themselves to continue to select none but the best Strong Full Flavoured Teas that are imported, and which they will at all times sell in their Pure State, at the smallest Profit upon the Cost at the East India House; cautioning their friends to be particular in the directions, viz. No. 6, Ludgate-hill; 134, Oxford-street; and 2, Charing-cross.—N. B. Country Agents will address to the Original Warehouse, No. 6, Ludgate-hill.

## LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

[This Gazette contains loyal addresses from Exeter, Bristol, Canterbury, Cork, Waterford, Peterborough, St. Andrews, Alderney, Guernsey, Leith, Windsor, Glamorgan, Sterling, Musselsburg, Taunton, St. Pancras, Middlesex, St. Georges, and St. Giles's, Bloomsbury, North, Woodbridge, Totness, Scarborough, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, &c.]  
BANKRUPTS.

R. Rollinson, now, or late of Great Whelmentham, Suffolk, miller, Jan. 4, at 8, Jan. 5, and Feb. 10, and 12, at the One Bell Inn, Bury, Solicitor, Wayman, Bury.—T. Knight, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, dealer in wines, Jan. 10, 11, and Feb. 10, at 1, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Burfoot, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and Hetting, Chipping Sodbury.—E. Mitchell and S. Mitchell, of Norwich, wine-merchants, Jan. 1, 12, and Feb. 10, at 4, at the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. Solicitors, Holtway, Tooke's-court, London, and G. Chapman, Norwich.—W. Wylie, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, merchant, Jan. 2, 16, and Feb. 10, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Patten, Hatton Garden.—H. Reed, Mill-street, Bermondsey, corn-dealer, Jan. 6, 13, and Feb. 10, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Sndlow and Co. Monument Yard, London.—J. H. Keddell, of Balsal Heath, in the parish of King's Norton, Jan. 16, 17, Feb. 10, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Swain and Co. Old Jewry, and Webb, Birmingham.—E.

Mayer and J. Keeling, of Shelton, Staffordshire, factors, Jan. 15, 16, Feb. 10, at 12, at the Swan Inn, Hanley. Solicitors, Mr. Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn, and Dent, Henley.—J. Stubbs, Dullely Hall, Gloucester, dealer, Jan. 23, 23, Feb. 10, at 2, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol. Solicitors, Adlington and Co. Bedford-row, and Haynes, Bristol.—G. Farrar, of the Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane, merchant, Jan. 13, 20, Feb. 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Find and Co. Throgmorton-street.—T. Borehead, New Matton, Yorkshire, corn-factor, Jan. 18, at 7, Jan. 19, Feb. 10, at the Old Sand Hill Inn, York. Solicitors, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden, and Allen, Matton. W. Marshall, Regent-street, stationary, Jan. 9, 20, Feb. 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Mr. Addis, Park-street, Westminster.—J. Bellis, Chester, grocer, Jan. 20, at 4, Jan. 30, Feb. 10, at 12, at the Hotel, Chester. Solicitors, Mr. Roberts, Mold, Flintshire, and Milne and Co. Temple. J. Boyer, Crutched-friars, merchant, Jan. 9, 16, Feb. 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Le Blanc, New Bridge-street.

The following is a copy of a letter from George Harrison, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury, to Messrs. Inglis, Elicce and Co. and others:—

"Treasury Chambers, Dec. 22, 1820.

"GENTLEMEN—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having had under their consideration your Memorial on the subject of the Duties on Deficiencies of Spirits in the Warehouse, I am commanded to acquaint you, that my Lords have been pleased to authorize the Commissioners of Excise, to return any Duties received on deficiencies of Excisable Articles,\* exported from the Docks in the Port of London, since the 30th of May last; and that my Lords cannot but express their regret, that a misunderstanding of their Lordships' minute of that date, should have put the Trade to any inconvenience.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.  
"GEORGE HARRISON.

\* Messrs. Inglis, Elicce, and Co. and others."  
\* This applies to deficiencies both of strength and quantity on every description of Excisable Article.

The Board of Longitude have issued an order for the payment of 5,000l. to Captain Parry and his companions, for having reached the 110th deg. of West Longitude in the Arctic Circle. It is said Captain Parry is to go out again in the spring, and take a more southerly direction.

Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:—Capt. A. Nairne, (General Kyd.) Capt. C. Morlock, (Lowther Castle); Captain C. O. Mayne, (Atlas) for Bengal and China.

The Birmingham Chronicle contains six columns of additional names to the loyal address from that town which was before most numerously signed.

THE NAVY.—The Surinam, of 20 guns, Captain Godfrey, is fitting at Chatham for the Jamaica station. The Fury bomb vessel is fitting at Deptford, on the same principle as the Hecla and Gripper were, for prosecuting the discoveries, during the ensuing year, in the Polar Sea. Another vessel is ordered to be selected to accompany the Fury. The Athol, of 18 guns, Capt. Bouchier, is fitting at Woolwich for foreign service. The Leven frigate, Capt. Bartholomew, C. B. arrived at Teneriffe, on the 8th of November from the Coast of Africa. The Aid sloop of war, Capt. Smith, recently arrived from Malta, is to be paid off at Deptford.

SNEERSNESS, Dec. 23.—Sailed, the Speak transport, with passengers and convicts for New South Wales. Amongst the former, is the Rev. Mr. Kendall on his return to New Zealand, accompanied by the two Chiefs of that Island, whom he brought to this kingdom about four months ago. While at this port they visited His Majesty's ship Northumberland, where they received every attention on the commanding officer, Lieut. B. Crooch, and a number of other officers from different ships, who came on board at the time to see them. They were highly delighted with the general economy of the ship, particularly the armoury, the gun-deck, the chain-mooring, and the cables. After inspecting her most minutely, they sat down to a cold collation in the ward-room; on which occasion, their propriety of conduct and manners struck the whole company with admiration, forming a striking contrast to their tattooed countenances. We regret to say, that the elder Chief, at the departure of the Speak, was in indifferent health. They return to their native land with most munificent presents; particularly from His Majesty and the Duke of York."

NEW INTRUDERS ON THE REVENUE.—A few days since, as a vessel was steering for the Downs, nearly opposite St. Margaret's Bay, while two gentlemen on board, were amusing themselves with their guns at a piece of board floating on the water, they saw a bird coming towards them (which afterwards proved to be a carrier pigeon), apparently from the French coast: when it came near enough to observe so many sailors standing on the beach, it made a sudden tack, as if intending to take another course: when it came near the ship, one of the gentlemen shot at and killed it; the boat was seat and the poor bird brought on board, when on examining it, to the utter astonishment of all present, was discovered between the feathers (chiefly on the neck,) six French gold rings, of the most grand and ingenious workmanship. It is reported, that to prevent such contraband dealings, all the young hawks that can be met with in the ensuing summer, are to be trained up along the coast, after the same manner as those trained in many parts of Scotland; and that a falconer will be sent from thence to attend this duty. Also mews will be erected at certain places, at regular distances from each other, for their reception during the nights, as this illicit traffic by the feathered tribe can be carried on by day light only. We understand this is to be called the Flying Coast Blockade.—Kent Paper.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—A Colonel of the Ex-Imperial Guard has been arrested at Troarn in the arrondissement of Caen. He was immediately conveyed to Paris, by virtue of a mandate of the Commission of the Court of Peers employed in the Instruction relative to the conspiracy of the 19th August. He has since been liberated.

The remains of M. Naldi was interred on Sunday, in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, after a funeral service in the Church of St. Roche.

J. B. Millard, *ex-chef-d'escadron*, was yesterday brought before the Court of Assize, accused of a conspiracy against the family of the Bourbons. The document on which this accusation was founded was a writing signed by the prisoner and two other persons, who denounced him, containing an oath by which they engaged not to betray each other, and to acknowledge in France no other government but that which would secure liberty without royalty. The prisoner was asked if he was not accused of being the founder of the society called "the Sleeping Lion," and whether he had not fled from the charge? To which he replied, that if he were accused of stealing the towers of Notre Dame Cathedral, he would follow the advice of a learned counsel, and endeavour to evade prosecution. The examination of Signard and Vansersin was then taken, who proved that the prisoner had held the language, and written the oath, of which he was accused.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

At noon the Chamber assembled, in virtue of the order of the King, communicated at the opening of the sittings.

The President called to the bureau four of the youngest peers, as provisional secretaries. The President read a letter, offering a guard of honour to the Chamber during the time of its sittings by order of the King. The definitive bureau was then elected.

Five peers were then elected to prepare an address in answer to the King's speech. The rest of the sitting was employed in the formation of the bureaux, their organization, and the election of the Committee of Petitions. Adjourned at 12 o'clock.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

At noon M. Angles, the senior of the Chamber, took the Chair.

The four junior members of the Chamber were elected as provisional secretaries, and took their seats at the bureaux. A guard of honour was offered to the Chamber, and accepted during its sittings. The nine bureaux were then ballotted for; and, the Chamber adjourned.

A Royal Decree, in execution of that of the Cortes, has prohibited all political meetings under the name of clubs, popular societies, &c.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—Within the last few days the sale of the properties belonging to the Jesuits has been partly effected. Four houses of considerable value in Madrid, fetched as much as if they had been patrimonial property. It is also expected that they will proceed, without delay, to the sale of the property of the Inquisition, and that of the Clergy.—The returns of these goods will considerably strengthen public credit.

Intelligence from Frankfort says, "Within these two days they talked a great deal of a declaration on the part of the five great powers assembled at Troppau, relative to resolutions which were to have been taken with respect to the kingdom of Naples."

NAPLES, Dec. 5.—On Friday, Dec. 1, the Minister for Foreign Affairs proceeded to parliament, which, being formed into a Secret Committee, heard the proposition of the Minister.

There are some reports on the details of this sitting, but we cannot guarantee their authenticity. It is said that the Minister announced the menacing attitude of the Austrians, and insinuated at the same time that the war might be avoided if the parliament would listen to the propositions which assuredly would lead to the re-establishment of good harmony among all the powers. It is said that several deputies rejected with indignation every proposition that appeared to dictate by force a change in the basis of the constitution, and that the President, after having consulted the assembly, declared that the parliament being occupied in discussing the modifications which it should think expedient to make in the constitution, it should not and could not attend to propositions which interfered in its deliberations between the constituted powers.

Further intelligence from Naples, announces, that the King had set out from that capital on the 13th, on board the English ship *Vengeur*. The same intelligence adds, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Campo Chiaro, has been accused, and succeeded by the Duke de Gallo. If the rumour can be credited, which is current to-night, all the ministers were to have been changed. His Sicilian Majesty, they add, addressed two Proclamations to the Neapolitans before his departure.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—Among the reports most in credit, is that of a marriage having been agreed upon between the Imperial Prince, eldest son of his Majesty the Emperor, and the Princess Alexandrine of Prussia, who was born in 1803.

General Frimont has obtained permission from his Majesty to form his staff himself, and to surround himself with the persons in whom he has the most confidence. At this time the Army Post is organizing for the service of our army in Italy. The Austrian army in Upper Italy will be increased to 100,000 men, and will be considered the Army of Execution of the Holy Alliance.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

BERBICE.—With every becoming sentiment of feeling and respect, we have this day to record that his Excellency Henry William Bentick, our late Lieutenant-Governor, departed from this transitory state of existence to enter upon that of eternal life, on Wednesday night last, the 1st of November, after long and lingering sufferings, to the extreme grief of his many sincere friends, as well as to the general regret of almost every member of our little community. The mild and humane character of this distinguished individual is too well known, and too generally acknowledged, to stand in need of sophisticated panegyric: let it suffice us to say, that he was a true friend to religion, justice, and humanity; and we believe that there is scarcely an inhabitant of this colony who is not convinced that "he hath borne his great faculties meekly in his great office," notwithstanding much violent though unmeaning opposition during his administration. His Excellency Major Thistlewayte, of the 2d, or Queen's, has been sworn in Acting-Governor. His Honour Henry Beard, Esq. President of the Colony of Berbice, has been reinstated, by Proclamation, in all the respective offices, from which he had been suspended by his Excellency, the late H. W. Bentick, Esq. his Majesty having been most graciously pleased to disapprove of such suspension.

Boyer, President of Hayti, has issued a proclamation, reflecting, in severe terms on the tyranny of Christophe. He expresses his satisfaction, in the name of the country, to all the inhabitants who have profitably served the cause of liberty and equality. He also calls upon the military, who have delayed their submission, to present themselves without fear, as he wishes to reconcile not combat. This document is dated from the palace of St. Marc. Oct. 17, 1820.

Extract of a Letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated Oct. 25.—"The company of Capatazia, which had obtained on lease the farming of the duties on merchandise, is not considered secure in retaining that lucrative revenue. The representation of all the merchants to the King, whose justice is well known, appear to have had the desired effect, and already the talk runs freely on some modification. The only fear to be apprehended is from the various interests that beset the court, by which the Capatazia will endeavour to profit, and under the cover of some changes of no importance, procure continued impunity to the great mass of their impositions. The King, perceiving an alteration, will believe that it has been carried to the full extent of his decision, and things will remain as before. Under this impression the renewal of representations from merchants would perhaps meet with a cold reception. The English merchants have had the influence to procure a Royal Decree, which is of great advantage to them, relative to the valuation of merchandise. This was formerly regulated by no fixed rules, but governed solely by the caprice or venality of the Custom-house officer. The merchant is now permitted to affix any value to his cargo that he may think proper, but the privilege is reserved to the officer, at his own option to appropriate the goods to his own use, on the payment of ten per cent. on the valuation indicated. This affords a protection to the officer from imposition, and to the merchant from an arbitrary valuation of his cargo. The merchants of other nations are anxious to share the benefits of a similar arrangement."

The Armistice between the Royalist, General Morillo, and the Insurgent Chief, Bolivar, is confirmed. The following is an extract of a letter written by a British officer, dated off Carthagena, Oct. 21:—"All the people here blame Bolivar for acceding to an armistice with Morillo. It applies, however, only to the armies under these two Chiefs. The main army was under the President near Rossior de Cucuta, consisting of nearly 12,000 men: the second in command, Urdanti; the third, Colonel Paget. The opposing forces of Morillo were at Valencia, consisting by report of nearly 6000. The second army of consequence was the force in the Apure, under General Paez, which consisted of 4000 men, including what is termed the British Legion. The other forces were in different divisions of one and two thousand men; one of which, under Colonel Montillo, were closely besieging Santha Martha. The duties here are at the enormous rate of 33 1/2 per cent., and yet the impostors from Jamaica are realizing 100 per cent. on the cargoes lately landed."

Santa Fe, having been evacuated by the Patriots, is again in the possession of the Royalists. The defeat of the besieging army under General Montillo, who had in consequence left that part of the country is confirmed.

Advices from Chili to the 23d July, state that a misunderstanding between the Government and Lord Cochrane has taken place in consequence whereof he had tendered his resignation, i. e. he had been turned off.

The *Port-au Prince Telegraph* gives an account of a terrible hurricane which took place on the night of the 28th of October and the next day.

ANTIGUA.—An earthquake, exceeding in duration any which has for a length of time previously been experienced, was felt here on the 17th ult., fifteen minutes after eight o'clock in the evening. A second shock was also felt on the following morning, at twenty minutes before the same hour.

KINGSTON (U. C.) Nov. 10.—Private letters from New York say, that at the recommendation of his Excellency, an addition has been made to the Legislative Council, corresponding with the augmentation

in the House of Assembly, under the provisions of the late Act. The August mail brought out the appointments of five members to that honourable body, viz. Dr. Strachan, Lieut. Colonel Wells, Duncan Cameron, Angus McIntosh, and George H. Markland, Esqs. The last named gentleman is, we believe, the first of the sons of Upper Canada who has received from the Sovereign this high mark of distinction.

The *Bahama Gazette* of the 13th October, says: "By the Sisters, which arrived here two days ago, from Cuba, we learn that on Saturday last a number of vessels, which are supposed Spanish, and bound to Havana, were seen running down the Old Straits, conveyed by a frigate and one or two sloops of war."

A colony of twelve Chinese, established in Brazil since the residence there of the King of Portugal, have devoted themselves with so much success to the cultivation of tea, that there are now 300 trees in full bearing, and the plantation promises to become more and more flourishing.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE Dec. 23.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Mynn and J. Brencly, Borough, hup-factors.—S. H. de Dourdon and A. N. Maimburgh, Solos-square, bookbinders.—W. Beaumont, J. Wrigley, J. Digges, Saddlers, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners.—J. A. and J. Housell, Bridport, fishing-net manufacturers.—T. W. Williamson and B. Adams, Basinghall-street, Blackwell-hall-factors.—J. and J. Railton, Croydon.—F. Long and W. Hobbes, Bristol, booksellers.—A. Coleman and T. Adams, Gray's-inn-passage, Bedford-row, fishmongers.—R. Hoskins and J. D. Prince, Manchester, calico-printers.—T. H. Harrington and J. Nisbet, Cape of Good Hope.—W. I. Dighton, and S. J. Richards, Bristol, sugar-refiners.—J. Dovey and J. Evans, New Bond-street, habers.—P. Bullock, R. Evans, and S. Bullock, Gibbet Meadows Colliery, DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 17, T. Pretty, Tipton, Staffordshire, iron-manufacturer.—Jan. 6, M. Samson, Dorset-place, Clapham-road, Exchange-broker.—Jan. 15, J. Tiley, Leicester, grocer.—Jan. 13, A. Todd, Catherine-court, Tower-hill, merchant.—Jan. 13, W. Fox, Exchange-buildings, stock-broker.—Jan. 22, E. Forster and R. Wylam, Newcastle-upon-tyne, merchants.—Jan. 13, T. Young, Paddington-street, St. Mary-le-bone, grocer.—Jan. 13, P. Young, Junr. and R. Anderson, Wapping, sail-makers.—Feb. 20, H. Mould, Winchester, cabinet-maker.—Jan. 16, J. Wentham, Heckley, Sussex, tailor.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Jan. 13.

J. Purcell, Lambeth, victualler.—R. J. Appleton, Scalcoates, Yorkshire, plumber.—A. Wilkinson, Liverpool, wine-merchant.—C. W. Daniel, Bath, jeweller. E. F. Wragge, Gloucester, dealer.

This Gazette notifies that the Lords of the Treasury have extended the provisions of the Warehousing Act in Ground Madder, legally imported into London. Rewards are offered of 100l. for discovering the person who, on the 17th inst. maliciously set fire to a barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Goldsmith, of Maidenhead, Berks. and of 200l. for discovering the writer of two abusive and threatening letters, sent to F. G. Pellpotts, Esq. Mayor of Monmouth.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Monmouth.—C. H. Powell, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant; J. Partridge, Esq. to be ditto.—Royal Monmouth Militia.—T. Walbeoff, Gent. to be Ensign.

BANKRUPTS.

H. Fell, Wallbrook, merchant, to surrender Jan. 2, 6, and Feb. 6, at 12 at Guildhall.—Sals, Messrs. Clarke, Clarke, and Cullington, Little St. Thomas Apostle, London.—W. H. Harrison, Farnside, Nottinghamshire, victualler, Jan. 4, 5, and Feb. 6, at 11, at the Ram Inn, Nottingham. Solicitor, Mr. W. F. Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn, London; and Mr. Rigley, Nottingham.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 14, J. Peaceock, Ball-alley, Lombard-street, merchant, at 10, Guildhall.—Jan. 16, T. Clark and C. Grey, Keswick, Cumberland, nurserymen, at 12, at Guildhall.—Jan. 16, E. Cane, Battle, Sussex, saddler, at 10, at Guildhall.—Jan. 16, J. and J. Silver, Sizelane, merchants, at 10, at Guildhall.—Jan. 18, W. Blackburn, Blackburn, Lancashire, shopkeeper, at 11, at the New Inn, Blackburn. Feb. 3, W. Johnson, Birmingham, tarpaulin-maker, at 11, at the Royal Court, Ironmonger, at 11 at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.

R. Lincoln, St. James's-street, Westminister, hatter.—T. Budden, Rochester, grocer.—J. Batters, Southampton, grocer.—J. Bird, jun. Kingston-upon-hull, confectioner.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

E. Donald and E. Stenson, Oxford-street, dress-makers.—C. Cheate and P. Hughes, New Kent Road, glaziers.—E. Soare, and J. Cherry, Coventry, painters.—R. N. and J. C. Swaine, Leeds, woolstaplers.—R. Appleton and Co. Manchester.

Repeal of the Countervailing Duty on Books between Great Britain and Ireland.

Treasury Chambers, 27th Oct. 1820. GENTLEMEN.—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the subject of the expediency of repealing the Countervailing Duty on Books imported into Great Britain from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great Britain, while a corresponding drawback is paid in the country from which they are exported. I have received their Lordships' commands to direct you not to charge the countervailing duty, or to allow drawback on Books, Maps, and Prints, belonging to, and removed for, the private use of persons changing their residences, at

passing and re-passing from one country to the other certificates being in every case produced that no drawback has been allowed on their shipment.

(Signed) S. R. LUSHINGTON.

To Commissioners of Customs. Orders were sent to Outports in Conformity, Nov. 2.

Reduction of the Duty on Casier Seed.

Treasury Chambers, 28th Oct. 1820.

GENTLEMEN—I am commanded by the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury to authorize you to deliver any Casier-seed now remaining in warehouses under the King's locks, or that may be hereafter imported, until the pleasure of Parliament shall be known, on payment of a duty of 4d per pound; the parties giving bond, however, for the payment of the full duty of 1s. per pound, in case Parliament should not sanction the reduction proposed.

(Signed) S. R. LUSHINGTON.

To Commissioners of Customs.

Copy of a Customs' Letter to the Collectors and Comptrollers of Outports, relating to the Warehousing of Foreign Cheese.

Custom House, London, 4th November, 1820.

I have it in command to acquaint you, that it appears from a letter from Mr. Lushington, dated the 28th ult. that it is their Lordships' pleasure, that the regulations under which foreign Cheese is to be allowed to be warehoused, are to be in all respects similar to those of the general Warehousing Act, except that in case such Cheese being taken out of the Warehouse to any of the British Colonies, it is to be liable to the payment of the home-consumption duty; and the Commissioners direct you to govern yourselves accordingly.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Dec. 23.

Kean v. Crofts.

This was an action to recover 100l. money lent by the plaintiff to defendant's wife, previous to her marriage. The facts were as follow—

Mrs. Medhurst (such was the name of the Lady previous to her intermarrying with Mr. Crofts) had fallen into some pecuniary difficulties, and seeing no probability of a speedy end to them, she determined to set herself free from anxiety, by taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The plaintiff, desirous of assisting her, advanced her 100l. to re-purchase her furniture, which, by the provisions of this Act, were to be disposed of for the benefit of her creditors. Mrs. Medhurst giving her warrant of Attorney as security, matters were soon arranged; but Mrs. Medhurst as soon as she was relieved from the importunities of her creditors, submitted herself to those of Mr. Croft, and took upon herself the bonds of matrimony. The plaintiff soon after applied for payment of his 100l. but Mr. Crofts demurred to pay, and the plaintiff was under the necessity of administering to him the present unpalatable dose of law. It appeared that the defendant knew of the 100l. having been lent, and of the warrant of attorney having been given. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100l. costs 40s.

Milner and Morris v. Williams.

The plaintiffs were glass-cutters, the defendant a gentleman of fortune. The action was brought to recover 35l. the price of a lustre, made as it was contended, to the order of the defendant. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff was, that the defendant went to the shop of the plaintiffs, and desired to look at a lustre. Some were shewn, but he did not approve of any of them. The plaintiffs offered to put up one for the defendants to see; this was accordingly done, and notice was given to defendant, who came and looked at it, accompanied by his son. The son objected to it, as being too long, and desired to have one made shorter; this was done, and notice was given of it to the defendant that this new one was put up. Mr. Williams then came and looked at it, and said, "Well, I like this very well; and Mrs. Williams shall come and look at it." Mrs. Williams did not come, but the sons did; and one of them expressed a desire to have a few more drops put to it. This was accordingly done, and the lustre was sent home; but the defendant returned it, with a note written on the back of the bill, saying, "the article you sent is not what I intended or agreed for." The plaintiffs now brought their action; and the defence set up was, that no order whatever was given; and that the lustre in question, as well as the two former, were only put up for defendant to look at. The defendant offered 30l. for it, on account, as he said, of the trouble he had given the plaintiffs, but he would give no more. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs—Damages 36l. costs 40s.

The Court, at its rising, adjourned to Wednesday the 10th of January. His Lordship intimated, that on the Wednesday and Thursday he would take the remaining common juries, and on Friday would commence with the special juries.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Wednesday, at three o'clock, an inquisition was held at the Horus public-house, opposite St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, before J. Unwin, and Thomas Stirling, Esqrs. on the body of Charles Taylor, the young man who was found dead under such extraordinary circumstances, in Rhodes fields, Hoxton.

It appeared that deceased was found by J. Bird, on the Friday night preceding, between eight and nine o'clock, lying against the pathway railing; his head

was on the ground, and there was a great quantity of blood near him. They examined the body and found a deep wound on the breast, from which blood was flowing, and his waistcoat and shirt were cut as if with a sharp instrument.

Joseph Richardson deposed to the same effect. Mr. Crockwell, a beadle of St. Leonard's, stated, that he had seen the deceased's brother, and the young woman whom he called his wife. The latter told him that the deceased was by trade a bricklayer, but had been several months out of work, during which time they had lived on property which she possessed. He had since discovered that she was his own niece.

An anonymous letter was read by the Coroner, from a gentleman whom Taylor had attempted to rob. It stated, that deceased attacked him with a bludgeon, and threatened to blow his brains out if he did not deliver his money; that the writer, fearful of his own life, shot the deceased, after vainly attempting to get from him.

Mr. Unwin stated, that this letter could not be received in evidence.

The Jury, after a consultation of a quarter of an hour, returned the following verdict:—"The deceased came to his death by a wound from a pistol ball, inflicted on him in Rhodes's fields, near Hoxton, under circumstances of which this Jury have no means of judging."

On Thursday a Coroner's Inquest was held at the Rose and Crown public-house, in Bunhill-row, before T. W. Unwin, Esq. over the body of Martha Singleton, the unfortunate companion of Charles Taylor, who was shot in Rhodes's field, near Hoxton.

In the neck were three stabs, apparently made by some sharp instrument, as a pair of scissors; on the left arm was another wound of the same nature. On the right arm were several large cuts, apparently from a knife. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and was a fine young woman.

The first witness called was a young man named William Walpole, who stated that on Monday morning, at about twenty minutes after ten o'clock, he was called upon by the landlord to assist him in getting into the room occupied by the deceased, as the door was fastened inside. When he got in he saw some blood at the bottom of the bed; he let in the landlord and some other persons. The deceased was in bed and spoke to the witness, to whom she said that she was dying. He saw a wound in her neck. She survived about twenty minutes after he saw her.

J. Percy, the landlord of the house, deposed that the deceased had lodged in his house about twelve weeks and had been introduced as a married woman. He saw the body of the deceased Charles Taylor at Shoreditch Church, and immediately recognized him. The witness told the deceased on Sunday night that he thought the man who was killed at Hoxton was her husband. She had appeared extremely uneasy from the time of his absence, but on hearing the intelligence she looked distracted. She expressed a wish to go and see the body that night, but he told her that it was too late, and appointed to go with her the next morning. The next morning he went up to her room to ask her if she was ready to go; he knocked at the door, but received no answer, and found that the door was fast. He then went into his own room, and knocked at the partition, which divided the two rooms, just over the head of the bed. Receiving no answer, the partition was forced aside, and he got into the room, he at first perceived nothing particular, and requested her to get up, when she made no answer. The first witness, Walpole, told him that the deceased had bled herself, when the witness immediately ran to Mr. Smith, the parish Doctor, who did not come. He then sent for a coach to take the deceased to the hospital, but before the coach arrived the deceased was dead. A knife and a pair of scissors covered with blood, were found in the bed.

L. Crockwell stated that on Sunday morning the deceased was extremely agitated, on learning Taylor's fate; and throughout his conversation with her, she appeared in the most pitiable anguish.

The Jury returned a verdict, Killed herself under a temporary fit of insanity.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The King arrived at Brighton on Saturday se'night, where he was received with the most warm testimonials of loyalty and affection.

An account has appeared in some of the papers of a forged Bank note having already been seen, which resembles those about to be circulated. The supposed forgery turns out to have been a note struck off a plate which was proposed to the Directors of the Bank, under one of the rejected plans for producing new notes.

The Sheriff of Northumberland has refused to call a county meeting to take into consideration the recent proceedings in Parliament against the Queen, and to present an Address to His Majesty, similar to that which was recently adopted in the County of Durham.

Dr. Everard is to succeed Dr. Gray, as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel.

His Majesty has given a donation of 50l. towards the erection of a school for the education of the poor of Featherstone, and the extra parochial district of Pontefract park, in Yorkshire.

A Meeting was held in Dublin, on the 19th inst. and Resolutions passed, condemning the treatment which Mr. Wallace had received from Mr. McNamara, and offering a reward of 200 guineas for the apprehension of the latter.

A Correspondent in *The Times*, who wishes to throw discredit upon a loyal address from the City of Worcester, proceeds thus in his object:

"I will now explain in what way, and by whom, this Address has been signed; by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and whole Corporate Body, their officers, and dependents, and by a very liberal distribution of cakes and wine; by the almshouse men, who are under the guardianship of the Aldermen; by our representative, Lord Deerhurst (son of the Recorder), who, it is well known, is inimical to the Queen; by the Dean, Prebendaries, and their domestics; by the minor Canons, and nearly all the Clergy of the city and neighbourhood; by country Magistrates and Gentlemen, many of whom reside a great distance from Worcester; and by the partners of the Old Bank (the head of which firm is Sir A. Lechmere, Bart. Receiver General of the county), their clerks and servants."

Of what better materials, we ask, can any address be composed than those above described? There are the Civil Authorities of the City—the Corporate Body—one of the representatives in Parliament—the Dean and Prebendaries, nearly all the Clergy of the City and neighbourhood—the County Magistrates, and Gentlemen, and the partners of a most respectable Banking-house. We should like to know, if such men as these do not represent the wealth, the respectability and the character of a place, where we are to look for them. We suppose among those who ordinarily sign Radical Addresses—petty shop-keepers—insolvents—lodgers, and rabble.

A method of diminishing the resistance to wheel-carriages, arising from the inequalities of the surface of the streets, has been practised in some of the towns of Italy, and is about to be tried in one of the streets of Edinburgh. The plan consists in laying parallel to each other, and at the distance of the usual breadth of the width of our kirb-stones, in the carriage-road, somewhat like the fashion of a groove, but not lower than the surface of the other stones. This experiment has, within the last two days, been put to trial, on a small case, in the narrow part of Wych-street, near the Strand. From the narrowness of that street, however, one great annoyance seems likely to result from its adoption in that place. There being no other kennel in that part of the street, the grooves must become the channels of the slop and dirty water; and, being close to the foot-pavement, which has recently been increased in breadth, they cannot fail to expose passengers in that unfrequented thoroughfare to be splashed even more than heretofore.

The notorious James Moffat, alias M'Coull (the friend and companion of the no less notorious Huffey White), died in the New Prison, Edinburgh, on the evening of the 20th instant. Our readers will recollect that he lay in that prison under sentence of death, having been found guilty at the Jury Court, in June last, of robbing the Paisley Bank.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials, from Dec. 12, 1820.—

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 99; buried, 1,089.—Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5,342; buried, 4976.—Christened in the 23 out-parishes, in Middlesex and Surrey, 12,419; buried, 4,076.—Christened in the ten parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4,386; buried, 4,505.—Christened, males 11,993, females, 11,163; in all, 23,156. Buried, males 9,794, females 9,554; in all, 19,348.

Whereof have died, Under two years of age, 4,758; Between two and five, 1,973; Five and ten, 887; Ten and twenty, 667; Twenty and thirty, 1,484; Thirty and forty, 2,006; Forty and fifty, 2,069; Fifty and sixty, 1,871. Sixty and seventy, 1,632; Seventy and eighty, 1,208; Eighty and ninety, 662; Ninety and a hundred, 119; A hundred, 2; A hundred and one, 2; A hundred and two, 1; A hundred and three, 1.

Increased in the burials this year 120. There have been executed in London and the county of Surrey, 38; of which number, 10 only are reported to be buried within the Bills of mortality.

The following is a list of square miles of the United States:—

Table with 3 columns: State, Sq. miles, and Sq. mile\*. Includes Vermont (10,237), New Hampshire (9,491), Maine (40,000), Massachusetts (6,250), Rhode Island (1,580), Connecticut (4,674), New York (45,000), New Jersey (8,320), Pennsylvania (46,900), Delaware (re 2,180), Virginia (79,000), North Carolina (43,000), South Carolina (24,000), Georgia (68,000), Kentucky (50,000), Tennessee (length 400 miles, breadth 400), Ohio (39,128).

The states of Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, the number of square miles of each not ascertained. There are twenty-two states in the Union, each of which has a Legislature, which makes all the laws necessary for the government of each state distinct from that of the United States.—Boston paper.

Common Council.—Yesterday se'night the election for Common Councilmen closed. We rejoice to find that Mr. Pearson, the patriot attorney, has been chosen. Mr. Samuel Tipper, the apostate bookseller, of Leadenhall-street, once the devoted tool of Government, and its meanest retainers, and of late a patriot, has also been defeated. When Radicals are too bad for the Common Council, they must be pretty far gone indeed.

We are glad to see that Mr. Jacks and Sir Thomas Bly have quitted this assembly. We could wish sincerely that the respectable part of the citizens would rouse themselves from their apathy, and consent to take a part in the incorporation business; but as it is looked upon with contempt by the bettermost classes, the sooner all appearance of propriety or decency is withdrawn from it the better.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.  
 3 per Cent. Reduced 70.—4 per Cent. 87 1/2.—Long Ann.  
 18 1-16.—India Bonds 26s. 27s. pr.—Exchequer Bills par,  
 1s. pr.—Ditto Small, 2s. pr.—Cons. for Op. 7 1/2.

WE had the happiness of stating last week, that the unparalleled patronage which our Paper has received, proves that the real and unimpaired sense of the Country approves of our principles.

A more glorious and important proof than any that could relate to such humble concerns as ours, has, during the last few days, shewn that the sentiments of loyalty to the King, and of approbation to the measures of his Government, pervades the most distant parts of the Country.—The HERO OF WATERLOO—the greatest name of modern history, equal to Marlborough in courage and prudence, above him in private character and in public success—after having been hissed in London by the same mob that applauded the Queen, has been received, in his late tour into Cheshire, with the unanimous and enthusiastic acclamations of the people, due undoubtedly to his high virtues and glorious deeds, but stimulated and inflamed by a recollection of the indignity which had been offered to him, and by the desire to overwhelm in the applause of a grateful country, the croakings of the toad-like satellites of General Wilson and Peter Moore.

In our last number we promised our readers a continued account of the Queen's *hoaxes*, and we accordingly begin our task.

We have before observed that the Queen began hoaxing very early in life, and we cited Lord Holland as being likely to corroborate some sentiments which we have to make; for the present, however, previously to displaying the Bayswater hoax (to vouch for which we shall call up her own friends) we shall merely relate one little anecdote.

Her Royal Highness having while very young incurred the displeasure of her father, was confined to a particular suite of apartments, under the care of an old domestic. After this restraint had lasted for some months, she was summoned before her relenting parent, and appeared in his presence apparently far advanced in pregnancy; the Duke, astonished and terrified, enquired who was the author of his shame; and the facetious Princess asserted that the servant who attended her, was the father of her child.

The poor old man, half dead with fear, denied, as it might be supposed, the accusation; and after a great deal of torturing suspense, in which she dutifully kept her father, she disencumbered herself of the additional clothing which had given her the desired appearance, and confessed it was a *Hoax*: conveying, however, the moral lesson to her sire, not to try the experiment of confining her again.

We have heard another version of this story; but we give this, because we believe it comes from the Queen herself.

In the case of Sir William Austin the same spirit of deception and *Hoax* was carried on.

The discovery of this disposition to fun, must be highly gratifying to the friends and connexions of Lady Douglas, who was hoaxed, not only in the belief that William Austin was her son, but also into the certainty that she had seen the Princess in a state similar to that in which she appeared in earlier life before her father.

We shall by-and-by publish parts of the evidence which was adduced on the "Delicate investigation," from which our readers will be enabled to see with what assiduity and success this system of hoaxing was continued, and which will afford some little excuse for the English witnesses in that investigation—for the Italian witnesses in the trial before the House of Lords—and

for the immense majority of the English nation, who have all been, in their turns, hoaxed into a solemn conviction of her Majesty's guilt.

But we leave this part of her history, and come to later dates. Let us look at the drollery displayed by the Queen when she desired Lady Charlotte Lindsay to hire her a house at Bayswater professedly for a laundry, but which was never used for such an office—let us put the matter in the way of question to Colonel and Lady Charlotte Lindsay, and see how it will look then.

Lady Charlotte Lindsay. By virtue of your oath did, or did not the Princess of Wales desire you to take a house at Bayswater, professedly for a laundry; and did you not take it?

Did the Princess not desire you to take the house in your own name instead of her's?

Was the house ever used for a laundry?

Did not the Princess meet young Sapio, the singer, there continually?

Did you not conceal all this from your husband by the Princess's command, till the people applied to you for the rent, and you were then obliged to let Colonel Lindsay into the secret?

Now, Colonel and Lady Charlotte Lindsay, we seriously call upon you to rescue the Queen from the imputation of this *hoax*, if the facts be not such as we state them to be.

Since her Majesty has brought *Hoaxes* into fashion, they begin to pervade all the employments and business of life; and from the highest politics to the smallest petty larceny, every one who is detected in any error or offence, pleads the fashionable *influenza* of a *Hoax*.

The Stock Exchange has been within these few days at first alarmed, and afterwards amused with the rumour of a diplomatic *hoax*, which promises to afford some entertainment.

The French Ambassador, it seems, has written to the Congress at Troppau, that if the English opposition were to come into power, their first act would be the release of Buonaparte: and that for this he has the authority of Mr. Tierney.

The arrival of this dreadful intelligence shook Troppau to its foundation, and even the magnanimous Alexander himself appears to have been alarmed with the prospect of a second interview on the Niemen, and accordingly there were great commotions: protocols and reminiscences—in due course the direful tidings, like a Cumberland Eelco, returned to the place where they were first heard; and Mr. Tierney learned with real or affected astonishment, the designs attributed to him and his party.

"Bless my heart," says Mr. Tierney, "it was only a *Hoax*: an impertinent fellow chose to ask me silly questions, and I

"Out of my grief and my impatience  
 "To be so pestered by a poppingjay,  
 "Answered neglectingly I know not what;  
 "I would—or I would not."

The French Ambassador replies that he does not understand Shakespeare, but that if he understands common conversation, Mr. Tierney was as grave and as much in earnest as any man could be—*Natur*, quoth Tierney—*Affirmatur*, quoth the Ambassador; and it is thought that when the weather gets milder, the affair must be terminated on Wimbleton Common.

We have seen in the Times of yesterday, an account of a pamphlet said to be published by Charles Tennison, Esq. M. P. for Grimsby, in which he states, that having come into Parliament expressly to support Ministers, he so disapproves of their conduct towards the Queen, that he has wholly changed his sentiments;—a circumstance "honourable," says the Times, "to his head and his heart."—If this be the goggle-eyed lawyer whom we once knew of that name, we are surprised at reading, even in the Times, that he has either a head or a heart; and as to the pretence of his having been a ministerial man, by which he endeavours to bolster his insignificant conundrums into notice, we promise to show, in our next Number, that is neither more nor less than a Lie.

The Hampshire Loyal Address has already been signed by upwards of nine thousand persons, with the residence of each subscriber annexed to his name; and no doubt is entertained that in a very few days the signatures will amount to upwards of fifteen thousand.

Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before the Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, in and after Hilary Term, 1821.

IN TERM.			
Middlesex.	Jan.	London.	Jan.
Wednesday	24	Thursday	25
Wednesday	31	Thursday	1
Wednesday	7	Thursday	8

**AFTER TERM.**  
 Tuesday - - - Feb. 13 | Wednesday - - Feb. 14

**POLAR EXPEDITION.**—Distribution of the Parliamentary Grant of 5,000, to the ships sent on a Voyage of Discovery to the North Pole:—

Captain Parry	- - - - -	£1,000
Lieutenant Liddon, of the Griper	- - - - -	500
Lieutenant Beachy	- - - - -	}
Lieutenant Hoppner	- - - - -	
Captain Sabine	- - - - -	200
The two Masters	- - - - -	}
Superior Midshipmen	- - - - -	
Other ditto	- - - - -	each 55
do.	- - - - -	do. 30
Seaman	- - - - -	do. 20

The different arrivals of coaches yesterday morning, state, by guards and passengers, that the severity of the weather last night was more than has been felt for many seasons. The fenny counties present a complete body of ice. A great fall of snow took place on Friday between Newark and Turford; and in many parts northward. The River Thames, between Putney and Kew Bridge, is frozen six or seven feet from its banks.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The noble Lord's communication has been received—he will see by the leading Article of this day's Paper, what very great attention we have paid to his entertaining Lecture:—we are surprised at his Lordship's meanness, which is only equalled by his stupidity.

A. B.'s letter surprised us.—We are extremely obliged for his hint—our object is to do just what he appears to wish us to do.

Zig Zag we are much indebted to.—We shall not fail to deserve such patronage: it is by zeal like his that our Country is to be saved.

Mrs. Serres had better be quiet—the Gentleman she sent to the office this week, we have a high regard for, and mean no disrespect to him, who is merely a professional adviser; but as she positively declares that she is not the Mrs. Serres who acted at Covent Garden, she necessarily must be the Mrs. Serres who left her clothes to pawn for lodging with Mr. Benjamin Laver, the Sheriff's officer, the last time she was arrested and confined in his house. She had better have sat down content with the imputation of being an actress—Lady Derby, Lady Craven, and the lovely Lady Thurlow, would have been better consoers for her than the drabs of a springing house.—Will she worry us any more?

"Ne sutor ultra Crepidum" has been received.

We beg to make our acknowledgments to our Correspondents at Dover, Coventry, Newcastle upon Tyne, Carlisle, Bath, Edinburgh, Dublin and Falmouth. It is most gratifying to find the same spirit pervading all parts of the Empire.

We have received a letter from Thomas Skinner, of 109 Tottenham Court Road, begging us to return his public thanks to Mr. Sheriff Parkins, for some kindness done to him in Newgate. We know Mr. Sheriff Parkins so well that it gives us real pleasure to record any thing good of him, as a set-off against his general conduct through life.

The letter from Mr. Lechmere Charlton's friend contains reasons for delaying that Gentleman's exposure for another week, but not for abandoning it altogether.

The sensible letter of a "Wellwisher" shall be attended to. We have not been able to make the arrangements this week, but we trust very shortly to do so.

Our fair friend's proposition of the present to the Queen we think a good one: but we doubt, if we complied with her wish, and opened the subscription, whether she would put her real name, even to such a cadeau as the one she suggests.—Whatever her command may be to us, she need not repeat the order on her seal to enforce immediate compliance.

In answer to the "Nil Admirari" we can only say, that we fear the communication he enclosed has lost its novelty, but we are thankful for his letter.

Peter Plainway's observations on the Radicals who have been educated in Christ's Hospital (a Royal Charity) are received.

Our Friend whose letter was put into the post in Park Street, will see how much we are obliged to him.

JOHN BULL OFFICE,  
 Dec. 30th, 1820.

THE demand for this Paper increases so rapidly, that the Proprietors are compelled to state, that notwithstanding all their exertions, the First Two Numbers, (of which six editions have been actually published) are now entirely out of print; but they beg to assure the Subscribers, who have ordered this Day's Paper with the preceding ones, that they shall positively be furnished with the Two First Numbers to complete their sets in the course of the first quarter of their Subscription.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE QUEEN.

So much has been said about a *Conspiracy* against the Queen, that many worthy people fully believe in its existence, and are persuaded that by this cause alone is to be attributed every stain upon her Majesty's character.

*Perjured witnesses* alone, it is supposed, could have invented the story of BANOX BERGAMI's having been formerly a serjeant in the French army, or asserted that he was hired as a mere job-carrier to travel from Milan to Naples; that whilst he was in his courier's livery, her Majesty fed him from the carriage—went with him and her chambermaid to a masquerade—and set him down to dinner by her own side; that whilst he was still acting as a livery servant in the household, his sister was introduced (concealing the fact that she was his sister) as a Countess, and as the *only dame d'honneur* of her Majesty; that all the Bergami family, with the single exception of Bergami's wife, were in a few months brought to occupy various stations in the household, some sitting beside their Royal Mistress, while some were helping in the stables; that the Queen and Bergami used to row about alone in a canoe, and to walk about arm in arm, particularly on the deck of the polacre on Bergami's patron Saint's day; that the Queen gave him a house and estate; that she acted buffoon parts with him and his brother on a stage before 200 spectators; that peculiar arrangements were made for a communication between her bed-room and his, wherever she went, for at least 400 nights; that the room at Villa d'Este was altered so as to effect such a communication the more conveniently; that the Queen was seen to go from Bergami's bed-room to her own by night at Catania; that Bergami was left alone with her in the bed-room at Scharnitz; that she was seen on the bed with him at Calruhe; that they were closed in together in the day-time under the tent on board the polacre; and lastly, that they actually slept under the same closed tent for 35 nights together!

This tale, enough to destroy the character of 20 other women, all the Queen's friends before the investigation, and most of them still, were and are satisfied could only be the "filthy invention" of *perjured witnesses*.

But how stands the fact? Let us take the story to pieces, article by article; and see whether every jot of it is not irresistibly confirmed, either by the positive oaths of the Queen's own witnesses produced at the Bar, or by her withholding the witnesses in her power who could have contradicted it if false.

1. The first thing that is known of Bergami is that he was in the French army, and the highest rank that he ever attained in it, after having served at least eight years, was that of Serjeant.—*Proved by the Queen's own witness—Teuille.*

2. Bergami was hired only to go on the job to Naples, as a courier, wearing a livery, and waiting at table; and the highest favour that was requested by the person who recommended him was, that if he behaved well during the job, he might be continued in the service, and ultimately promoted to be a servant out of livery.—*Proved by the Queen's own witnesses, Stuard and Keppel Craven.*

3. After he had been a few months in his place, and while riding in his courier's dress, he came up to the Queen's carriage and called out a *voive Madame!* And the Queen, instead of reprimanding or discharging him on the spot for his insolence, handed out a bottle to him herself from the carriage.—*Proved by the Queen's own witness, Lady Charlotte Lindsay.*

4. Some weeks previously to this, Her Majesty went out at night in a common hackney-coach with this Courier and her Chambermaid, all three disguised as common masks, to a public masquerade at Naples.—*Proved by Louis Dumont, confirmed by the Queen's witness, Dr. Holland, and if false, might have been contradicted by the whole Household.*

5. While Her Majesty was on a tour to Mount St. Gothard, attended by her two couriers, Bergami and Hieronimus, she invited the former to sit down at table with her in his livery, though the other dined with the servants.—This first occurred at Bellinzona, and afterwards at Lugano and the Devil's Bridge, and on her return from the tour she took Bergami to dine with her regularly—but not in livery.—*Proved by the Queen's own witness, Hownam; might have been disproved, if false, by Hieronimus, who is at Brandenburg House.*

6. A woman, calling herself the Countess of Oldi (who the Count of Oldi is nobody knows), was introduced into the Queen's Household as the *only dame d'honneur*; she was the sister of Bergami, but not avowed to be so until several weeks after her introduction, her brother all that time wearing a livery.—*Proved by Louis Dumont; confirmed by the Queen's witness, Hownam; might have been contradicted, if false, by the whole Household.*

7. All Bergami's relations, nine or ten in number, with the single exception of his wife, were brought into the Household, some with and some without employment, some sitting at the Queen's table, and some at the same time helping in the stables.—*Proved by Dumont and Majocchi; confirmed by Hownam, and might have been contradicted, if false, by the whole Household.*

8. The Queen used to be rowed about the lake of Como alone, in a small Canoe, by Bergami.—*Proved by Dumont and Majocchi; confirmed by Lord Guilford.*

9. While the sailors on board the polacre were making a drunken festival on St. Bartholomew's day, in honour of Bergami, the Queen and he were walking about the deck arm in arm.—*Proved by Gargiulo and Paturzo; confirmed by Hownam.*

10. The gift of the Barona, afterwards called Villa Bergami, is proved by Hownam and Vassali.

11. The farcical exhibition of the Queen in the character of Columbine, or of an Automaton, in company with her servants, Louis Bergami as Harlequin, and Bartolomeo Bergami as some other grotesque character, and this on a stage before 200 persons, is proved by Dumont, and confirmed by Hownam.

12. The arrangement of the bed-rooms, at home or abroad, so as to produce an approximation between those of the Queen and Bergami, and this continued for a space of more than 400 nights, is proved by Dumont, Sacchi, and Majocchi; might have been contradicted, if false, by the whole household; but is not attempted to be disproved.

13. The alteration in the rooms at the Ville d'Este, for this purpose, or at least with this effect, is proved by Dumont and Cassina; and, if false, might have been contradicted by the whole Household.

14. The Queen was seen to go, by night, from Bergami's bed-room to her own at Catania.—*Proved by Louise Dumont; might have been contradicted, if false, by Mariette Dumont, Oldi, and Bergami himself.*

15. Bergami was left in the Queen's bed-room at Scharnitz.—*Proved by Dumont confirmed by Vassali.*

16. The Queen was seen sitting on Bergami's bed, and his arm round her neck.—*Proved by Barbara Kress. An alibi attempted as to the Queen, by Vassali, but failed. Suggested that it might have been the Countess Oldi. If so, might have been proved by producing the Countess Oldi, and confronting her with Kress; but this was not attempted.*

17. A tent was raised on the deck of the polacre, which on various occasions was closed during the day, once by direction of Schiavini, and the Queen and Bergami were shut in alone, and so remained for some time.—*Proved by Gargiulo, Paturzo, Dumont, Majocchi, and Birollo; might have been contradicted, if false, by Schiavini, and all the people on board, eight of whom were at Brandenburg House.*

18. The Queen and Bergami slept 35 nights successively shut up alone in the enclosed and darkened tent.—*Proved by Gargiulo, Paturzo, Dumont, Majocchi, and Birollo; attempted to be disproved by Flinn, but he failed; confessed by Hownam on cross-examination. Might have been disproved, if false, by Schiavini, Hieronimus, Austin, Camera, Carlino, Mariette, Dumont, and Oldi, all of whom were at Brandenburg House.*

ANALYSIS OF THE QUEEN'S FEMALE VISITORS.

(No. 3.)

We copy from the Courier a list of the Queen's female visitors, with some prefatory remarks made by the Editor of that Paper.

"Female character is so essentially the ground-work of all private happiness, and all social order, that we intend to devote particular care and attention to this article.

"If the Ladies of England recognise, by their society, the purity of the Queen, our list will do her and them justice.—If the Ladies of England shrink back from the Queen's society, and that only a few of looser morals, or with personal interests, are found to visit her—then, again, our list will do justice to her and to them.

"On so very delicate and painful a subject, we trust we shall pursue the justest course, by inserting no name on the Queen's list which has not appeared in the *Times* or the *Morning Chronicle*, and shall give the greatest care to this list, as well to insert in it all qualified candidates, as to hasten to remove from it, as we have already done in more than one instance, Ladies who have complained, with a just indignation, of the insult and injury offered to their names.

"We shall repeat the list from day to day, and carefully note the new comers, in order that the whole truth of the case may be kept constantly before the public eye.

"The Queen of England is one of the last women whom an honourable man would wish to see associate with his wife, or set an example to his daughters."—Lord Ellenborough's Speech in the House of Lords.

"The conduct of the Queen has been of the most shameful and disgraceful nature."—Lord Cathorpe's Speech in the House of Lords."

Mrs. Wood	Lady S. Butler
Miss Wood	Duchess of Somerset
Mrs. Beaumont	Countess of Jersey
Miss Beaumont	Lady Hood
Miss M. Beaumont	Mrs. J. G. Bennett
Mrs. Brougham	Lady Wm. Russell
Mrs. Wilde	Lady Lindorse
Mrs. Denman	Mrs. Hume
Mrs. Maddocks	Lady Rush
Hon. Mrs. Damer	Duchess of Leinster
Countess of Tankerville	Lady Mary Bennett
Mrs. (Archdeac.) Bathurst	Mrs. Taylor

In our two last Numbers we analyzed the following

Ladies—	
Mrs. and Miss Wood	Lady Tankerville
Mrs. and two Misses Beaumont	Hon. Mrs. H. G. Bennett
Lady Hood	Lady M. Bennett
Mrs. Wilde	Lady Jersey
Mrs. Denman	Mrs. Hume
Duchess of Somerset	Lady Ousulton
Hon. Mrs. Damer	Duchess of Bedford
Mrs. Brougham	Duchess of Leinster.

We now proceed to—

Lady Lindorse.

That there is no such person our readers know as well as the Queen, who permits this name to figure in her list. There is a masculine personage called *Jack of Bray*, who, in her correspondence with the member for Wallingford, was once taken for a gentleman, and who, we believe, has taken a fancy to assume the title. All we take upon ourselves to say is, that she is *no Lady*.

Mrs. Archdeacon Bathurst, Lady Rush, Mrs. W. Maddocks, and Mrs. Taylor, defy our research. We can find nobody who knows them; we cannot suppose Lady Rush to be the old Lady who kept a day school in Beaufort-buildings, because the *ci-devant* instructress of females would hardly have flourished in the sullied pages of Brandenburg House; but for the others, we conclude, like poor harmless Mrs. Hume, or the Duchess of Leinster, they have been the victims of domestic tyranny, which reigns no where so absolutely as in the houses of the advocates for freedom.

For Lady Sarah Butler we feel a respect, claimed from us by no other visitor of the Queen excepting two, the young Duchess we have just mentioned, who, as the daughter of the Earl of Harrington and the sister of Petersham, (whom every body loves for his good nature) draws largely upon our compassion, and the Countess of Jersey, who demands indulgence for her thousand pleasant qualities, and the particular influence under which she acted.

That Lady Sarah Butler never did visit the Queen we do not venture to affirm, because we have no positive assurance that she did not; but when it is known that her Ladyship is, and has been for some time labouring under a most painful illness, we think most of our readers will agree in believing that she never did.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Dublin Patriot*, received on Friday.

"We can state upon very high authority, that the visits of the Duchess of Leinster to her Majesty have been discontinued. Whether we have in any degree contributed to open the eyes of her Grace's illustrious husband to, we shall merely say, the *impropriety* of such visits, the public are left to judge. The fact we now state, however, may be depended on. None of Lord Harrington's unmarried daughters were visitors to her Majesty; nor, indeed, were any of the male branches of his Lordship's family suffered to act so foolishly!"

The *Dublin Patriot* is a very good Paper, but rather vain withal: we could tell them that JOHN BULL has opened the *Dulce of Leinster's eyes*; as we trust in God it will those of all others, who, in a moment of intemperate PARTY feeling, have sacrificed the respectability of their wives, by so shameful a degradation as forcing them to visit Brandenburg House.

(To be continued regularly.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

STUPID MISTAKE.

Sir Robert Wilson, K. M. T.

What's that? says a Southwark wight;

La! Says his neighbour—don't you see?

That means an M. T. Knight.

QUIZ.

[The above epigram, or whatever it is, we have inserted, to encourage a new correspondent; but we must accompany our concession by a hint, that it is somewhat below the standard of poetry admissible into this paper. Our chief motive for allowing it to appear was, that it gave us an opportunity of remarking, that the Mr. Wilson to whom it refers (who is moreover a Major-General in our service,) is *no Knight at all*, which we will undertake, in his own or two, to prove, to every body's satisfaction, but a number of]

J. B.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO EARL GREY.

MY LORD.—I have no hesitation in affirming that a more barbed display of political profligacy, a more daring outrage upon the feelings of the country, or a more insolent experiment upon its credulity, was never yet hazarded than in the speeches of Mr. Lambton and your Lordship, at the late Durham meeting.

Your Lordship may be started at this style of address; but you must now prepare yourself for a stronger mode of remonstrance than that which you have hitherto been accustomed to. You have sanctioned the example of subjecting the highest powers to the rude animadversion of the lowest, and can have no pretence for an exception in your favour, and certainly no claim for forbearance on the parts of those who consider your policy equally doubtful on the score of integrity and of decency.

Your Lordship has no privilege to plead when you take your station on the same platform with the Hunts and Hobhouses. As a hustings orator, your pretensions are below those of even such men; and it would be difficult to prove, upon any common principle of justice, why the one should be exposed to so large a share of public obloquy, and the other be immured in Ilchester Gaol, whilst your Lordship feels yourself at liberty with impunity to pursue the same line, and are guilty of the same excesses for which they stand severally condemned.

Your Lordship is not entitled to the allowance which candour may extort from us, in favour even of these public disturbers; for whilst they honestly avow their hostility against the present order of things, and proceed without disguise to adopt means to overturn and subvert it, your Lordship, with less sincerity, but with more bitterness of zeal, labours to exasperate the people against their governors, in order to obtain the power you profess to deny. They may hope to gain something in a general scramble. Your Lordship has every thing to lose, and is little disposed to surrender the inheritance which has collateral fallen to your lot, or to account for the cheaply-earned TITLES and ample accumulation of the Martinic campaign which you inherit in a direct line! The most vehement and desperate of the Radical faction are not, therefore, chargeable with the hypocrisy of a false pretence, and may claim some merit, at least for consistency; whilst your Lordship has not even this hollow ground for a footing. I leave the world to furnish a solution to the extraordinary phenomenon of the proudest and most imperious man in the kingdom, descending to court the lowest of the rabble, by sacrifices which have been thought to degrade even a Wood, a Peter Moore, a Wilson, or a Gerard Noel!

Your Lordship cannot suppose that any man above the very dregs of an ignorant and misled rabble, is deceived by your protestations in favour of the Queen's innocence. You are the single dupe of your own profession. Your conversations in society are as well known as your speeches in Parliament. Every man who has mixed in the world is aware of the authority yourself, my Lords Lansdowne, Erskine, Grosvenor, and Caernarvon, have afforded for establishing the moral guilt and turpitude of her, whom you uphold for political purposes, and declare, as *honorable men*, to be "pure and undefiled." Your anecdotes of her infancy, and the tradition of her follies, have afforded the better parts of the synopsis of Holland House, and Woburn Abbey. The Duke himself was able to afford the rare instance of adding to the entertainment of his guests, by the anecdotes of his own courier, and the orgies of the Barona, which left his Grace without horses to pursue his journey with the utmost expedition from the contagion of the Caroline court.

If we were to deny your Lordship the quality of Common Sense, instead of admitting (with respect for their perversion) that you are endowed with talents, equal at least to most of your own faction, and on that account were to suppose that after the most conclusive, and corroborating chain of evidence (AS MY LORD MAKING HIMSELF ADMITTED TO A FRIEND OF MY OWN,) that was ever produced in a court of justice; after it had remained untouched, and uncontradicted, by witnesses brought over to this country at an immense expense; cherished and fed by the accused herself; and wholly under the influence of her counsel, who, with all these advantages did not dare to hazard even a denial of facts stated to have occurred in their presence; after the confirmation of the most criminal acts, by the admission of the only selected three of these persons; were it possible for us to suppose, I say, with all this vast and accumulated and undisturbed proof of guilt, that the obliquity of your Lordship's mind, were such as to exclude a conviction of the Queen's guilt from it, how shall we account for your withholding the single testimony in

your power to the sincerity of your scepticism! Have you allowed your wife to visit Brandenburgh House; and if you have not, what plea can or will you urge for a neglect, which, if the Queen be innocent, is not only to be regarded as a most indecent breach of established etiquette, but a direct violation of every principle of honour and humanity, by leaving the innocent oppressed victim of a foul and atrocious conspiracy (I take your Lordship's own statement of the case,) without the means of redeeming the character she has lost, from the mere absence of respectable female society!

You withheld this, my Lord; you persevered in it; you admit and avow in private life (*I speak from authority I can produce*) her guilt; you shew it by your acts; and yet in words you proclaim the innocence of her, the justice of whose condemnation you have yourself so largely contributed to confirm; and you dare to charge upon the Ministers of your Sovereign, aye, my Lord, and upon your Sovereign himself, the crime of believing, what you cannot deny upon your honour, though you call upon the country to discredit it upon the faith of your political character. Shame, shame, my Lord Grey! can any thing be more profligate or abandoned, than to urge your countrymen to submit their wives and daughters to a degradation, to which even the necessity of a political crisis, and the very honour of your party, cannot prevail upon you to subscribe in your person or that of your family! Can any thing be more insulting to the feelings, more revolting to the principles of honourable minds, than the recommendation of an *immoral act* to others, to which you refuse yourself to become a party?

The pride of my Lord Grey has stooped to court the lowest of the rabble, that he may share its applause with the basest of mankind.

He has condescended to be the apologist of miscreants, who have held the torch to the very gates of the citadel; he has advocated the cause of adultery and moral turpitude; he has done all this, and more, to shew his implacable hatred to the Throne and to its ministers; but in his wild career he has stooped short, on the great principle of his life—*SELF*; and refuses, even to his party, and to his ambition, the sacrifice of himself and his family. The throne may perish, the institutions of the country may sink into annihilation; public affairs may still continue in the hands of men, whom he would in his hate destroy; but he cannot, he will not, submit Lady Grey or his daughters to the degradation of even leaving their names at the door of an INNOCENT QUEEN!!

FITZ HARDING.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—In the commencement of the interesting list of the Queen's female visitants, in your first number, I find, "Mrs. Beaumont, and the two Misses Beaumonts;" and you inform us, most truly, that they are the wife and daughters of John Thomas Barber, late a miniature painter, in Southampton-street, Covent-garden, who has assumed, "the Lord knows why," the name of Beaumont. You might have added, *the Lord knows how*; for the motto is, in fact, known only to the said J. T. Barber, and a very few others, by whom he probably hopes it may have been forgotten. But I will tell you *how*, and let J. T. Barber deny it if he can.

A very few years since, he applied to the Public Office, in which such processes are commenced, to offer a petition for his Majesty's Royal licence, to assume the surname of a family in the highest rank of our nobility.

It is necessary to declare clearly, in such petitions, a reasonable and legal motive. This whimsical artist could produce no motive but his disgust to the unfortunate name of Barber; and so the office declined to forward his petition.

Conceiving, probably, that the refusal might have arisen from a consideration of the well-known splendour of the exalted patrician surname which he had solicited, he returned again to the charge, with a second petition, for leave to assume that of Beaumont, one of the most ancient and honourable among the English gentry. Here, however, he was again repulsed. Was he of the blood of the Beaumonts? No. Had any one of that name bequeathed an estate to him on condition of his assuming it? No. The only motive he had to state was, that he did not like to be called "Mr. Barber." Poor Mr. Barber now went home in a passion; and, as he could obtain no other licence, effected the alteration by the simple operation of his own will and pleasure; and, as the sphere in which he then moved, was very confined, little inquiry was made about it. He now (not to mention the captivating effect of such a name at the head of his daily invitations to insure at his shop) courts the mob by denouncing vengeance against his friend Mr. Alderman Wood's drugging brewers, and

paying his devoirs to the Queen, under the imposing denomination of J. T. B. Beaumont.

I am, sir, yours, DETECTOR.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I approve very much of your spirited attack upon the Queen's visitors. Such an exposition cannot fail to do good. Perhaps you may think it worth while to ask why Mr. Brougham kept back Lord Liverpool's letter to the Queen, from the 15th of April till after her arrival in England?

I am, Sir, yours,

PROBE.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Having read in the London papers, that an Address to her Majesty, purporting to be from this town, was presented to her, on a late occasion, by the Honourable Member for Winchelsea, and conceiving that, without some explanation, more weight might be attached thereto than the case warrants, I beg leave to state, through your journal, a few facts, which I dare Mr. Brougham, or any of the addressers to contradict.

This Address then, which was meant to do the Queen so much honour, was hawked through the country far and wide; signatures were actually begged, schools were canvassed, public-houses were visited night after night, and day after day. The Address was represented, for a fortnight at least, to be lying for signatures at the office of a Radical printer in this town; and with all these efforts, extraordinary as they really were; not three merchants, not one banker, (with the exception of the father of the printer who got up the Address), not one clergyman, not one gentleman of the whole town, a town consisting of 18,000 inhabitants, could be found so forgetful of what was due to themselves, their wives, and daughters, as to sign this Address.

This is no exaggerated statement: I challenge contradiction. And am, Sir,

AN INHABITANT OF WHITEHAVEN.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a great deal of literary talent in the illustrious House of Russell just now. The young Lords put forth their heavy quartos and their light octavos with the greatest alacrity. We understand that her Grace the Duchess of Bedford has been attacked with the *cacoethes scribendi*, and has a work in the press, called "A JOURNEY TO VIENNA," dedicated to LORD CLAREMONT. The motto is from Shakespeare—"Give me my Aedon, and I'll go back again!"

It has excited great expectations in the learned world. It may be remembered, that Lord Guilford being asked on the Queen's Trial, what sort of a donkey he rode about upon; answered—*A Jackass*. In commemoration of this stupid reply, all the donkeys at Brighton are now nick-named *Guilford's*.

On Monday evening next, Lady Davy's weekly Assemblies commence; her Ladyship's intention is to receive her friends as well as the Members of the Royal Society; it is expected that her Ladyship's *conversations* will be brilliant and scientific; they are to terminate on the 1st June.

A report having got into circulation, that one of Alderman Wood's sons had been lost at Port Praya, we are requested to contradict it, the Alderman having no son abroad. We confess we never believed the story;—it is not likely that any of the Alderman's family should be drowned.

It is pleasant to see the effect which our paper has upon folly. In consequence of our remark upon Mr. Proctor's coxombry in calling himself *Berry Cornwall*, we find the *puff preliminary* about his Play, in the *Morning Post* of Wednesday, announces it as being by Mr. Proctor, "who has *hitherto* (that is, till we beat it out of him last Sunday (written under the name of Cornwall)."

It is curious to remark, that in the *confined* circle of her Majesty's personal friends, there are few who have not been actually imprisoned for crimes and misdemeanours. We have amongst others—

John Thelwall	Newgate.
Robert Wilson, Esq. Major-Gen.	Paris.
— Le Maître	Newgate
John Cam Hobhouse	Newgate.
William Cobbett	Ditto.
John Gale Jones	Ditto, &c. &c. &c.
— Waddington	House of Correction.
Not to speak of her Majesty's equally warm, though more distant partizans—	
Henry Hunt	Hechester.
Richard Carlisle	Dorchester.
Burdett	Tower, &c.
Leigh Hunt	Horsemonger-lane.
Sir Charles Wolsley	Abingdon.

To shew that *this* is not the result of any persecution on her Majesty's account, it is only necessary to remark that she was in no way connected with their several disgraceful incarcerations; but it may be equally necessary to observe, that Mrs. Thelwall, a country actress, married to the person first named on the list, (who was tried for *High Treason*), was the individual selected to present and read the first address to Her Majesty from the married ladies of London. And that Mr. Le Maître, who stood charged with inventing a machine for the purpose of murdering the late King, (for whom the Queen pretends so much affection), was the gentleman chosen to present an Address to Her Majesty, on the part of the Ward of Bishopsgate.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TIMES.

A PRESENT FROM DUBLIN TO THE QUEEN.—The following letter has been received by Mr. White, butcher, of Norfolk-Market, Dublin, acknowledging a present of a piece of prime beef, which he forwarded to her Majesty. It was carefully packed and secured in a wooden box:—

"SIR,—I am commanded by the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of a very fine piece of beef, and to thank you for the same. Her Majesty receives it as a token of that loyalty and attachment, so grateful to her feelings, from her dearly-beloved people of Ireland.

"I remain, &c. &c. &c."

"A. HAMILTON."  
"To Mr. White, No. 24, Norfolk-market, Dublin."

This is copied verbatim from the Times!!! Was there ever any thing so absurd, and at the same time so impudent! "Our dearly-beloved people of Ireland"—what could the poor woman be thinking of!

[Advertisement.]—TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.—Sir,—Amongst the many loyal and patriotic effusions of private individuals to her Majesty, I have not noticed in your widely circulated paper, of which I am a constant reader, any observations or remarks on a most extraordinarily handsome present of an ornamented twelfth-cake, from Mr. G. Button, of Fleet Street, presented to Her Majesty on Monday, the 18th inst., which was most graciously received by Her Majesty; and Mr. Button had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand.

Another Extract from the Times.—This paper must have rattled—it cannot possibly be considered that such extravagant instances of folly are to raise the Queen in the estimation of the public. What Queen, but the high-minded Queen Caroline, would have allowed her hand to be kissed for the patriotic effusion of a five shilling piece of gingerbread? And is it come to this—?

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

The Times of Friday informs us, with triumphant effrontery, that "the attentions of Prince Leopold to the Queen continue unabated." Unabated they easily may be, for since his Serene Royal Highness's visit, in October last, we have never heard of any attention paid him to the Queen: and that visit, so far from being an attention, was considered (and very justly) by the Queen as the blundering insult of a German parvenu; for on the very day on which it was paid, this Serene and dutiful Highness wrote a letter, it is said, to one of the Royal Family, who might be expected to shew it to the King, to say that he had paid the visit as a dry matter of duty to his late wife's mother, and not as any proof of his belief in the Queen's innocence.

The Queen who, to do her justice, has a spirit of her own, was naturally indignant at this "half-faced fellowship," and poor Prince Leopold got by his visit and his letter, nothing but the contempt of all parties.

If he has been, as the Times says, again admitted to the presence of the Queen and Count Vassali, it seems to authenticate a report which we have heard, that the Queen desired to treat with him for the hire of that palace (Malborough House) which the indulgent liberality of the nation has enabled him to occupy. But the Queen may spare herself the mortification of dealing with Prince Leopold for any such purpose; he dare not let her his House—he knows full well that the nation expects to see the SIXTY THOUSAND A YEAR, which he enjoys, expended in maintaining the dignity of his own station in a proper residence, and will never bear to behold the creature of their favour rivaling Mr. Robins in the trade of a house-broker.

We do not suspect Prince Leopold of any great delicacy, but we see that he is accompanied in his visits to the Queen by that Adonis, Colonel Addenbrooke, who, in addition to his great personal beauty, has the advantage of being a very prudent person, who could not fail to inform his Highness of the probable result of such a bargain.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

For the Encouragement of Indigent Merit, and the promotion of General Literature, to consist of Honorary Members, Subscribing Members, and Associates.

A society, under the above title, has been founded at the suggestion of his Majesty; and it is intended to comprise some of the most eminent literary characters in the three kingdoms. An annual subscription of two guineas will constitute a Subscribing Member. The following are the premiums for the years 1821 and 1822:—

1. The King's premium of one hundred guineas, for the best Dissertation on the Age, Writings, and Genius of Homer; and on the State of Religion, Society, Learning, and the Arts, during that period, collected from the writings of Homer.

The Society's premium of fifty guineas, for the best Poem on Dartmoor.

3. The Society's premium of twenty-five guineas, for the best Essay on the History of the Greek Language; of the present Language of Greece, especially in the Ionian Islands; and on the difference between Ancient and Modern Greek.

We shall shortly give our readers a few remarks on the subject.

The subjects for the Chancellor's Prize Compositions for the ensuing year in the University of Oxford, are—

For the Latin Verse: "Eleusis."

For the English Essay: "The Study of Modern History."

For the Latin Essay: "De Anguribus et Auspicibus Apud Antiquos."

For Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, English verse: "Pæstum."

THEATRICALS.

COVENT GARDEN. The Slave was performed here last night to a brilliant and fashionable audience. That most exquisite of drolls, Liston, is at all times irresistible, but we would seriously advise him to riot less in the luxuriance of his fun. The personal and private jokes of the actors amongst themselves, are, like half the good things in Blackwood, lost from being local or personal; and however piquante in their own circle, thrown away upon an audience for want of being understood. We have seen the whole effect of a scene destroyed by Liston's endeavours to make the other players laugh; and, to those who know his delightful face, it must be evident that those endeavours were in the end triumphantly successful. Who that ever saw the last scene of the Antiquary, remembers any thing about it, but Liston's extravagance, and poor Miss Stephens's trepidation and horror at being pinched and tickled, and being made to laugh whether she would or not.

Liston, however, is in his real element at the Haymarket, in that palace of mirth, where a man gives himself up to fun, and puts off the respectability of his intellect at the door, as he does his great coat in the winter theatre, he is monarch:—there, where the pieces in which he acts are mere vehicles for his performance, and are generally without plot, incident, or probability, the more he puts in of his own, and omits of his author, the more his audience benefit; for, if he does not introduce better dialogue than that furnished by the summer play-writers, the chances are an hundred to one against his making up worse.

We would venture to give a hint to another gentleman at this theatre, and that because we admire him much. We mean Mr. Macready: he appears to us to be falling into Kean's manner: and the symptoms of this alteration from his own style have grown so frequent of late, that if we did not think too highly of Mr. Macready's talents and good sense to suspect him, we should be almost afraid that it was intentional. Mr. Macready, however free from vanity, must know himself well enough to know his own superiority over Kean; and it is quite beneath such a man to stoop to the imitation of an inferior, to gain the applause of that portion of the audience, who have established a never-fading testimony of their own bad taste, by their riotous admiration of deformity and vulgarity.

The Covent Garden Pantomime is excellent. The strength of Grimaldi, the Garrick of clowns, seems like that of wine, to increase with age; his absurdities are admirable. There is a life and spirit about the whole arrangement of this species of entertainment here, which is calculated not only to bewitch the little masters and misses, but even to amuse the children of larger growth.

Miss Stephens appears on Tuesday. We are glad to see that this lady and the proprietors have taken our hint.

Miss Matilews, of Covent Garden Theatre, is married to the son of a Dean: what will the Bishop say?

We have had no report of the minor theatres. Select parties assume themselves with plays during the cold weather in all parts of London, and its vicinity. St. George's Fields has its theatre—the Waterloo Bridge Road has its theatre—Wapping and Pancras have their theatres—Drury-lane boasts of two, Old Drury and the Olympic—the Strand affords us the Sans Pareil and the Lyceum. Covent Garden stands where it did; and operas are performed in the Argyle Rooms.

It appears to us that there are enough of these places open now to please the enemies of monopoly, and to ruin most of the people concerned in them.

With Drury Lane we never mean to meddle—the wretched state the whole concern has been brought to under the auspices of that goose Peter Moore, excites compassion rather than anger; but the coolness with which they act tragedies, without one tolerable player, is perfectly comical. What an idea of a London audience Mr. Elliston must have, now that he is not in the habit of seeing them, to suppose that they could endure Pizzaro as acted last week. The play, identified with the Kenbles, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and all our best performers, was done last Tuesday, by Messrs. Barnard, Cooper, Wallack, and Booth.

Mr. Barnard is a very useful actor—he sings, dances, acts tragedy, comedy, farce, or pantomime; and really, without meaning a joke, is equally respectable in all: but Mr. Cooper, transformed by the classical air of Liverpool, from an underling at the Haymarket, to the hero of poor old Drury; and Mr. Wallack, who has lost, by his association with American vulgarity, all he had gained before he left England, are, in themselves, repellents strong enough to keep away the least fastidious audience in the world. And when to these

is super-added Mr. Marc Antony Liberius Cassa: Booth, who can wonder that there are seldom half a hundred persons in the theatre.

Mr. Booth, who is endowed with all Mr. Kean's faults and deformities, without one redeeming quality, is (always excepting Elliston himself), the most illustrious specimen of the ridiculous in Tragedy, now living. He is in truth what George Colman said in anger, of rather a better actor; a *Lusus Nature*, and were he sewed up in a skin to act a Hog in a pantomime, he would act a Hog with six legs better than a hog with four.—We wish the experiment had been tried in Harlequin Esquimaux, as in that case one might have been provoked into a laugh. As it is, the greatest pleasure likely to be afforded to the poor children who are taken to see it, will be found in a nap not quite so comfortable as that which they would enjoy in their own beds at home.

POLICE.

BOW STREET OFFICE.

AN INTRUSIVE REMARK.—Dr. Y., a physician of eminence, applied to the sitting Magistrate respecting the conduct of a young woman who having formerly lived as a servant in his family, was ever since continually annoying him with what he considered threats to extort money. The doctor read several of her letters, when a little, fat, red-face, man, who had been listening very attentively to his narrative, jumps up and exclaims, "Why, sir, I believe you seduced her!"

"Seduced her! Good God! Me, sir?—Pray, sir, do you know the young woman?" exclaimed the astonished Doctor, whilst every eye was turned upon the fat mysterious little stranger, who coolly replied, "I do know her?"

"And pray what was she, sir?"

"She was the daughter of a clergyman—at least you have just told us so."

It now appeared, that this queer little fellow knew nothing whatever of the affair or the parties; he said his name was *Wister James Young*; he was an independent gentleman, and a freeholder of the county of Middlesex, and as such he thought he had a right to express his opinion on any subject whatsoever.—"Not in this particular place," rejoined Sir Robert Baker, "and unless you are silent you will not be suffered to remain."

With respect to the subject of the Doctor's complaint, the Magistrates were of opinion, that the woman's conduct was beneath his notice: that in fact no criminal threat had been held out.

The practice of bands of music of various instruments serenading the inhabitants, for some time previous to Christmas Day, in the night time, as a matter of rejoicing on the approaching occasion, is very general throughout this country. In London they are, in every part, and are filled by very respectable persons: in Westminster they are appointed by the High Steward and Court of Burgesses. In the latter place it was held by appointment from that Court by a person of the name of Clay, on whose death Mr. Munro applied to the Court to succeed him, and was appointed. He employed a number of persons in different parts of Westminster to serenade the inhabitants, trusting to their liberality at Christmas for a remuneration; but he learnt that a number of other parties were going about unauthorized; and as the time was approaching for collecting Christmas-boxes, he applied on Friday to Sir R. Baker for his assistance to enable him to suppress such intrusions upon his rights, and to prevent them collecting Christmas-boxes.

Sir Robert Baker candidly confessed his ignorance that such appointment or power was vested in the Court of Burgesses; however, Mr. Munro convinced him of the correctness of his statement, by producing a warrant signed by Mr. Furley, the Deputy Town Clerk, and also a silver badge with the Westminster arms engraven on it. Sir Robt. Baker then promised to assist him.

Perry the constable apprehended three of this description of performers, in Brewer-street, and dispersed a band of 28, who were performing in Berkeley-square, on Christmas morning.—Five of the latter, with the three apprehended, appeared next day at the office, when Sir Robert Baker told the men in custody that if they collected money as the *Waits* or *Wakes* of the City and Liberty of Westminster, they would be obtaining money under false pretences: he admitted that they might collect Christmas boxes in their own individual names, but not as Westminster Waits.

IMPOSTOR.—On Friday, Mr. Humby, a respectable Surgeon and Apothecary, of Jernyn-street, St. James's-street, attended before Sir Robert Baker, the Sitting Magistrate, to lodge a complaint against a gross impostor, who had introduced himself to a number of his patients, consisting of families of the highest respectability, to whom he represented himself as the particular friend of Mr. Humby, the complainant, and that he was recommended to their notice by him. He introduced himself to the families as possessing a superior knowledge in the performance of slight of hand tricks, or a conjuror of super rank to what that class of men generally are, and at most of the houses, by his composure and pretending to be intimately acquainted and recommended, he has been allowed to perform his exhibitions, and by these means to obtain money. Sir Robt. Baker promised Mr. Humby every possible assistance to discover the impostor, and to bring him to condign punishment for impositions and mal-practices.

THAMES POLICE OFFICE.—Henry Brown, alias Wm. Holland, was charged with uttering a one pound forged bank note. The prisoner, who is well known at Blackfriars stairs as "Jack in the Water," went into the Horns public house, Cuckold's-point, and purchased a pint of rum, receiving change for the note in question, and giving his address, "Holland, Duke-street, Lambeth;" he then got into his skiff and rowed off. The landlord suspecting the note to be forged followed him, and after some difficulty secured him among the shipping in the river. He threw a small canvas bag into the river, which contained four one pound notes, and one other one pound was found in his pocket. He was committed for further examination.

BEDEALE.—An extensive fire broke out last week in the mill of Mr. Prest, of Musham; after burning for some time with unabating fury, the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, and the whole of this extensive building, which was thirty yards in length, ten in breadth, and five stories in height, soon became a mass of smoking ruins, nothing but the bare walls being left. The loss amounts to £10,000. Mr. Prest was only insured in the Norwich Union Office for £4,500. It is supposed the machinery in the mill had been overheated, which caused the fire.

BURY.—A melancholy accident occurred last week; as Mr. W. Mann, a respectable soap-boiler, and Mr. Smith, a farmer, both of Glemford, were returning from our market in a one horse chaise, they found on their approach to Glemford bridge, (owing to the rain) the waters were out and extremely deep; they ventured in and the horse soon stop; on which both gentlemen quitted the chaise with the hopes of retracing their steps, but Mr. Mann was carried off by the current and drowned. Mr. Smith, by swimming, and the assistance of a rope which was thrown to him, was dragged to land. The body of Mr. Mann was found in a few days after; there were four hundred pounds in notes in his pocket.

RIGGLEVADE.—A singular circumstance occurred here a few days since. A covey of partridges were pursued by a hawk into the yard of S. Wells, Esq. brewer, of this town. They flew against the mangle-house with so much violence, that four of them fell dead on the spot; the rest were taken by the men at work. The hawk escaped unhurt.

BATH.—As Mr. Broderip was returning from the city on Saturday evening, he was attacked by three footpads, who robbed him of his pocket-book, containing between seven and eight pounds, and some silver. The villains beat him so cruelly that his life is despaired of.

BRIGHTON.—Dec. 27. The arrival of our beloved Sovereign has diffused pleasure and satisfaction. His Majesty was met on the road, near Preston, and thence followed to the palace, by a numerous confluence of the inhabitants of this place, on horseback and in carriages and on foot: in the carriages were many elegant females with purple favours in their bosoms—the gentlemen with similar symbols of loyalty and affection attached to their dresses. The loyal fishermen, anxious to evince their attachment to their beloved Sovereign on the occasion, manned a large tilted waggon, having hoisted the national flag, upon a suitable support, at the stern of it, and placed three pieces of mounted cannon in the body of the waggon, the muzzles of which appearing through the roof had somewhat the resemblance of great guns projecting from the broadside of a ship of war. A band of music, colours, &c. gave harmony, military shew, and brilliancy, to the scene generally, while pleasure beamed in every eye, and made known the actual qualities of every heart. One soul of enthusiasm animated all present; and if ever there appeared a loyal accordance in sentiment, without any the slightest alloy of a different character, it may truly be said to have existed in this instance. The arrival of the Sovereign, at the pier, had not been expected before three o'clock in the afternoon; and as the probability was that it would be much later, flambeaux were provided to be at hand, should they be needed. Contrary to the expectation, however, His Majesty and suite appeared on the roadabout fifteen minutes after two o'clock, before the order of the procession had been arranged, and though comparatively confused to what had been intended, most ardent, animated, and enthusiastic was the scene, which ensued. The band struck up the national anthem, the colours were raised, then lowered to the ground, the huzzas were simultaneous and inspiring, while the great guns from the seaman's car mingled their loyal thunder with the joyous roar predominant. The Monarch, with dignified composure, bowed to the delighted populace, and "Long live King George the Fourth, God bless our King!" was floated in air from all points of the compass. The illuminations in the town in the evening were general.

CAMBRIDGE.—A most fatal event took place on Monday, the 25th instant, at Wimpole, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke. Lord Pollington, Mr. Cocks, and Mr. H. Lindsay, with his son, being in the woods shooting, the gun of Mr. Lindsay's son went off accidentally, by which unfortunate circumstance a young man of the name of Albin, acting as gamekeeper, lost his life, the contents of the gun having entered his head, which produced instant death. The Coroner's inquest has been held, and have returned their verdict, "Accidental Death."

CUMBERLAND.—The Earl of Lonsdale, on Thursday evening, St. Thomas's Day, ordered to be distributed to the poor of the neighbourhood of Lowther Castle, upwards of 1,400 pounds weight of prime beef, together with a great quantity of blankets and wearing apparel. The poor of Lowther are regularly supplied with soup from the Castle throughout the Winter.

DEVONSHIRE.—We are extremely sorry to state that the Devonshire Bank, which has hitherto maintained, and we believe justly, a respectable name, was under the necessity, on Wednesday last, of suspending its payments. The cause is attributed to unfounded and malicious reports and anonymous letters derogatory to the credit of that establishment, and which naturally produced an immediate run on it as extensive as unexpected. A reward is offered for the propagators of such stories, which it is hoped will be successful, and the bank resume its payments. The proprietors confidently assert that they have ample means to fulfil their engagements to the fullest extent.

HULL.—Captain Wilson, of the sloop Harmony, was unfortunately drowned off this place on Saturday night. The vessel was making the harbour mouth, on her passage to Grimsby, when the wind blowing fresh at the time, he was precipitated overboard and lost before assistance could be rendered. The Grimsby Custom-house boat, containing six men, it is feared is lost.

DORSET.—A filthy wretch in a red jacket, who frequents Merion-square, in this city, observing an elderly lady alone, implored charity in the name of all the saints of the calendar, vowing to God if she did not give him a penny, he would that day, be driven to a deed his nature shuddered at; yet he would do it before sunset. Alarmed at his situation; the pious old lady, imagining he meditated suicide, gave him the money, and implored him to think of his immortal soul, and do nothing rashly, adding—"but pray, my poor friend, what is it you would have been driven to do?" "Ah, my lady!" said the arch wretch, (tossing up the penny), "I should have been driven to work for the bit, which I won't please God, while this holds, any how!"

MANCHESTER.—On the night of Sunday week an assassination took place in Oldfield-lane, Salford. Two men, public-house together, quarrelled, and in consequence of some words used by the latter, Fletcher determined to murder Fielding. He concealed himself accordingly in a dark lane through which Fielding had to pass, and, on his approach plunged a knife into his body. He shortly afterwards expired. The murderer has been committed to take his trial.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Thursday week, as Alderman Barber was conversing with a gentleman in his shop, some villains discharged a pistol at him, charged with slugs, which struck the wall within two yards of the Alderman. A reward of two hundred guineas is offered for the apprehension of the villain who fired the pistol.

PAISLEY.—On Saturday evening there was an infernal attempt to murder one of the partners, who is manager of the Underwood Cotton Mill, in this town. This attempt was made so early as a quarter-past ten o'clock, and under circumstances peculiarly daring. Inquiry had been made for him at six or seven different places in the course of the evening, and at the time above mentioned, he was found at the house of a friend in Causey-side-street, one of nearly the most public streets in Paisley. The person who called for him was requested by his servant to step into a parlour, which the assassin declined, pleading urgent business. The gentleman had scarcely reached the threshold of the street door, when he was saluted by a discharge of loaded pistols, but most providentially without receiving any injury. Four bullets have since been found, one of which had struck the door, the other three were found in the lobby. The assassins were four in number, who instantly made off. Three men have been apprehended on suspicion, and a precognition has since been going on.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DREADFUL FIRE.—About a quarter past eight o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the warehouse belonging to Mr. John Barber, Paper Manufacturer, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane. The fire was so very rapid in its effects, that in less than a half an hour the whole of the building was burned to the ground. There were no persons in the house when the fire broke out, nor is it known how it happened. Several engines arrived in a short time and being well worked, and plentifully supplied with water, prevailed on the fire from communicating to the adjoining houses, or to the paper mill, which was a short distance across the yard. The mill with all the machinery was destroyed by fire about three years ago; we did not learn whether it was insured or not.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—Wednesday night last Mr. Stroud, residing in King Street, Seven Dials, after eating a supper, retired to his chamber; the following morning, not coming from thence at his usual time, Mr. Long, a person residing in the house, proceeded thither, when he found the deceased with his clothes on, lying on the bed quite dead. Mr. Stirling, the Coroner, on Thursday held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "died by the visitation of God," was recorded.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—An inquest was held at the sign of the Gower Arms, Gower-street, Bedford-square, before T. Stirling, esq. Coroner, on the body of John Griffiths, aged 35, late in the service of Sir Robert Warren, where he was frequently attacked by serious indisposition. The deceased resided in Gower-street, and being left by himself in his apartment, he most dreadfully wounded himself with which he inflicted a most dreadful wound on his throat. About eight o'clock on Thursday morning, he was found weltering in his blood, and the deadly instrument lying by his side. The Jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased committed the act, being at the time in a state of insanity."

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—Some weeks ago a most diabolical attack was made on Miss Ann Craigy, a young lady about seventeen, who lived with her friends on Bermondsey-wall; which has produced consequences of a very afflicting nature. A boy knocked at the door of Mr. Craigy's house, and on Miss C's opening it, the villain, immediately running off, threw a cat in her face, by whose talons it was shockingly lacerated. The fright of this unexpected violence, produced strong fits, which lasted two days and nights, and with which she was afterwards at intervals afflicted. On Christmas-day, the family, whilst at dinner, were thrown into the greatest alarm, by the unfortunate young woman being seized with madness, which she exhibited by biting her arms, snapping at whatever came near her, and making hideous noises, which increased to that degree, that it was deemed necessary to have a strait waistcoat put on her; and shocking to relate, she still continues in this deplorable state; the means usually adopted in such cases have been applied, but as yet prove ineffectual. The perpetrator of this wanton act has hitherto evaded apprehension.

Monday eve a gang attempted to set fire to the premises of Mr. Englehart, a respectable cabinet-maker, residing at Limehouse, was made for the purpose of committing robbery. The following means were resorted to for this purpose:—Some fellows knocked at the door, and enquired if a person who they named resided there; on the girl answering in the negative, they desired to see Mr. Englehart himself, and when the girl went to call him, they let loose a large cat, with a lighted torch tied to its hind quarters, and left the house. The affrighted animal immediately flew through the passage to the workshop at the back of the house; in this place a large quantity of timber, shavings, &c. are deposited, to which the torch immediately communicated, and the whole was instantly in a blaze. Proper means were immediately resorted to, and the fire was fortunately extinguished without doing any serious injury. It is, however, to be regretted, that the villains effected that, for which no doubt, their infamous plan was attended, as in the confusion a great number of persons entered the house, and a valuable watch and appendages were taken from the shelves; several silver table and other spoons from a closet, and a new great coat, with two umbrellas, were also stolen. Mr. E. has signified his intention of offering a reward for the offenders.

SHIP NEWS.

DEAL, Dec. 28.—Wind E.—Came down from the river last night an outward bound ship, name unknown, and proceeded down channel. Put back two brigs, bound to the northward, names unknown.

London Markets.

Table with columns for grain types (Essex Red Wht, Fine, Superfine, etc.) and prices per bushel or quarter.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Table with columns for flour types (Town made Flour, Ditto Seconds, etc.) and prices per sack or bushel.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, &c. per Quarter.

Table with columns for corn types (Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Pease) and prices per quarter.

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

Table with columns for hop types (Kent, Sussex, Essex, Farnham) and prices per cwt.

Average Prices of WHEAT, per quarter, for the Week ending June 3, in the following Counties.

Table with columns for counties (Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Rutland, Essex, Berks, Bucks, Suffolk, Oxford, Huntingdon) and average prices.

PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW.

Table with columns for hay and straw types (Hay, Straw, Clover) and prices per ton.

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, Dec. 29.

Table with columns for livestock types (Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb) and prices per stone.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

Table with columns for livestock types (Beef, Mutton) and prices per cwt.

COAL MARKET.—Dec. 29.

Table with columns for coal types (Newcastle, Sunderland) and prices per ton.

PRICE OF LEATHER.

Table with columns for leather types (Butts, Dressing Hides, Crop Hides, etc.) and prices per unit.

PRICES OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 112lb.

Table with columns for tallow and soap types (Town Tallow, Yellow Russia, White ditto, etc.) and prices per 112lb.

LONDON: Printed by R. T. FEATHER, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn; and published by him at No. 12, JOHN'SON'S COURT, FLEET STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.

# JOHN BULL.

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

No. 4.

SUNDAY, JAN. 7, 1821.

Price 7d.

Valuable Live and Dead Farming Stock, Utensils and Implements, at Battel Abbey, in Sussex.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. WILLOCK,

On the Premises, on Thursday, the 11th of January, and following Days, at 11 o'clock,

**THE LARGE and VERY VALUABLE FARMING STOCK**, and a variety of effects, at **BATTEL ABBEY**: and at **DOWN BARN FARM**, contiguous to the town of Battel, between Robertsbridge and Hastings, in the county of Sussex; consisting of fourteen cart horses, saddle horses, colts, and ponies; seven sheet cows, two other cows, seven heifers and yearling calves, two sheet buls, ten oxen, three hundred sheep and lambs; a boar, two sows, and seventeen score pigs; a great number of peacocks and hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, poultry, and pigeons; fifteen brace of most beautiful gold and silver pheasants; a hundred and thirty tons of fine well-got meadow hay, fifteen tons of clover hay, several stacks of wheat, barley, and oats, twenty quarters of thrashed wheat, barley, and beans; three waggons, seven carts, a fish van, timber carriage, market cart, slag cart, and dog cart; ploughs, harrows, rollers; a great quantity of harness, utensils, and implements; a profusion of new saddles, bridles, bits, stirrups, girths, horse-cloths, &c.; a capital cylinder fire engine, old iron, lead, timber, &c.

To be viewed on Monday, the 9th of January, and till the sale, when catalogues may be had of Mr. Spray, the bailiff, on the Premises; at the George Inns, at Battel, Robertsbridge, and Rye; New Inn, at Winchelsea; Castle, at Hastings; New Inn, at Pevensey; and of Mr. Willock, 25, Golden-square, London.

VALUABLE ADVOWNSONS, SUSSEX.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By MR. WILLOCK,

At Garraway's Coffee-house, Change Alley, Cornhill, London, on Tuesday, the 23d of January, 1821, at Twelve o'clock, in THREE LOTS.

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**THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON** of the Rectory of Ewhurst, situate between Cattle Abbey and Bodiam Castle, in the county of Sussex; consisting of an Excellent Parsonage House, with all suitable out-buildings, gardens, glebe lands, and the great and small Tithes of nearly the whole of the extensive Rich and fertile parish of Ewhurst, estimated worth upwards of One Thousand Pounds per Annum: the present incumbent forty-two years of age.

Lot 2. **THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON** of the Vicarage of WARTING, situate near Bexhill, in the county of Sussex; consisting of a Comfortable Parsonage House, with offices, an excellent garden, glebe land, and the Vicarial tithes of the whole parish, containing about Four Thousand Acres, estimated worth about Five Hundred Pounds per Annum: the present incumbent thirty-seven years of age.

Lot 3. **THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON** of the VICARAGE of HOOE, situate between Warring and Bexhill, in the county of Sussex; consisting of a Small Vicarage House, glebe, and the vicarial tithes of the parish; estimated worth about Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds per Annum: the present incumbent thirty-six years of age.

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By RICHARD FREWIN, Esq. assisted by NICH. JICKLING, Esq.  
Published by T. Egerton, Whitehall.

This Day is published, price 6d. or 5s. per dozen, No. 1. for January, 1821, of

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Of Painting, to fore-shorten any  
Than draw it out; so 'tis in Books the chief  
Of all perfection, to be plain and brief."

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The first intention of this Publication was formed several years ago, and then announced to the Public through the medium of the Quarterly Review. At that period, an ample collection of materials for the work was made, with great assiduity and care, and a very great expense incurred towards its speedy completion.

Circumstances, wholly uninteresting to the Public, have retarded the Publication till now.

It is intended to reprint, in the present form, Works of the best of the English Novelists, together with selections from the German, French, and Italian, (some of which are already translated, and others in the course of translation,) with Memoirs of the Authors' Lives, and Criticisms on their Writings, prefixed. The Works of each Author will be published separately and complete, in a single volume, as in the present instance, or in two or more, as the length of the compositions shall require.

It is not the Publisher's intention to enlarge, either on the value of his materials, the correctness of the typography, or the beautiful execution of his work. The high source from whence he derives his Literary aid, will be at once recognised; and the present Volume is offered as a specimen of the style in which all the others will be executed.

\* \* Smollett's Works will be published in March.

On Saturday next will be published, the First Number of

**THE BEACON, an EDINBURGH WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER.**—It shall be the object of this Publication to disseminate constitutional principles on political subjects. It claims the support of every one who thinks that the present system of Government is that by which his privileges are most effectually guarded, both from the aggression of power, and from the dangers of anarchy. Those who have already heard, at so much length, the advocates of another cause, cannot refuse to learn from the Press, what is to be said in favour of a system which has been reviled at the very time when the Country has been sustained by its energy, and exalted by its wisdom.

The Beacon will be printed by Duncan Stevenson, Parliament-stairs, and published every Saturday, at No. 210, High-street, where orders and communications may be addressed.

The price of each Number will be 10d. 21. 5s. yearly, when delivered in Town, or sent post-free to any part of the Country; 21. 2s. when called for; and 21. 2s. if paid in advance.—Half year and quarter in proportion.

**GOOD TEAS WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE.**—The

East India Company's Tea Sale being just ended, FREDERICK SPARROW and Co. in returning thanks for the decided preference which continues to be given to their Teas, feel much pleasure in being enabled (from the favourable purchases they have made, added to the stock of good Teas on hand) to continue to supply their Friends with Very Superior Articles at the Old Prices, notwithstanding the advance that has taken place upon the better kinds of Teas, in consequence of the great quantity of Bohea & other kinds of ordinary trash that has been brought forward this sale, and which will be mixed with good Teas, and disseminated all over the country; while F. S. and Co. pledge themselves to continue to select none but the best Strong Full Flavoured Teas that are imported, and which they will at all times sell in their Pure State, at the smallest Profit upon the Cost at the East India House; cautioning their friends to be particular in the directions, viz. No. 6, Ludgate-hill; 133, Oxford-street; and 2, Charing-cross.—N. B. Country Agents will address to the Original Warehouse, No. 6, Ludgate-hill.

SPORTING.

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A CATALOGUE, Part I. 1821, containing, among much General Literature, many Curious Articles of Sporting, will be ready for delivery in a few days.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Dec. 29, 1820.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Frederick Lloyd, from the half-pay of the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Kennedy, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Robert Dent, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gulston, who retires.

12th Ditto—Cornet Hon. John Kennedy, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet, vice Fred. Thelluson, who retired on half-pay, 21st Light Dragoons.

3d Regiment of Foot—2d Lieutenant Richard Nugent Everard, from the half-pay of the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign, vice John Hen. Browne, who exchanges.

7th Ditto—Lieutenant Joseph Dean Bourke, from half-pay 1st Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles de Lorentz, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

16th Ditto—Ensign Alex. Duke Hamilton, from the 35th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hamilton.

35th Ditto—Charles Brownlow Cumberland, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted to the 16th Foot.

45th Ditto—Lieut. William Henry Butler, from the half-pay 73d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Philip Stopford Cosby, who exchanges.

80th Ditto—Lieutenant Hugh Macdougall, from half-pay 4th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Thomas Smyth, who retires upon half-pay.

81st Ditto—Captain Robert Watson Gordon, from half-pay 6th Foot, to be Captain, vice Joseph Ginzler, who exchanges receiving the difference.

83d Ditto—Lieut. John Shaw, to be Captain, vice Sumnerfield; Lieut. Joseph Wynn, from the Cape Corps to be Lieutenant, vice Shaw.

89th Ditto—Lieut. Henry Duncan Keith, from half-pay 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Goodwin, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

Cape Corps—Sergeant Major John Blakeway, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Wynn, appointed to the 83d Foot.

Colonial Company attached to the Quarter-master-General's Department at the Mauritius—Second Lieutenant Charles M'Kenzie Campbell, from half-pay Bourbon Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant in the County of Essex.

Nathaniel Garland, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant.  
East Essex Militia—Ensigns John James Strutt, to be Captain, vice Kirby, resigned; Fiske Gooteve Harrison, Esq. to be ditto, vice Collier, deceased; Ensign John Snelk, to be Quartermaster (with rank of Lieutenant), vice Bland, resigned.

West Essex Militia—Horatio Vachell, Esq. to be Captain vice Pillans, deceased; Ensign Henry Bird, to be Lieutenant, vice Cupping, deceased.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall.

5th or Penennis Artillery Local Militia—William Wilmot Corfield, Esq. to be Captain; John Kendall, Gent. to be First Lieutenant; Frederick Lovell M'Taggart Williams, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant.

North Cornwall Hussars—Richard Hicks, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

Cornwall Yeomanry Cavalry—Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart. to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant; Matthew Paul Moyle, Gent. to be Cornet and Assistant-Surgeon; Philip Vyvyan Robinson, Gent. to be Adjutant.

2d Cornwall Yeomanry Cavalry—Lewis Charles Daubuz, jun. Gent. to be Lieutenant; George Treweeke to be Chaplain.

East Cornwall Cavalry—John Parkin, Gent. to be Lieutenant; John Smith, Gent. to be Cornet.

Commissions in the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Richard Simpson, Esq. to be Captain; Richard Meadowcroft Whitlow, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

[This Gazette contains Addresses to his Majesty from the Bishop, Dean, Chapter, &c. of Ely; Blandford, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Hereford, University of Aberdeen, Leeds, Newport, Glasgow, Lancaster, Tewkesbury, Banff, St. Giles, Camberwell, &c. &c. &c.]  
BANKRUPTS.

G. Landles, Lower Thames-street, fish factor. Jan. 16, 27, Feb. 17, at 1, Guildhall. Solicitor, Lang, Fenchurch-street.

J. Plaskett, Dock Head merchant. Jan. 13, 20, Feb. 17, at 12, in Guildhall. Solicitor, Lang, Fenchurch-street.  
T. Shuffrey, Broadway, Worcester, grocer. Jan. 18, at 5, Jan. 16, Feb. 17, at 11, at the Farmer's Arms, Evesham.  
Solicitors, Check, Iversham, and Bursfield and Co. Bowverie-street.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, DEC. 30.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 30, J. M. Morgan, G. M. Morgan, and R. Morgan, Belle-Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, wholesale stationers.—Jan. 20, D. Reid, Princes-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer.—Jan. 30, W. Kent, High Holborn, stationer, at Guildhall.—Jan. 23, C. Poyner, Doncaster, Yorkshire, linen-draper.—Jan. 20, J. Woodburne, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, timber-merchant, at the King's Arms-Inn, Kendal.—Jan. 20, J. H. Koe, Mill-wall, Poplar, Roman Cement-manufacturer.—Jan. 20, C. Graves, Holborn, linen-draper.—Jan. 20, V. Cooper, New Bond-street, London, milliner.—Jan. 9, J. Balmer, City Chambers, merchant.—Jan. 22, N. J. Fellowes, Foundling-terrace, Grays-Inn-road, Holborn, Painter.—Jan. 20, F. Whitmore, Jun. Waltham-green, Fulham, brewer.—Jan. 25, W. Clarke, Sheffield, Yorkshire, master-builder.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 20.

T. Harris, St. Peter, Hereford, grocer.—J. Knowles, Liverpool, innkeeper.—G. Booth, jun. Colchester, Warwickshire, dealer and chapman.—W. Smale, jun. Lower East Smithfield, butcher.—M. Lynch, Whitefriars, carman.—T. Pata, Hanley, Staffordshire, butcher.—W. Meakin, Eccles-hall, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. Gordon, Tokenhouse-yard, merchant.—E. Tollervey, Westbourne, Sussex, miller.—J. Wright, sen. Hart-street, Bloomsbury, upholsterer.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains loyal and dutiful Addresses to His Majesty—from the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Clergy, Citizens, and other Inhabitants of the city of Worcester and its vicinity; from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the borough of Boston, Lincolnshire; from the inhabitants of Ashford, in the county of Kent; from the borough of Reading; from the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Manufacturers, and principal inhabitants of the town and parish of Halifax; from the Mayor, Deputy Recorder, Jurats and Common Councilmen of the town and parish of Maidstone, Kent; from the inhabitants of the parish of Ealing, Middlesex; from the inhabitants of the town of Tullamore, in Ireland; from the Bailiff and Burgesses of the borough of Bewdley, in Common Council assembled; from the Master, Assistants, and Members of the Trinity House of Leith; from the Magistrates and Town Council of the city of Brechin, North Britain; from the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the borough of Jedburgh; from the Presbytery of Langholm, county of Dumfriesshire; from the Ministers of the Presbytery of Garioch; from the acting Magistrates of the ancient Burgh of Inverness; from the Rector, Churchwardens, Overseers, and other inhabitants of the parish of Hanwell, Middlesex; from the Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Maxwelltonne, in Common Council assembled.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Parkes and J. Mills, of the Knowle Colliery, Staffordshire, coal-masters.—W. Hooper and J. Hooper, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, manufacturers.—J. Faulds and W. Dumstun, Curton-street, St. James's, bakers.—W. C. Gill and J. A. Hopkins, Bristol, wood-drainers.—T. Eloyd and J. West, Haverfordwest, paper-manufacturers.—W. Randall and S. G. Nightingale, Chesham, tailors.

BANKRUPTS.

G. A. T. Bruggenkatte, Little East Cheap, merchant, to surrender Jan. 6, 16, and Feb. 13, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Wilson, Devonshire-street, Bishopgate-street. R. Reynolds, Shobrooke, Devonshire, tanner, Jan. 24, 25, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the Angel inn Tiverton. Solicitors, Lurd and Johnson, King's Bench-walk, Temple, and Rendell, Tiverton. E. Hardman, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 26, 27, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Solicitors, Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-street, and Popham, Liverpool. W. Swann, Shifnal, Shropshire, tailor, Jan. 15, at 5, 16, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the Jeringham Arms, Shifnal. Solicitors, Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn, and Smith, Wolverhampton. J. Bailey, Birmingham, grocer, Jan. 26, 27, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Long and Austen, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn, and Palmer, Birmingham. J. Landles and J. Landles, Berwick-upon-Tweed, merchants, Jan. 23, 25, and Feb. 13, at the Hen and Chickens Inn, Berwick. Solicitors, Raine and Co. King's Bench-walk, Temple, and Weddell, Berwick. W. Elgin, Buxton, Yorkshire, corn-merchant, Jan. 26, 27, and Feb. 13, at 10, at the Angel, Wharfedale. Solicitors, Belcher, Whitby, Milne and Parry, Temple. R. Parsons, sen. and R. Parsons, jun. and T. Parsons, Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somersetshire, corn-factors, Jan. 12, 13, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the Castle and Bull Inn, Solicitors, Potts, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street, and Batchelor, Bath. W. Shillito, Chapel-Allerton, Yorkshire, dealer in cattle, Jan. 9, at 6, 10, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the Court-House, Leeds. Solicitors, Wilson, Grenville-street, Hatton-garden, and Copland and Shaw, Leeds. R. Sewell, North Shields, linen-draper, Jan. 16, 22, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the George Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Solicitors, Bell and Brodricke, Bow Church-yard, Cheap-side, and Seymour, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. G. Webb, Corbhill, dealer and Chapman, Jan. 13, 20, and Feb. 13, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Reynald and Ogle, Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 27, C. Edwards, Gough-square, furrier, at 11, at Guildhall.—Jan. 27, T. Schonehl, Kingston-upon-Thames, maltster, at 11, at Guildhall.—Jan. 27, G. Hadley, Greenwich, draper, at 11, at Guildhall.—Feb. 3, W. Humble, Great St. Thomas Apostle, agent, at 10, at Guildhall.—Jan. 27, R. Townsend sen. and J. Richardson Townsend, Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street, merchants, at 19, at Guildhall.—Jan. 27, B. Snowden, Harrow-on-the-Hill, grocer, at 11, at Guildhall.—Jan. 27, J. T. Woods, jun. Portsea, Baker, at 13, at the Crown Inn, Bishop's Walkham.—Jan. 24, J. Welch, Ameworth, Lancashire, cotton-cloth-manufacturer, at 9, at the Star Inn, Manchester.—Jan. 23, J. Hockley, Llangum, Monmouthshire, farmer, at 12, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol.—Jan. 30, T. Dawson, Manchester, victualler, at 9, at the Star Inn, Manchester.—Jan. 30, J. Holt, Manchester, dyer, at 10, at the Star Inn, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 23.

H. Hay, Newcastle-street, Strand, printer.—J. Lovell, Lower-road, Lambeth, grocer.—W. Abbott, Windham-place, merchant.—W. Fromow, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, chemist and druggist.—J. Imbry, Bucclersbury, warehouseman and factor.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS DEC. 27.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, Dec. 26.—The Chamber proceeded to ballot for five Candidates for the Presidency; the result was, for M. Ravez, 236; M. Bellart, 221; De Bonald, 217; Benoist, 212; De Bouville, 199; Royer Colard, 80; Courvoisier, 71; Dupont de l'Eure, 54; Lafitte, 47, &c. The first five having each an absolute majority, were declared the Candidates.

A grand deputation was appointed to compliment the King on the New Year.—The Chamber resolved itself into a Secret Committee, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to the King. The address, after debate, was agreed to, and a grand Deputation appointed to present it to his Majesty.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Thursday the King received the grand Deputation of the Chamber of Peers with their Address. The Deputation was ushered into the Royal presence by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, attended by his assistants.

His Majesty gave the following answer to the Address (which was purely one of Congratulation):

"I receive with a lively sensibility this expression of the sentiments of the Chamber of Peers; I see with real satisfaction the conformity of their principles with my own. I have said, and I repeat it, if I desire to have my days prolonged, it is to strengthen the institutions which I have given to my people. But, whatsoever may be the decrees of Providence, let us not forget this maxim of our public law. In France the King never dies."

The state of the King's health appears to be very satisfactory.

The King held a Council of Ministers on Wednesday, at which the new Ministers, M. Laine, Villele, and Corbieres, were present.

The Viscount de Chateaubriand, Ambassador to the Court of Prussia, set out on Wednesday for Berlin.

A German Mail, with Frankfort papers to the 25th December, has arrived. There is a long article in the *Austrian Observer*, which consists in little more than giving the "lie direct" to various statements and rumours respecting the Congress of Troppau, in the *Vrai Liberal*, a Netherland Journal. The most curious circumstance in this attack and contradiction is, that the most of the imputed fabrications have long since reached this country as intelligence of Austrian origin, dated from Vienna.

The intelligence from Naples is interesting; viz. the departure of the King for the Congress at Laybach. It was not without reluctance and distrust that the Parliament consented to the departure of the King. The letter of the Sovereigns was communicated to the King in a very respectful mode. It was presented to him at a solemn audience by the resident Ministers of England, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The place of meeting, and the avenues leading to it, were crowded. The public manifested the utmost decorum, and the most entire confidence in the Parliament. The Parliament postponed its answer to the Message to the next day, the 8th of December. Next day again the Parliament Chamber was filled and surrounded by crowds of anxious spectators. A committee had been appointed to prepare an answer to the message. This Message, it will be recollected, contained specific bases of a Constitution, which the King pledged himself to maintain at the Congress. The answer of the Committee was read and approved of with acclamation. It declared that the Spanish Constitution must alone be the Constitution of Naples—that this and no other had been sworn to by the King, the people, the military and civil powers—and that the Parliament had not power to consent to the departure of the King, except upon the understanding that his departure should have for its object the support of the Spanish Constitution, sworn to by all.

The declaration of the King to his Parliament contains the following sentence:—

"I declare I will not go to Laybach, except for the purpose of maintaining the Spanish Constitution. After this declaration, I desire that the Parliament will decide, in positive terms, whether they will consent to my being present at the Congress at Laybach."

The Parliament at last consented to the King's departure. He demanded the company and assistance of four members. The Parliament declined—relying solely upon his Royal faith, and his affection for his people.—The departure of the King was affecting.—He was escorted by multitudes to the shore—greeted the whole way with the kindest expressions.—He had arrived at Leghorn, and had lodgings prepared for him at Florence on the 19th, on his way to Laybach. His suite was numerous, among whom no diplomatic person is mentioned.—It is stated, however, that the Duke de Gallo was to join him at Laybach.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—Every thing in this city is still tranquil, and the new order of things is daily more and more consolidated.—A courier is just arrived from Cadiz, with very unpleasant intelligence of a serious misunderstanding between the Magistrates and the people, the latter of whom paraded the streets in bodies, and called out for vengeance upon the authors of the massacres which took place in March last. Very few of the respectable inhabitants took any part

in these movements; but the immense number of smugglers and persons without honest occupation, who infest this town, rendered the riots at one time very serious. To give a colour to their actions the insurgents prepared a formal document, which they have forwarded to the King, complaining of the conduct of the Magistrates, who have, say they, discharged the authors of the late massacres from prison without trial. The Magistrates have addressed a counter-statement to his Majesty, and there the matter rests for the moment.

The King is in perfect health, but in low spirits, on account of the disturbed state of the provinces, and the suspicion with which he is still regarded.

GENEVA, Dec. 24.—The Grand Council of Bern opened its Sittings on the 18th. The public accounts for 1819 were received, and a considerable deficiency was ascertained.

The following are the particulars of a remarkable law-suit, as published by the defendant, Colonel Zelweger, whose residence is at Gall. He heard, about two years ago that he was charged by public rumour, with having committed incest many years since. He went before the Judge of the place, and demanded that an inquiry should be set on foot. He was sent before the Special Commission, who examined all the parties. In the course of the examination it was discovered that the report had been spread by a discarded chambermaid, a native of Baden. The Commission was satisfied; but nevertheless, gave an order of attachment upon the property of the Colonel; allowing him, however, six months to justify himself in. Mr. Zelweger accordingly instituted a process against the chambermaid, in the Court of Justice in Rastadt. The chambermaid there made a solemn protestation of guilt, as a calumniatrix. The Grand Council of Appenzel, in Switzerland, however, refused to receive this justification, and condemned Mr. Zelweger to pay a fine of 3,000 Louis d'ors, (3,000l. sterling,) for having carried his cause into a Foreign Court. The sentence adds, "We refuse to enter into the merits of the original accusation against Mr. Zelweger, but order him to be imprisoned, and hereby sequester his property for the said fine of 3,000 Louis d'ors."

THE QUEEN.

It not being distinctly understood by the generality of readers in what manner the House of Lords voted in the various stages of inquiry into the Queen's conduct while living abroad as Princess of Wales, it is here brought into a small compass:—

In consequence of the report of the Secret Committee of the Lords being taken into consideration on the 4th of July, stating, that they had "examined with all the attention due so important a subject, the documents which have been laid before them, and they find that those documents contain allegations supported by the concurring testimony of a great number of persons in various situations of life, and residing in different parts of Europe, which deeply affect the honour of the Queen, charging her Majesty with an adulterous connection with a foreigner, originally in her service in a menial capacity, and attributing to her Majesty a continued series of conduct highly becoming her Majesty's rank and station, and of the most licentious character. These charges appear to be calculated so deeply to affect not only the honour of the Queen, but also the dignity of the Crown, and the moral feeling and honour of the country, that in their opinions it is indispensable that they should become the subject of a solemn enquiry, which it appears to the Committee may be best effected in the course of a Legislative proceeding; the necessity of which they cannot but most deeply deplore." And all attempts on the part of the Committee of Lords and Commons to prevail on the Queen to accede to the wishes of Government to accept of the terms offered her of 50,000l. per annum, provided she lived abroad, and that she should be acknowledged as Queen at any Court in Italy that she thought proper to name, having failed: a motion was made on the 18th August, 1820, to call in Counsel to proceed on the inquiry, when the votes stood as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Question/Answer and Majority in favour of it. For the Question: 181. Against it: 63. Majority in favour of it: 119.

After a very minute enquiry, and hearing the defence of the Queen, which occupied forty-nine days, the question was put on the 6th November for the second reading of the Bill, when the votes stood as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Question/Answer and Majority in favour of it. For the Question: 123. Against it: 93. Majority in favour of it: 29.

The Bill then went into a Committee of the whole House, and as several Peers and Bishops, from religious scruples, had given their votes for the second reading upon the express understanding that, when the Bill went to a Committee, the Divorce clause would be excluded, which would leave only the degradation of her Majesty from the rank of Queen, and being considered the first female in the united kingdoms; Ministers, with the view of meeting the wishes of those Peers, expressed a desire to exclude the divorce clause, in which they were not supported by many of the Peers who had voted for the second reading, in full conviction that the Queen disgraced herself while residing abroad as Princess of Wales, and that it would therefore be derogatory to the dignity of the Crown, to suffer her to remain as the Consort of the King, and be considered as the head of female society in the united kingdom, who ought to set an example of virtue to other females, therefore the divorce clause ought to stand. The Opposition took advantage of

the difference in opinion in those Peers who voted for the second reading, and under the plea of *consistency* for not allowing a *degraded Queen* to remain the *Consort of the King*, urged the propriety of retaining the divorce clause in the Bill, in the full expectation that on the third reading of the Bill the majority would be so much reduced in consequence of the religious scruples of a certain number of Peers and Bishops who would vote against it, that government would be obliged to give up the Bill; and in the event of its being sent down to the House of Commons, it would be thrown out, upon the same religious scruples, or that of expediency, as it having been avowed that the King had no disposition to marry again, the divorce clause became quite unnecessary.

On the 9th of November a division took place on the exclusion of the divorce clause, when there appeared—

For the Question	-	-	62
Against it	-	-	129
Majority against it	-	-	67

thereby placing Government in the minority; the consequence of which was, that on the 10th November, the fifty-third day of the trial, when the Bill was read a third time, Government lost the support of twelve Peers and Bishops upon religious principles, who had supported the second reading of the Bill, viz:—

For the Question	-	-	108
Against it	-	-	99
Majority for it	-	-	9

in which division Government lost twelve votes, which were equal to seventeen votes against them, viz:—

Five votes that voted for retaining the Divorce Clause, which increased the number of the opposition from 91 to 99, being equal to 10 lost by Government	-	10
Seven votes, that did not vote on either side	-	7
Total	-	17
To this add the real majority, being	-	9

The majority would have stood at - 26  
The Bill was, however, read a third time by a sufficient majority; but on the motion of Lord Liverpool the question of the passing the Bill was ordered to be put on that day six months.

Against the abandonment of the Bill, the following Protests were entered:—

I.—Protest entered on Saturday, 11th Nov. 1820.

“DISSENTIENT,  
“Because no sufficient ground appears for the abandonment of the Bill founded upon the charges against her Majesty the Queen, which had undergone the most solemn and accurate investigation; charges in which the morality of the country was deeply interested, and in which all the Peers, Spiritual and Temporal, who delivered their opinions, with very few exceptions, declared their conviction of her guilt; and the abandonment of which is a dereliction which may bring into disrespect not only the character of our highest court of judicature, but that of the nation itself. And it is with the greatest concern we observe the extreme want of consideration for the Sovereign, by the dereliction of proceedings so necessarily brought on, by which a wife declared by the House of Peers to have been guilty of adulterous intercourse with a menial servant, and of a conduct the most depraved, is to remain Queen Consort, thus lowering the dignity of the crown, and embarrassing the country with far greater difficulties than those which seem to have induced his Majesty's Government to relinquish the prosecution of the Bill.  
(Signed) “SHEFFIELD. “WILLIAM (Duke of Northumberland, of Clarence.)  
“LOTHIAN, “AILESBUURY,  
II.

“Aduc 10 Die Novembris, 1820.

“DISSENTIENT,  
“Because, that in a case of this nature, in which this House appears to us, by its resolution to read the bill a second time, by its proceedings in the committee upon the bill and the report, and by its resolution to read the bill a third time, to have strongly manifested that in the judgment of a majority of this House, the guilt imputed in the preamble of the bill had been clearly proved, we think that considerations affecting the justice and honour of the House made it fit that the bill should pass.

“Because this appears to us to have been the more fit in a case, in which so many Peers, who voted against the third reading of the bill, had declared their conviction that the guilt imputed had been proved.

“Because we also think that the House ought not, in considering whether the bill should pass after its having been read a third time, to have been influenced by any regard to what might take place in an enquiry in the other House of Parliament, as was suggested in the course of our debates, save only that we deem it to have been just that the party accused should have had an opportunity of calling for the judgment of both Houses, when the house, proceeding by a bill of pains and penalties, had expressed in its resolutions a judgment unfavourable to the party.

“Because we cannot but apprehend, to adjourn the further consideration of the bill will lead to great misapprehension as to the real opinion of the majority of the Peers of this House, as it is to be collected from the antecedent proceedings properly understood, with reference to the question upon the guilt imputed to the party accused in the preamble of the bill.  
(Signed) “BRIDGWATER,  
“VERULAM,  
“SHAFTESBURY,  
“WILLIAM (Duke of Clarence.)”

III.  
“DISSENTIENT,  
“Because it has been clearly established by undeniable evidence, and confirmed by the votes and declarations of a great majority of the House of Peers, that the Princess of Wales (now Queen) did commit adultery with a foreigner, and because I know of no other tribunal where this crime against the State and against society can be punished, or the repetition of the offence be prevented.

“2dly, Because the failure of this bill, unaccompanied by any other legislative or judicial proceeding, must encourage the commission of crime, and leave a great stain upon

the honour of the Throne, and the morals of the present generation.

“HARRIS,  
(Signed) “WILLIAM (Duke of Clarence.)”

“DISSENTIENT.  
“Because the guilt of her Majesty the Queen, having, after the fullest investigation and consideration of the evidence adduced for and against her Majesty, been made out and established to the entire satisfaction of my honour and conscience, and the bill of pains and penalties having, in the most solemn and deliberate manner passed through its different stages, and received the sanction of this House to the third reading, I cannot allow of its abandonment at this period of the sedulous and exemplary attendance and labours of this House, without regarding my protest against a measure, which involves a dereliction of the sacred duty of administering justice by this House, and which suffers the most abandoned and licentious conduct to remain, if not triumphant, at least unpunished, to the disgrace of our country, in derogation of the honour and dignity of this House, and which tends to lower the first tribunal in the world, in the estimation of this nation, of Europe, and of posterity.  
(Signed) “POWIS,  
“WILLIAM (Duke of Clarence.)”

Every person who took pains to inform himself of the sentiments of the Queen's pretended friends, or rather of their plan for turning out the present ministers, and providing for themselves and relations, must have been made sensible that they built their hopes upon being able to proscrate the investigation in the House of Commons for a lengthened period, and by violent speeches in the same keep up a ferment in the country, so as to procure petitions against the divorce clause, as being contrary to the religious principles of the country, and thereby be able ultimately to get the Bill thrown out. Government being sensible of the plans laid for keeping up a ferment in the country, very prudently determined to disappoint the Opposition, which they did most effectually by setting the Bill aside, the news of which acted upon the party like an electric shock, as it at once deprived them of the hope of any longer deluding the mob by violent speeches in the House, in favour of the Queen; and that such was their plan was made manifest by their conduct in the House of Commons on the 23d of November, when the Usher of the Black Rod entered and summoned them to appear in the House of Lords.

The Party have now done their utmost in support of their puppet the Queen; and when the people have had time to cool, and had an opportunity of gaining accurate information, they will then see how much they have been deluded.

The Peers who entered their Protest (as above stated) against the setting aside the Bill, may ere long have reason to approve of the prudent and judicious plan of Government, as all that was originally wished by them has been obtained, viz.—the proving by a public and most solemn inquiry upon oath the guilt of the Queen, as having disgraced herself while living abroad as Princess of Wales, which fully authorized them in not including her name in the Liturgy as Queen of England, and preventing her sully the Throne.  
(To be continued.)

LAW.

Seats, Re-hearings, Appeals, Pleas, Demurrers, Exceptions, Further Directions, and Petitions, before the Lord Chancellor, before Hilary Term, 1821.

The Lord Chancellor will sit on Re-hearings and Appeals, and such Pleas, Demurrers, Exceptions, and Further Directions, as are set down to be heard before him alternately.

His Lordship will not proceed on any motions after the Seal Day.

Monday, Jan. 15, 1st Seal	Thursday, Jan. 18, 1st Seal.
Tuesday, 16,	Friday, 19, 2d Seal.
Wednesday 17,	Saturday 20, Petitions.

Seats and Petitions before the Vice Chancellor, before Hilary Term, 1821.

FIRST SEAL.	SECOND SEAL.
Monday, Jan. 15, Motions.	Friday, Jan. 19, Motions.
Tuesday, 16,	Saturday, 20, Petitions.
Wednesday, 17, Brpt.	
Thursday, 18, Pts.	

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE KING.—It gives us real pleasure to learn that the commencement of the New Year is to be distinguished by an act of public justice to the memory of a Sovereign, whose reign must always be ranked as one of the most eventful in the British Annals, and of whose virtues there is, we believe, but one opinion among men of all parties and classes—we mean his late revered Majesty George III. The plan of an appropriate monumental group to be executed in bronze, and erected in some public place, in commemoration of his Majesty, has been submitted by an eminent Artist to the principal Members of the Royal Family, and several of the nobility most distinguished for their taste in the Fine Arts. It has met with the most flattering approbation, and a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen has been formed, with the sanction of the highest authority, and under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to carry the plan into immediate execution.

Prince Leopold's visits to the Queen, it is now said, have relation only to a bargain which he is making with her for Marlborough-house.

The river is at present so much impeded by the severe frost, and large quantities of ice, as scarcely to be navigable above Richmond Bridge. The watermen have dragged all their boats on shore, to prevent their being damaged by the ice.

HOUSELESS POOR.—On Thursday, a Meeting of the General Committee of the Houseless Poor was held in the Poultry, for the purpose of receiving a report of the arrangements made at the London Workhouse. From a statement made by the Chairman of the House Committee, (D. Campbell, Esq.) it appeared that upwards of 100 persons were sheltered on Wednesday night; and from the regulations laid down, (which are the result of repeated consultations during the summer) the Committee are satisfied that none but the “really houseless” have been, or are likely to be received under their care.—A remarkable occurrence took place here on Wednesday night:—A man named Woolf, who had committed a felony in a distant part of the country, fled to London, and a reward was offered for his apprehension. A sailor, who was acquainted with the circumstances, as well as with the person of the delinquent, pursued him. Both were in a state of destitution, and by a singular coincidence, both sought shelter at the London Workhouse. The offender was of course recognized, and as the Committee have Police Officers in constant attendance, he was immediately taken into custody.

Whilst in the metropolis we have been entirely free from snow, until Friday, we find by our letters, that there has been a most heavy fall in different parts of the country. At Brighton, the depth of snow is remarkably great; and in other parts the snow has been so heavy as to render the roads nearly impassable, it having drifted to the height of nine or ten feet.

WONDERFUL UNDERMINING.—The following is an attempt at a pedestrian exploit exceeding all other under-takings of the kind. Mr. Wyat, a Bedfordshire farmer, started from the City Road, on Monday to go on foot 322 miles in five days, which is at the rate of 65 miles per day. Time is backed 2 and 3 to 1.

A meeting has been held at Stratford-upon-Avon, for the purpose of erecting, by subscription, a monument to the memory of the immortal Shakspeare.

A letter from the agent to Lloyd's, at Antwerp, dated 29th Dec. says—“The frost has set in very severely, and the navigation of the Scheldt is stopped by the floating ice. The Active, Speldard, from hence for Alicante and Barcelona, lays in a precarious situation off Bantz, in shore.”

DUEL.—On Tuesday morning a meeting took place in the Regent's Park, between Captain J—, of the Royal Navy, and Mr. H—, an independent Gentleman, residing in the neighbourhood of Portsman-square. The parties arrived at the ground, attended by their seconds, a short time after eight o'clock, when every endeavour was made to effect an amicable adjustment, but without success. The distance (12 paces) was then measured, and the gentlemen fired, when Mr. H—, received the ball of his antagonist in his left shoulder; he was immediately conveyed to his residence. This disagreement took place on the preceding evening, at a tavern, in the neighbourhood of Bond-street, in consequence of Mr. H— using some strong language, reflecting upon the late Lord Nelson.

A person calling himself Captain, alias the Rev. Mr. Swann, was taken into custody a few days since, on various charges of fraud. His sister, who passed for his wife, was taken into custody on Monday, in the neighbourhood of Uxbridge, for obtaining goods by false pretences, under the feigned name of Harrington. She took a house, and passed herself off as the relative of Lady C—, and got goods from town and country, to the tune of more than 100l. which she turned into money, and decamped.

The High Sheriff of the county of Kent, Sir Thomas Dyke has refused to call a meeting of the County for the purpose of addressing the Queen.

Yesterday se'night, Thomas Stevens, Esq. was elected Recorder of the city of Exeter, in the room of W. Courtney, Esq. M. P. who has resigned.

On Thursday a Meeting, purporting to be of the Inhabitants of Lambeth, was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to petition his Majesty to dismiss Ministers, and to congratulate the Queen. About 200 persons were present, out of a population of 60,000 souls. The principal speakers were Mr. Williams, M. P. Mr. Thelwall, Mr. Slade, and Mr. Moore. A series of resolutions were proposed, and of course carried unanimously, as was the address to his Majesty, and one to the Queen.

During the continuance of the late fever at Barbadoes, the 2d Regiment of Foot lost no less than 370 men.

Wednesday, the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz:—

Inglis, Capt. Borradaile; Farquharson, Capt. W. Cruikshank, for Bombay and China.  
PASSENGERS PER SHIPS. ENGLS.—For Bombay—Mr. Weeks, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Wainwright, Free Mariner; Messrs. F. J. Lugin, W. C. Lugin, and Wooler; Messrs. Laurie, Hault, and Hale, Cadets.

Thursday the dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz:—

Marquis Camden, Capt. T. Larkins; Royal George, Capt. C. S. Timins, for Bombay and China.  
Repulse, Capt. J. Paterson, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL GEORGE.—For Bombay—Lieut. Messrs. C. G. Houlton and E. Holland, Messrs. Fortnam, Col. Sealy, Mrs. Sealy, Lieut. G. Taylor, Messrs. Fernham, Davis, and Reach, Assistant Surgeons; Mrs. Eldridge, Misses Kensington and Timins, Messrs. Hand, Bell, Moncrieff, Seftwell, Poole, Macan, Turner, Spencer, Harvey, Walter, Delamain, and Daws, Cadets; Mr. A. H. Nott, Bombay Mariner.

PER MARQUIS CAMDEN.—For Bombay—Captain Falconer, Mr. J. Beck, Ca let, W. Hodges, Bombay Mariner.

PER REPULSE.—For Bencoolen—Messrs. T. S. and W. G. Day.—For St. Helena—Lieut. T. M. Hunter, Miss P. Solomon.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Proprietors of JOHN BULL beg to inform the Public, that in compliance with the wishes of a great number of Correspondents, they intend to publish (after this present week) a Monday Evening Edition of this Paper; which will contain the news of Monday up to four o'clock, as well as the latest price of the Markets, Funds, extracts from Lloyd's List, highly interesting to the Farmer and Country Merchant.

To commence on Monday, January 15, 1821.

"No Ingrate K. C. B." came to hand too late for insertion.—We have the case in preparation for next Sunday, as our Correspondent will observe.

"An Englishman's" letter and enclosure have been received. Wood is much too far gone for such gentle remedies as those he proposes.

We had every disposition to be indulgent to the establishment, the Conductor of which called at our Office last week; having, once for all, in the outset of this Paper, declined any attentions from such quarters, we are somewhat mortified that he should have thought it necessary to try the sincerity of our resolution; and, at all events, he ought to have known better than to have supposed that we should insert the article he left for the Editor.—No personal interest, nor private interference, will ever have a good effect upon us; and the consequence of his visit will be our total silence upon the subject he is so anxious we should speak of for at least six weeks.

We have received another letter, signed "An Englishman," from whom we shall be very glad to hear again.

We lament that our able Correspondent Fitz Harding has been obliged to quit England so suddenly.—We would venture to remark that if he does not go farther than Paris, we can hear from him with as much facility and regularly as if he were at Brighton.

Lady S. B.'s note has been received.

D. D.—Spy—A. B.—and the Parish Priest, will be attended to.—We are obliged to Perrivig, but are very sick of Mr. Barber, alias Beaumont.

"Haste," from Burton Crescent, is ill-natured,—were neither of the parties, or only one of them married, the joke would be good enough—as it is, it might do mischief.

CATO has come to hand.—His question shall be put; if the name of the accomplice could be procured, it would be more satisfactory.

Mr. Lechmere Charlton's friend seems to be deceiving us.—He had better not let us find him out in any attempt of the sort—the respite of this week is all we shall allow him.

JOHN BULL OFFICE,  
Dec. 30th, 1820.

THE demand for this Paper increases so rapidly, that the Proprietors are compelled to state, that notwithstanding all their exertions, the First Two Numbers, (of which six editions have been actually published) are now entirely out of print; but they beg to assure the Subscribers, who have ordered this Day's Paper with the preceding ones, that they shall positively be furnished with the Two First Numbers to complete their sets in the course of the first quarter of their Subscription.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

It is impossible not to see the good effect that a little calm reasoning has had upon the public mind, in relation to the only topic which engrosses it.

No one, who does not wilfully blind himself to it, can fail of seeing the decline of the Queen's popularity. Whence does this arise?—Is she less pure—less amiable—or less injured, than she was a few weeks since?—No—but, thank God, common sense and common reason have come to the aid of our countrymen and country-women; they have had time to pause and reflect upon the evidence adduced against her—the admissions made by her own witnesses—the wild defences set up in her behalf—her own general conduct—and above all, upon the character of the support she has met with from public men.

No man can put much faith in the protection given her by such a man as Wood, whose motives have all along been too evident to impose upon any human being:—and no man, even were Wood as pure a patriot as he would have us think him, and believed the Queen as pure a princess as he were a patriot, would think much of a Queen's cause when bolstered up by an Alderman without a Trade, or if with a Trade, a Trade without a name. But even he—Matthew Wood—the wise, omniscient Matthew Wood, allows, that although he has reasons for his conduct towards the Queen, nobody else has—for in all his speeches about her of late, we find this qualification—"If you knew what I know about her,"—"If you could see the things that I have seen,"—"If you were in the secret as I am," you would not wonder at my enthusiasm:—so that, while he and his Satellites have been exciting

the people to the most violent testimonials of admiration for the Queen, he, the leader of the party, admits, that although he knows all sorts of things which would bear him out in his enthusiasm—nobody else does.

Taking Wood, then, as the leader of the Radicals, we may describe the countenance bestowed on the Queen by Joseph Hume, Maj. Gen. Wilson, the Duke of Leinster, &c. as the tribute of Radicalism paid at all times to any object in opposition to Sovereign, and without any particular feeling towards her Majesty; which would not equally apply to Henry Hunt or Richard Carlile, for all of whom they have evinced the same tender concern in the way of praises and subscriptions, and in some processions.

The support which she has received from Brougham, Wilde, Denman, and Lushington, she has paid for out of John Bull's pocket, and is therefore fairly entitled to it—these personages, aware of the true value of the respectability which the visits of their ladies would give to her Majesty, kindly threw them into the bargain.—These are "The hirelings;" to these may of course be added, Sir William Gell, Mr. Hownam, Mr. Keppel Craven, and Lady Anne Hamilton,

Those who have espoused her from mere weakness of intellect, run wild for want of cultivation, are not a few.—Sir Gerard Noel—Sir Charles Wolseley—Waddington, and Peter the Wild Boy lead this host, and come under the head of "The drivellers,"

Then the Whigs—and the opposition—the minority in the House of Lords—the ninety-nine who voted against the Bill of Pains and Penalties—see of these how many have given an implied proof of their feelings toward her.—Four—the Duke of Bedford—the Duke of Leinster—Lord Jersey—and Lord Tankerville, have either forced or suffered the females of their families to visit her, and no more. These ninety-nine then, are her friends, because they are the political opponents of the Administration—mark this—look at it calmly, and the secret will come out.

Lord Ellenborough voted against the Bill, but hear what he says even in the House.

"The Queen of England is one of the last women whom an honourable man would wish to see associate with his wife, or set an example to his daughters."

Lord Calthorpe voted against the Bill, hear what he says in the house:

"The conduct of the Queen has been of the most shameful and disgraceful nature."

Lord Erskine voted against the Bill: hear what he says every where, except in the House.

Lord Grey, whose protestations of her innocence are recorded, speaks of her in private in the most extraordinary terms.

Lord Guilford has been for several years in the habit of calling the Queen *Poll*, with an epithet prefixed, which we cannot offend our readers by mentioning.

Lord Holland has amused his friends by anecdotes of the Queen's conduct before her marriage.

Lord Lansdown in a similar manner relates many anecdotes of Her Majesty since her marriage.

And the Duke of Bedford himself, far as he has gone, is not backward in making the Queen a subject for mirth at his own table.

All this the good sense of the People begins now to find out: the People begin to see and to know that the Queen is, to her supporters, literally *nothing*—that they care nothing about her farther than as she answers their own purpose,—and she, poor Lady, has begun to find out the same thing. She knows that the Whigs want her in front, to lay open the path to office; and she knows that the very moment they got into place, they would renew (if necessary) the strongest measures against her, and turn the very knowledge they

have of her failings into accusation against her—to be sure, for consistency sake, they would not do it by a Bill of Pains and Penalties—but they have laid their plans.

These things have had their weight,—respectable people, who were for a time deceived by the specious harangues of the Queen's advocates in parliament, are now undeceived by their subsequent conduct out of parliament. And the simple fact, that to carry their own political point, these very Lords voted for the DIVORCE OF THE QUEEN, has had the effect of stripping the case of every particle of respectability, and, combined with all the other barefaced trickeries of the faction, has reduced the cry of *Caroline for ever* into a yell equally debased with any of those which have heretofore distinguished the REPUBLICANS and REVOLUTIONISTS.

## PERSONALITY.

AMONGST the great number of Letters we have received, some meaning, but the greater part complimentary, one or two written in a tone of moderation, which demands attention, charge us with indulging too much in personality.

To any fair remonstrance we shall never hesitate to give a fair answer, and we therefore shall reply to this point.—The accusation can only bear upon the Queen's Visitors, and some other persons who have put themselves forward in a similar way; now this very statement is of itself our full and complete defence.

Those persons and their characters have been dragged before the public, not by us, but by themselves, they have voluntarily advanced their own reputation to support that of the Queen, they are likewise witnesses who of their own accord, choose to give evidence in behalf of an accused person, and yet forsooth they complain that they are made subject to a cross examination.

There are no sessions or assizes can pass in which witnesses who speak to the character of Thieves and Prostitutes, are not tasked by the opposite counsel as to their own morals or honesty, and the whole weight of their evidence depends upon their being able to stand that ordeal. So when some ladies separated themselves from the rest of society, and visited the Queen as evidences in her favour, it cannot be called personality—is it not rather plain justice, to examine the value of that evidence?

If the Times and the Morning Chronicle are to blazon the visits of Lady Tankerville and Mrs. Brougham, as proofs of the Queen's strict morality, is JOHN BULL forbidden to shew that there are personal reasons which might make those ladies somewhat lax on the particular point on which the Queen is accused.

If the Duchess of Bedford had not ostentatiously bestowed her countenance upon the Queen, John Bull would not have thought it necessary to have said that her countenance was not worth a straw. If Mrs. Wilde had not affected to bestow her protection on the Queen of England, nobody would ever have thought of remembering that she had been in the service of Mr. Devaynes.

It cannot be doubted that amongst the Lords and Gentlemen who are the political antagonists of John Bull, there are some into whose family transactions, might love to dive, but far from us be such base and unworthy hostility. The political sentiments of public men we shall publicly canvass, but their private feelings and the domestic peace of their families, we shall hold most sacred; nor shall we ever descend to anatomize private character, except when that private character is by its owner dragged into political life, and thrown as it were into the face of the public.

And now we fearlessly ask that public whether those sentiments are not alike just and honourable: convinced that they are so, they shall continue to guide us. We shall not brutally invade the privacy of any man, and still more, if any woman shall have the audacity to give their support and countenance and assistance to immorality and profligacy, no power on earth shall deter us from exposing that profligacy and immorality, and from showing that no one could do so who had not his or her own reasons for such barefaced indelicacy.

It is with regret that we see the Queen's intention of visiting the Mansion House Concert continues unchanged—we regret it, because it will do harm to the Charity, which serves as a pretext for her heartless appearance there—it is true, that there will be a crowd, as vulgar and as noisy a crowd as ever disgusted our ears on an Easter Monday; and it is also true, that fifteen shillings paid at the door by a Radical (if there be any Radicals who have fifteen shillings to pay) will avail the Charity as much as the same sum coming from the pocket of a respectable decent man; but it will be a serious blow upon Institutions of this sort, if their regular and honourable patrons are driven from sup

porting them by the introduction of a female into our Halls and Concert-rooms, into whose presence they cannot introduce their wives and daughters without appearing to sanction her conduct, and who must at all events sit for two or three hours, having before their eyes a living image which must recal to their imaginations all the disgusting turpitude which was exposed at the bar of the House of Lords.

From the determination of many respectable persons to put a stop to such innovations, by a public and decided avowal of their disapprobation of the Queen's appearance amongst them, we anticipate a good deal of confusion, to which anticipation, doubtless the wise Lord Mayor and the illustrious Wood, will endeavour to attribute the total absence of respectable female company from the Egyptian Hall on Wednesday se'night.

Next Sunday, previously to Her Majesty's public display of charity and amiability, we shall take leave to ask her a few serious questions about her balance at her bankers, and her three unaccepted bills of exchange.

**DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.**

It has been represented to us that her Grace the Duchess of Bedford did not visit the Queen. We can only say that the Queen's Journals asserted the fact, and that it behoved her Grace, if she valued the good opinion of the world, to contradict the report.

By not having done so she has rendered herself liable to all the unpleasant observations and thoughts which the conduct imputed to her has excited.

**SIR HENRY BUNBURY.**

A new Radical Whig has made his appearance in the person of Sir Henry Bunbury, who has just found out that his Majesty's Ministers are a profligate, spendthrift, incapable, and unsuccessful, and contemptible juno.

When our readers are told that this very person was eight or ten years Under Secretary at War in this very Administration, they will be inclined to doubt whether the poor gentleman can be in his right mind.

But when we add that he is a sinecure placeman, and that he has moreover a pension, during pleasure, they will be convinced that he is stark staring mad.

In our next number we shall give some details upon this subject; and we think we shall be able to shew, that if the Government has deserved any of the abusive epithets which Sir Henry Bunbury bestows upon them, it is by the irregular and excessive favour and indulgence which they have thrown away upon this Sir Henry Bunbury himself.

**MR. CHARLES TENNYSON.**

The night before the battle of Waterloo if any debased soldier had deserted from one side to the other his information would have rendered him acceptable, and the wretch would have derived a momentary importance; and he who, in the ranks of either army, would have been totally insignificant would acquire, from momentary circumstances, some degree of consequence.

So Mr. Charles Tennyson, one of the dumb orators of the House of Commons, a person so obscure that we verily believe few persons knew on which side he was, taking advantage of the present conjuncture, endeavours to obtain for himself a paltry importance by professing that he has deserted from principle the cause of ministers;

It is not very easy to develop the obscurity of Mr. Charles Tennyson's political life, nor what sentiments actuated it, inasmuch as we cannot find that he has ever delivered those sentiments in the House of Commons; but we learn, on inquiry that so far from being what he is now represented to be—a ministerial man, his vote was always considered very doubtful; and that, on trying questions, he favoured the opposition with a support which they were not very proud of, nor the ministers very sorry to lose.

We do not blame this—many good and honest men act in the same way, and Mr. Charles Tennyson had a most perfect right to vote as his conscience or his feelings dictated at the moment; but what we do complain of and what we think no good nor honest man would condescend to do, is that, to give more weight to his present attack upon Ministers, it is ostentatiously stated that this is the first time of his differing from them.

Those who have known Mr. Chas. Tennyson as long and as well as we have done, will either think his sentiments of no importance at all, or else will be glad, as we are, that he has decidedly gone over to the Queen. But those who are so happy as to have no acquaintance with him might be staggered in their opinion of the proceedings of Ministers if they were suffered to believe that their conduct was so outrageous as to drive into opposition one of their steady, old, and conscientious supporters.

That Mr. Tennyson was not one of these we take the liberty of repeating; and, divested of this fictitious claim to notice, we fearlessly consign his pamphlet, which would have been a speech, if he could have made one, to the unbiassed judgment of those (if any such there be, except ourselves) who have had the impertinency to read it.

**FIRE.**—Wednesday, between eight and nine o'clock in the forenoon, a fire broke out in the kitchen of Thomas Eggart, a glazier's shop, in Foster-new, Mary-le-bone, which in a short time consumed that house, together with all the furniture, &c. and did considerable damage to the adjoining houses; and it was with great difficulty the flames were prevented from catching the back part of some gentlemen's houses in the front street.

**THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.**—The accounts of the Revenue for the quarter are not yet made up, but we have the satisfaction of stating that its produce for the year 1820, exceeds that of 1819, by about £2,300,000—the excess is in the revenue of Excise, including the produce of the new duty, and the transfer of some duties from the Customs—this transfer has naturally enough created a deficiency in the Customs of about £200,000. The improvement in Trade during the latter part of the last year will materially augment this branch of the Revenue. The exports of the last year we understand exceed by £2,000,000 those of the preceding year. The Post-office is rather deficient (about £80,000). The assessed taxes have produced £130,000 more than the preceding year. The great increase in the whole of the Revenue is owing to the new duties. The Malt duty alone having exceeded £2,000,000 in increase, and Tobacco being very considerable.

**NEAPOLITAN BUDGET.**

The following budget of the Income and Expenditure of the Kingdom of Naples has been submitted to the Neapolitan Parliament:

INCOME.		Ducats.
Direct contribution	.. .. .	7,430,635
Indirect taxes	.. .. .	6,745,800
Communal twentieths	.. .. .	142,000
Lottery	.. .. .	1,000,000
Registration and stamps	.. .. .	450,000
Post-office	.. .. .	120,000
Extraordinary receipts	.. .. .	130,000
Waters and woods	.. .. .	56,000
Discount Fund	.. .. .	90,000
Two and a half per cent.	.. .. .	150,000
Bank of Apulia	.. .. .	740,000
Forfeitures	.. .. .	25,150
Revenue of Sicily	.. .. .	2,190,000
Arrears from Sicily	.. .. .	83,948
Other items amounting to	.. .. .	27,200
<b>Total</b>	.. .. .	<b>19,380,731</b>

This amount may be augmented by 4,817,200 By amelioration in the financial system, by which the indirect taxes alone may be raised to ten millions

**24,197,934**  
156,805

In which the expenses of collection are not included.

EXPENDITURE.		Ducats.
Department of Foreign Affairs	.. .. .	390,000
Justice and Worship	.. .. .	792,195
Finance	.. .. .	6,993,886
Interior	.. .. .	2,467,960
War	.. .. .	7,642,000
Marine	.. .. .	1,600,000
Police	.. .. .	194,212
Chancery	.. .. .	74,613
Stamp-Office and Posts	.. .. .	660,000
<b>Sum Total</b>	.. .. .	<b>21,014,866</b>

This expenditure may, by a saving of 4,211,042

be reduced to 16,803,817 Let this sum be deducted from the income, and there will remain a surplus of 7,394,117 To which may be added various accidental items of revenue, amounting to 1,105,882 Thus the excess of revenue over expenditure may amount to 8,500,000

**COURT OF REQUESTS—FRIDAY.**

*Craddock v. Whitlock.*

This case, which should operate as a caution to tradesmen was decided on Friday last. The plaintiff, a pastry-cook, summoned the defendant for 11. 5s. 6d. for mince pies, and other pastry, furnished to his order, and delivered at his house, on Christmas-day.

It appeared, that Mr. Whitlock, intending to give his friends an hospitable reception on this annual festival, called on the Saturday preceding, at the plaintiff's shop, and put his talents in requisition for a supply of soup, mince pies, tarts, and ornamental pastry, to be delivered at his residence, at half past five precisely, on the day in question, hot and cold, as required. The order was booked, and punctually pledged; Christmas-day arrived, and the guests assembled in due course. About five minutes before the appointed time, Mrs. Whitlock, fearful her friends should be kept waiting for their dinners, as is too often the case, until appetite had forsaken them, dispatched a servant to refresh the plaintiff's memory, who returned with an assurance, that the materials so very essential to the display of her taste and hospitality, should follow immediately. Her apprehensions thus quieted she suffered a quarter of an hour to elapse, but neither soups nor puddings making their appearance, though impatience was evident in the faces of her guests, she became somewhat more agitated, not to say angry. A second message was dispatched. Explanation followed. The delicious morsels had been sent; though, alas—they had never reached their destination. On questioning the boy who took them, it appeared, that just as he was about to ring at the plaintiff's gate, a female whom he supposed to be one of the supernumeraries on this extraordinary occasion, came down the steps from the hall-door, and seizing the tray and kettle, containing the hot and cold,

child him in no gentle terms for his delay, ordered him to go about his business, and call for his trumpery next day. The boy suspecting no guile, in a form so fair and gentle, obeyed the order, and made a precipitate retreat. But no one should trust appearances. It would seem that this fair deceiver, having overheard the answer given to Mrs. Whitlock's messenger, placed herself in ambuscade, and succeeded in seizing the savory cargo, and thereby effecting equally the disarrangement of Mrs. Whitlock's temper and the economy of her table, and for a time lowering (in the spirit of the assembled guests, by cutting off their supplies. The defendant, under these circumstances, resisted payment, on the ground of the plaintiff not having fulfilled his contract for delivering, contending that he was not justified in delivering the articles in question to a stranger, without ringing the bell or knocking at the door. The plaintiff on the other hand, contended, that he had delivered the articles according to the order at the defendant's residence, and was therefore entitled to payment.

The Court, after due deliberation, decided the case in favour of the defendant, to the entire satisfaction of a crowded audience.

Paris and Spanish Papers (the former to the 11th ult. and the latter to the 4th instant.) arrived yesterday. They contain nothing of interest. In the latter it is stated, that on Monday the King received a deputation of the Chamber of Deputies, with the Address of that Assembly, in reply to the Royal Speech on opening the Session; to which the King replied as follows:—"I feel deeply sensible of the sentiments of the Chamber of Deputies; you have, in expressing them, developed my intentions. It is in fact, assuring me that you will second them; you give me the pledge of the union which ought to exist between me and the Chambers, and which insures the happiness of my people, the only good I desire, the only one which can really affect my heart."

The Chamber of Peers is still occupied with the further adjourned report on the conspiracy of the 30th June last.

FRANCE FUNDS.—Jan. 2. Five per Cents. 19s. 75c.—Bank Stock, 1440.

**COWARDLY ASSASSINATION IN PARIS.**—A young man from Naples came to Paris in order to make some purchases for his approaching marriage, and went one evening to the play. He was there insulted by a person next to him, because he took snuff out of a snuff-box with the charter on it: a third person interposed, and offered himself to be second in combat. The young man who was insulted consented to have no other person present. When they came to the ground in the morning, the aggressor, favoured by the lot, drew first, and missed his adversary. The latter was about to fire in his turn, when the wretch who played the part of second fired a pistol at him, which he had held concealed. Some Gardemes ran up at the time, and found the victim of an imprudent loyalty almost expiring. The young man survived five hours, and was able to make a declaration sufficiently circumstantial to make us hope that the assassins shall not escape the vigilance of justice. They fled so quickly that the Gardemes could not perceive them. Some papers state that the young man was robbed at the same time; others state that the assertion is without foundation.

The proposed improvements from Waterloo-place eastward are in considerable progress. The intended street to the portico of St. Martin's Church, is already marked out, and many of the buildings have been removed; it will open one of the most beautiful structures in the metropolis, long entirely concealed from public view. Besides the great acquisition of light and air, this is one of the many proofs of the King's munificence, who has sanctioned and inspected the plans; and has also devoted the Crown lands, on which many of the houses stood, and from which some of the Crown revenue was derived, for this purpose.

We feel much pleasure in announcing to our readers, that the life of our late wise and virtuous Statesmen, the late William Pitt, is forthcoming from the pen of the Bishop of Winchester. He was the tutor of Mr. Pitt, and his confidential friend throughout life.

Yesterday being the Epiphany, was kept a holiday at the Stock Exchange and public offices. On Thursday night, a little before twelve o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at the house of Mr. Johnson, cheesemonger, East Smithfield. Owing to the severe frost, it was a considerable time before water could be procured. As soon as it was obtained every exertion was made by the firemen, who did not, however, succeed in arresting the progress of the flames, till three houses, viz. those of Mr. Emerson, chemist; Mr. Duff, a dyer; and Mr. Johnson's, were destroyed, and considerable damage done to four or five houses backwards.

**SKATING.**—Thursday, at one o'clock, the Match for One Hundred Guineas, to skaita-mile in three minutes, was decided. The person selected to perform the match appears to have been a countryman in the neighbourhood of the fens. He started a few seconds before the time, and came up in speed to the scratch at the moment appointed, and performed the distance seven seconds under the three minutes. The spot selected for the performance was on the fens, near to Isleham, four miles from Ely and eleven from Newmarket. Considerable bets were depending on the match, and the result has surprised most persons. Indeed the speed is extraordinary, as compared with the first race-horses recorded in sporting annals.

**ATROCIOUS MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—A few evenings ago a most shocking murder and robbery was committed on Timothy Niven, by a gang of ruffians in Rosemary-lane. On Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, he left his house for the purpose, as was understood, of receiving a sum of money from his Club, in Rosemary-lane. He was any thing but vigilant in his neighbourhood of the fens. He started a few seconds before the time, and came up in speed to the scratch at the moment appointed, and performed the distance seven seconds under the three minutes. The spot selected for the performance was on the fens, near to Isleham, four miles from Ely and eleven from Newmarket. Considerable bets were depending on the match, and the result has surprised most persons. Indeed the speed is extraordinary, as compared with the first race-horses recorded in sporting annals.

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PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGHTON, January 4th.—A night more inclement and severe than the last it would be difficult to imagine; the northern blast took nothing of its violence and cutting edge until towards day-break, and till which time nearly, snow continued to descend. The night coaches which started hence for London at ten o'clock, had made but a mile or two's progress on the road, when they were compelled to turn back, the collected snow having rendered it impassable. Several carriages with four horses, noticed last night, which left this place, filled with townfolk, to be present at a Ball at Newhaven, got land-locked likewise. Last night the valleys were raised almost to a level with the mountain's summit; one of the carriages above spoken of, sunk in, and had nearly disappeared, horses, drivers, and all within the vehicle, before the full extent of the danger was discovered. After much labour and more alarm, all got back unhurt to their several homes. The early coaches for London this morning—those which start at six, seven, and eight o'clock all turned back, after ineffectual attempts to conquer the first stage. The mail cart, which should have arrived at four, did not come in till nine o'clock this morning; and one of the night coaches from London made its appearance soon afterwards.

CARISBROOKE.—A dreadful accident occurred on Tuesday last. Two young gentlemen, sons of a Captain in the army, were amusing themselves by firing at a trap-door in a barn, when one of the balls entered through the door, and coming in contact with a piece of quarter, it rebounded and entered the head of a man named Simmonds who was in the barn. The poor man is since dead.

CHESTERFIELD.—The body of Mr. John Hinde, a maltster and farmer at Whittington, was found in a lifeless state on the common, at an early hour on Friday. The Nottingham Fly wagon had passed over the body, nor would the wagoner have discovered it, owing to the darkness of the morning, but for the barking of the deceased's dog. The wagoner says, he met a suspicious character with a large club stick, at some distance in the Common, and there is a large wound in the front of Mr. H.'s head. The matter is undergoing an investigation. Mr. H. was much respected; he has left a wife and four children.

CRAWLEY.—The auxiliary mail coach from London to Exeter, via Shaftesbury, Yeovil, and this Town, was on Wednesday discovered to be on fire about a mile from hence. To such a height had it got before it was observed, that the bags, &c. were taken out and forwarded to Exeter by chaises, and the vehicle required many hours' labour before it was considered fit for travelling.

DOVER.—We have, during the late tempestuous weather, had several ships put in for shelter, amongst them a fine American vessel (the Restitution), from Batavia, bound to Rotterdam; two Dutch vessels; a Swedish ketch, bound to Barcelona, from Gottenburgh; and a fleet of colliers. It is much to be regretted that the good qualities of this harbour are not better known. There is not a better dry harbour on all the coast than Dover. At spring tides we have 18 to 20 feet in; there is an excellent inner harbour, capable of containing 70 sail, which could always be kept afloat, and before next winter a double row of large iron tunnels, laid under the west pier, will be completed, to prevent any bar washing up at the entrance of the harbour. Independently of this, the harbour never was better than it has been this winter.

DUMFRIES.—In that secluded region which stretches between the Glenkens and Newton-Stewart, they have adopted a mode of communication, which, in point of simplicity, is worthy of the days of Lot and Abram. In this part of the country the farms are very large, and at the extremity, or as near, as may be to the extremity of each farm, there is generally a rock, which the herds denominate their post-office. The person who resides in the least remote farm, sends to the neighbouring village or burgh-town for the newspaper, which he has no sooner perused, than he commits it to the care of a sturdy herd, who forthwith deposits it in some chink of the rock already mentioned; from this place it is picked up by the servant of the adjoining tenant, who, in his turn, forwards it to some second station; and in this way, we are told, the Dumfries and Galloway Courier will pass through eight or ten different hands, and over twice the number of miles, in the course of a day or two, carrying the news and novelties of London to the inmost recesses of Loch Doon or Loch Duongon.

KILMARNOCK.—Robert Neilson, one of the post riders from Glasgow to this town, was convicted, at the instance of the Post-Master-General, before a Justice of Peace Court, held here last week, of having, on a late occasion, lost time in conveying the mail from Glasgow, of being intoxicated while on duty, and of violently resisting the orders of the Postmaster. The salutary punishment of four weeks confinement to hard labour was in this case awarded.

LIMERIC.—A most atrocious attempt was made to assassinate A. Hoskins, Esq. Agent for Lord Courtney's estates, as he was walking in his pleasure grounds. A fellow concealed in the shrubbery, presented a blunderbuss at Mr. H. which missed fire, he then deliberately shook the powder in the pan, and presented it a second time with the like result. Upon which he drew from his bosom a large pistol, the ball from which fortunately only grazed Mr. H.'s shoulder. The villain finding his shot had not the desired effect, ran off.

LIVERPOOL.—Some of the prisoners confined in the

House of Correction attempted lately to make their escape, but by the vigilance of the watchman they were prevented. It seems one of the prisoners had converted a pocket knife into a saw, with which he had sawed the irons off his legs, and with a broken piece of one had forced open the door of a cell, in which four prisoners were confined; by the assistance of these men three other prisoners were liberated, when the noise they made alarmed the watchman, and they were secured.

NEWCASTLE.—Christmas morning, as the Rev. T. Hogan, Parish Priest of this town, was vesting himself in order to celebrate first Mass, and the chapel crowded to excess, the galleries suddenly gave way, and fell. Nothing was to be heard but the cries of those in danger, and the lamentations of others outside, for the safety of their children and friends; but providentially, not a single individual was seriously injured.

NORTHAMPTON.—A dreadful occurrence took place in this town a few evenings since at the Plumber's Arms, kept by a German. A party of the 80th regiment in barracks here got into a dispute with some of the inhabitants respecting the Queen, when, after exchanging blows, the soldiers drew their side-arms, and wounded several persons severely, five were conveyed to the Infirmary severely wounded, one of the name of Robinson is since dead. Four of the soldiers are in custody.

PORESMOUTH.—Thirty-two tubs of foreign spirits were picked up by his Majesty's sloop Hind, a few days ago, off St. Alban's Head, and two smuggling boats were chased, and compelled to throw over the whole of their cargoes, by the same ship.—A large boat, with 185 tubs of brandy and geneva, was fallen in with on Thursday, off the Isle of Wight, by the Quail, tender to the Abdon, and brought to the Custom House in this town.

PLYMOUTH.—Curious Occurrence.—A tradesman of this town, having lately placed some oysters in a cupboard, was surprised at finding, in the morning, a mouse caught by the tail, by the sudden, collapsing of the shell. This incident, though curious, is not new. The oyster has the power of closing the two parts of its shell with considerable force, by means of a strong muscle at the hinge.

SHREWSBURY.—A county meeting is to be held on Wednesday, to consider of a loyal address to his Majesty, in pursuance of a requisition signed by Lords Clive, Bradford, Dungannon, Hill, Kilmorey, Combermere, Mr. Kynaston Powell, &c.

STAMPFORD.—The annual festivities at Belvoir Castle excite additional interest this season, in consequence of the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of York and his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The Aldermen and Corporation of Grantham, in full procession, presented the freedom of their ancient borough to these illustrious personages, on Wednesday, at Belvoir, and were most graciously received.

WHITEHAVEN.—On Friday, the birthday of the Earl of Londsdale was celebrated in this town, with every mark of respect at the Black Lion Inn, and the Golden Lion Inn.

WINDSOR.—The furniture belonging to the Princess Sophia, which was deposited in the Lower Lodge, attached to the Castle, has been removing from here within these few days to London, the residence of her Royal Highness.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

On Monday, a melancholy occurrence happened at the house of Dr. Uwins, in Bedford-row. The family were alarmed with the cry of fire, which was discovered to proceed from the two pair back room, in which a young lady, a relation to the family, and her servant-maid, slept, and before the door of the room could be opened, the unfortunate young lady, who was only 16 years old, and her servant, threw themselves out of the window, and falling into the area, they were taken up in a state of insensibility. The young lady had both her legs broken, and the servant-maid had also several bones fractured. They were both carried to the hospital with very little hopes of recovery. How the fire communicated with the bed and window-curtains we were unable to learn, but on the doors being forced open, they were found to be on fire. The engines arrived; but happily the fire was got under with a few pails of water.—We regret to state, the young lady died on Wednesday; and an inquest was held on the body on Thursday, at the Golden Lion, Warwick-place, Bloomsbury, when the evidence adduced was to the same effect as above stated; and he Jury returned a Verdict of—Killed by a fall in attempting to escape from fire.

A pistol shot was, on Sunday night last, discharged into the house of Mr. Courts, at Highgate. It passed through the green-house, and entered the parlour. The act is supposed to have been done by accident, and not with any evil intention.

BURGALARIES.—Two burglaries were committed on Monday evening at Chelsea: one at the house of Mr. Thorpe, in Mitre-row, which was broken into by scaling a twelve-foot wall, and cutting the shutters of the kitchen, by which the thieves removed the bolts. They succeeded in carrying off, unobserved, a dozen tea-spoons, and other portable articles of less value. Another burglary was committed at the house of Mrs. Gee, of Leeson-street. Here the robbers were less fortunate, as a terrier dog alarmed the family, and they escaped with a great coat and a tea-caddy. The thieves got down the area, and forced the door.

London Markets.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN on board Ship.

Table listing grain prices: Essex Red Wht (new) 35s 46s, Fine 52s 54s, Superfine 60s 64s, Essex White (new) 40s 52s, Old 78s 80s, Superfine 58s 60s, Old 30s 32s, Rye 28s 26s, Barley 27s 28s, Superfine 50s 54s, Malt 50s 56s, Fine 50s 56s. Also Hog Pease 30s 31s, Maple 31s 29s, White ditto 36s 30s, Bolters 40s 41s, Small Beans 30s 32s, Old 40s 41s to 24s 26s, Tick Beans (new) 36s 40s, Feed Oats 16s 18s, Corn 20s 22s, Poland ditto 18s 21s, Fine 20s 22s, Potatoe ditto 22s 24s, Fine 24s 26s.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Table listing flour prices: Town made Flour per sack 50s 55s, Ditto Seconds ditto 48s 53s, Essex and Suffolk Flour ditto on board ship 50s 55s, Norfolk and Stockton ditto 45s 48s, Red Clover (foreign) per cwt 35s 38s 60s 72s, Ditto English 40s 72s, White ditto 60s 88s 100s, Rye Grass per quarter 13s 25s 40s, Turnip, white per bushel 14s 20s 0s, White Mustard Seed ditto 11s 3s 0s, Brown ditto 15s 20s, Red and Green ditto 16s 20s, Carraway Seeds (new) 10s 12s, Cinque Foin per quarter 50s 70s, New Coriander Seeds 10s 12s, Trefoil per cwt 30s 30s 68s, Ribgrass 30s 42s 54s, Canary per quarter 84s 88s, Lined Oil Cake at the Mill 13l 0s to per hundred, Rape Cake 9l 0s to 0l 0s per 1000, Tares, 8s to 9s per bushel.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, &c. per Quarter.

Table listing average prices of corn: Wheat 70 l, Rye 43 7, Barley 35 l, Oats 25 9, Beans 41 7, Pease 45 8, Oatmeal, per Bull of 140lbs, 25s. 10d.

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. Saturday, Dec. 30.

Table listing hop prices: Kent 2l 16s to 3l 10s a 4l 15s, Sussex 2l 8s to 2l 16s a 3l 5s, Essex 2l 16s to 3l 5s a 4l 0s, Farnham, fine, 4l 10s to 5l 0s, Kent 3l 15s a 5l 0s, Sussex 2l 10s to 3l 3s, Essex 2l 16s to 3l 10s a 4l 0s, Farnham, s.d., 2l 10s to 4l 10s, Old Outlayd at 1l 5.000l.

Average Prices of WHEAT, per quarter, for the Week ending June 3, in the following Counties.

Table listing average wheat prices: Middlesex 76s 6d, Surrey 75s 1d, Kent 73s 2d, Rutland 69s 6d, Essex 72s 0d, Berks. 75s 0d, Bucks. 68s 2d, Suffolk 72s 9d, Oxford 65s 11d, Huntingdon 60s 9d. Also Sussex 66s 5d, Hertford 69s 8d, Hants 67s 9d, Northampton 68s 0d, Norfolk 70s 1d, Bedford 68s 5d, Lincoln 67s 7d, Wilts 64s 5d, Cambridge 66s 6d.

PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW.

Table listing hay and straw prices: Hay 3l 10s 0d to 4l 10s 0d, Average 4l 0s 0d, Straw 4l 8s 0d to 1l 12s 6d, Average 1l 10s 3d. Whitechapel: Hay 3l 18s 0d to 4l 6s 0d, Average 4l 2s 0d, Straw 1l 10s 0d to 1l 14s 0d, Average 1l 12s 0d, Clover 6l 6s 0d to 7l 7s 0d, Average 6l 16s 6d. Smithfield: Hay 3l 3s 0d to 4l 4s 0d, Average 3l 17s 0d, Inferior ditto 2l 2s 0d to 3l 0s 0d, Average 2l 11s 0d, Straw 1l 6s 0d to 1l 14s 0d, Average 1l 10s 6d, Clover (best) 6l 6s 0d to 7l 7s 0d, Average 6l 16s 6d, Inferior & new 4l 3s 0d to 5l 0s 0d, Average 4l 14s 6d.

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

Table listing Smithfield market prices: Beef 4s 0d to 6s 5d, Mutton 3s 5d to 5s 0d, Veal 4s 4d to 6s 0d, Pork 3s 8d to 5s 0d, Lamb 5s 4d to 6s 8d. Head of Cattle this day: Beasts about 639, Sheep and Lambs 6129, Calves 116, Pigs 116.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

Table listing Newgate and Leadenhall market prices: Beef 3s 0d to 4s 4d, Mutton 3s 0d to 4s 0d, Veal 3s 8d to 5s 4d, Pork 3s 8d to 5s 4d.

COAL MARKET.—Jan. 3.

Table listing coal market prices: Ships at Market, 40 Newcastle 0s, 3 1/2 Sunderland 0s, Ships sold, 0s, Price, 42s 0d to 45s 0d, 46s 0d to 60 0d.

PRICE OF LEATHER.

Table listing leather prices: Butts, 50 to 56lbs, 18d to 19d, Ditto, 56 to 66lbs, 20d to 21d, Dressing Hides, 14d to 16d—Fine Coach Hides, 16d to 18d, Crop Hides, for cutting, 3s to 40lbs, 13d to 16d—Ditto, 4s, 50lbs, 17d to 19d—Calf Skins, 30 to 40lbs, 22d to 26d—Ditto, 50 to 70lbs, 28d to 35d—Ditto, 70 to 80lbs, 26d to 29d—Small Seals (Greenland) 20d to 22d per lb—Large ditto, 13d to 18d—Tanned Horse Hides, 17d to 18d—Spanish ditto, 17d to 22d.

PRICES OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 112lbs.

Table listing tallow, soap, &c. prices: Town Tallow 65s 8d, Yellow Soap 86s 0d, Yellow Russia 61s 0d, Mottled 88s 0d, White ditto 57s 0d, Curd 109s 0d, Soap ditto 57s 0d, Graves 91s 0d, Melting Stuff 50s 0d, Good Dregs 9s 0d, Ditto Rough 34s 0d.

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# JOHN BULL.



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

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**A MEETING OF MERCHANTS, BANKERS, TRADERS**, and others, held at the City of London Tavern, the 11th January, 1821.

MR ROBERT WIGRAM, Bart. in the Chair.  
It was moved by T. BRID, Esq. and seconded by JOHN WHITE-MORE, Esq. and carried unanimously, That the following Declaration be adopted by this Meeting, to be signed by the Gentlemen present, and to be Signatures at the City of London Tavern, London Tavern, King's Head, Postery, and London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill:—

We, the undersigned Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and others, of London, feel ourselves imperiously called upon, in the present state of the Country, to declare those our deliberate sentiments, earnestly and anxiously hoping that the evils which threaten us will, under Divine Providence, be averted, and that now, when no foreign enemy assails us, we may be permitted to enjoy, uninterrupted, the blessings of domestic peace.

We declare it to be our firm and unalterable purpose to uphold our venerable and happy Constitution, composed of King, Lords, and Commons, against all and every attempt to alter or subvert it, and to maintain, in its purity, our holy and revered Religion, feeling the most sacred conviction, that the greatest state of human happiness is to be derived from the one, and the best and strongest hopes of eternal felicity from the other. We desire, with poignant regret and abhorrence, the measures which aimed to destroy these sources of present enjoyment and of future consolation; and we trust the laws will be enforced to deter and to punish all who, by their factions or dissensions, or proceedings, wish to deprive the subjects of this great and free Country of these inestimable blessings—blessings handed down to us by our ancestors—cherished by the wise and virtuous of our own time, and, in our minds, united to the welfare and happiness of the generations which are to follow us.

Resolved unanimously, That the following Gentlemen, who are now present, be a Committee for carrying into effect the object of the Meeting into effect, with liberty to add to their number:—

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| Sir Charles Fox, Bart.      |                              |
| James Fielding, Esq.        |                              |
| Max. S. Gordon, Esq.        |                              |
| Nathaniel Gould, Esq.       |                              |
| Richard Hale, Esq.          |                              |
| John Howell, Esq.           |                              |
| Sir Charles Fox, Bart.      |                              |
| James Fielding, Esq.        |                              |
| Max. S. Gordon, Esq.        |                              |
| Nathaniel Gould, Esq.       |                              |
| Richard Hale, Esq.          |                              |
| John Howell, Esq.           |                              |
| Sir Charles Fox, Bart.      |                              |
| James Fielding, Esq.        |                              |
| Max. S. Gordon, Esq.        |                              |
| Nathaniel Gould, Esq.       |                              |
| Richard Hale, Esq.          |                              |
| John Howell, Esq.           |                              |
| Sir Charles Fox, Bart.      |                              |
| James Fielding, Esq.        |                              |
| Max. S. Gordon, Esq.        |                              |
| Nathaniel Gould, Esq.       |                              |
| Richard Hale, Esq.          |                              |
| John Howell, Esq.           |                              |
| Sir Charles Fox, Bart.      |                              |
| James Fielding, Esq.        |                              |
| Max. S. Gordon, Esq.        |                              |
| Nathaniel Gould, Esq.       |                              |
|                             |                              |

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPRESSED.

A. BUTLER, C. BUTLER, and F. BUTLER, Dunnington, York, bankrupts.

BANKRUPTS.

J. JUDD, Derby, innkeeper, Jan. 24, at 9, 25, at 4, and Feb. 24, at 11, at Mr. Piesley's office, Doncaster, Mr. Lever Gray's Inn, London. Solicitor, Fisher, Doncaster.

J. TAYLOR, Sheffield, merchant, Jan. 20, 22, and Feb. 24, at 11, at the Commercial Inn, Sheffield. Solicitors, Bizz, Southampton-buildings, London, Haywood, Sheffield.

R. TURNER, Liverpool butcher, Feb. 7, 8, and 24, at 1, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Solicitors, Cluiter, St. John's Lane, London; Griffith and Co. Liverpool.

E. SIMMONS, Sawney, and T. SIMMONS, Winchcomb, Gloucester, timber-dealers, Jan. 29, at 5, Jan. 30, and Feb. 24, at 11, at the Rose and Crown, Exeter, Worcester. Solicitors, Durke and Co. Red Lion-square, London; Wright, Evesham.

C. COATES, Bedminster, tanner, Jan. 24, 25, and Feb. 24, at 12, at the Commercial-office, Bristol. Solicitors, Boardman and Co. Broadstreet, London; Deon and Co. Bristol.

W. MAJ. COLE, Great St. Helens, merchant, Jan. 16, 20, and Feb. 24, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Bowman, Broad-street-buildings.

P. WALL, St. Thomas Apostle, Devon, innkeeper, Jan. 22, 23, and Feb. 24, at 12, at the Seven Stars Inn St. Thomas Apostle, Devon; Gold and Co. Chancery-lane, London; Clubb, Exeter.

P. M. THATCHER, Hungerford wharf, Strand, coal-merchant, Jan. 15, 27, and Feb. 24, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Carpenter, Finsbury-inn.

T. FOUSTER, William-street, Newington, builder, Jan. 20, 27, and Feb. 24, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Smith and Co. New Finsbury-street.

F. MAULIN, Cornhill, merchant, Jan. 23, 27, and Feb. 24, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Clure and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

S. SHINGLES, Basinghall-street, factor, Jan. 20, 27, and Feb. 24, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Williams, Red Lion-square, London; Mosier, Finsbury.

P. H. HUNT, and J. NASMYTH, Fenchurch-street, merchants, Jan. 16, 27, and Feb. 24, at 1, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Wadson and Co. Austin Friars.

S. CARTER, Fetter-lane, innkeeper, Jan. 20, 22, and Feb. 24, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Paron, Bow Church-yard.

J. WHITE, Southampton-row, Russell-square, dyer, Jan. 20, and Feb. 24, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Paron, Bow Church-yard.

This Gazette contains an order for the Court to go into Mourning to-day, for the late Duke of Brunswick; and on Sunday, the 14th of February, the Court to go out of Mourning. Also the appointment of the Right Hon. C. B. Dathurst, to the Presidency of the Board of Control for India.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, JAN. 6.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Peirson and W. Jackson, Coleman-street, whitesmiths. J. Shepherd and S. Shepherd, Fritch-street, Soho, Jewellers.

J. Perkins and R. Coshier, Bow-lane, writing-ink manufacturers.

J. Bates and Co. Manchester, manufacturers of calico, as far as respects S. Bates.

W. H. Hilton and Co. Regent-street, Pall-Mall, wine-merchants.

J. Kenworthy and W. C. Ireland, Ironmonger-lane, ware-housesmen.

F. Hopkins and Co. Change-alley, ship-brokers.

P. Heard and J. Tilt, Old-lane, agents.

P. Waddington and Co. Frome Seaward, Somersetshire, carriers.

J. Stokes, sen. and J. Stokes, jun. Grosvenor-market, St. George's, Hanover-square.

J. H. Codner and Co. Briton Side, Plymouth, and Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchants.

W. Cortney and S. Newton, Chester, ship-builders.

R. Critchell and J. Ross, Bristol, ship-brokers.

J. Bruckfield and J. Williams, wholesale haberdashers.

J. Schofield and Co. Scott's wharf, bank-side, timber-merchants, as far as regards J. Schofield.

H. C. Sutton and J. Oldacre, Leicester, hosiery.

W. Miller and J. Wolstenholme, Sheffield, Yorkshire, Britannia-metal manufacturers.

I. Ball and S. Taylor, Paul-y, furnishing-ironmongers.

G. Wheeler and J. Sheen, Sun-wharf, Upper Thames-street, coal-merchants.

E. Davies and J. Bainbridge, Preston, Lancashire, bleachers.

S. L. Gross and J. C. Blohm, New Broad-street.

J. L. Smith and Co. St. Martin's-lane, woollen-drapers.

W. Latham and Co. Roberts, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, woollen-drappers.

T. Chamberlaine and J. Durrell, Newmau-street, Oxford-street, and Pall-Mall, coach-makers.

J. Payne and J. Payne, Liverpool, plumbers.

J. H. Haycock and J. Haycock, jun. Shrewsbury, soap-manufacturers.

J. Graves, jun. and Co. Liverpool, brokers.

J. Storey and Co. Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, rope-makers.

W. Rice and J. Rice, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, haters.

J. Redish and Co. Liverpool, accountants, as far as respects J. Redish, jun.

J. Cole, sen. and Co. Kidderminster, Worcestershire, carpet-manufacturers.

W. Fawcett and Co. Vintny Hill Iron Work, mounmouth-shire, as far as respects C. Sland.

S. Ansell and T. Whitehouse, Birmingham, pocket-book manufacturers.

J. Latham and G. Warner, Witley, Surrey, nurserymen.

T. Kilby and A. de Arroyave, Finch-lane.

T. Bentley and Co. Leicester, brush-makers.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 13. A. Parkin, J. Duckett, and S. Alsop, Manchester, calico-printers, at 9, at the Bridgewater Arms-inn, Manchester.

Jan. 27. J. F. Royle, Pall-Mall, fancy-paper manufacturer, at 11, at Guildhall, London.

Jan. 30. W. Fear, Bath, cabinet-maker, at 12, at the Greyhound-Inn, Market-place, Bath.

Jan. 27. J. Bassano, Upper Thames-street, London, sugar-refiner, at 12, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27. A. Mackean, Winchester-street, London, merchant, at 12, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27. W. Goodwin, Cambridge, currier, at 10, at Guildhall, London.

Jan. 27. J. W. A. Snuggs, and J. Walloy, Lime-street, London, merchants, at 12, at Guildhall.

G. Haywood, Birmingham, spirit-merchant, Jan. 27. H. Knill, Duke-street, West Smithfield, butcher, at 11, at Guildhall.  
Jan. 27. R. Groving, Broad-street-buildings, London, merchant, at 12, at Guildhall.  
Jan. 27. C. Scudamore, Newton and Manchester, wool-lan and cord manufacturer, at 1, at Guildhall, London.  
Jan. 27. W. Ansell, Cambridge, upholsterer, at 1, at Guildhall, London.  
Jan. 27. J. Honeyman, Church-street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer, at 1, at Guildhall.  
Jan. 27. J. Carcy, Raquet-court, Fleet-street, merchant, at 10, at Guildhall.  
Jan. 18. J. Cominy Buckland Common, near Wandover, Bucks, timber-merchant, at 12, at Guildhall.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Cowley and W. Pamfert, Kingston-upon-Hull, china and glass-merchants.

W. Kilby and T. Smart, Mincing-lane, brokers.

G. G. Sadler and Son, Southampton-row, tailors.

G. Vaughan, sen. J. Plank, R. James, and G. Vaughan, jun. Gravel-lane, hatters, as far as concerns J. Plank.

T. Gillen, J. Shepherd, and R. Parker, Manchester, coach-makers, so far as regards R. Parker.

S. Kerne and R. Thorpsol, Tavistock-street, tailors.

W. Denison and J. Dalby, Leeds, whitesmiths.

G. Wallis and E. Elgin, York, druggists.

R. Lyney and J. Jackson, Limehouse, coal-merchants.

W. Brown and W. Shannon, Manchester, drapers.

J. Lockwood and H. S. Shepherd, Beverley, attorneys.

T. Stock, J. Cooper, J. Watson, T. O. Stock, F. Wilson, and J. Wasson, Holborn, and Watling-street, linen-drappers, &c. as far as regards T. Stock and J. Cooper.

A. Johnson and E. Knight, Isleworth, school-mistresses.

H. Grimshaw and B. F. Hayward, Manches, calico-manufacturers.

R. and W. Borradaile and J. Pennington, London.

J. Stephenson, G. T. Stephenson, J. F. Stephenson, and C. Stephenson, Gracechurch-street, ironmongers.

D. Morgan and S. J. Morgan, Great Newport-street, apothecaries.

W. Aldam and J. Aldam, Sheffield, tanners.

J. Mansell and J. Willington, Birmingham, cabinet-case-manufacturers.

J. Gold and W. Northhouse, Great Russell-street, book-sellers.

J. Guyer, and H. Guyer, Bristol, twine-manufacturers.

S. Rogers, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, hosier, from Jan. 18, to March 3, at 10, at Guildhall.

T. Meadowcroft, Liverpool, merchant, from Jan. 9, to Jan. 30, at 10, at the Swan-Inn, Great Bolton, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Webb, Warwick, horse-dealer, to surrender, Jan. 18, 19, and Feb. 20, at 11, at the Woolpack-Inn, Warwick.

S. W. Wardham, Castles-rect, Holborn, London; and Kitchin, Barfield, near Warwick.

F. Shind, Liverpool, iron-merchant, Feb. 2, 3, and 20, at 1, at the George-Inn, Dale-street, Liverpool. Solicitors, Lodge, Liverpool; and Batley, Canney-lane, London.

W. Coombs, Norton St. Philip, Somersetshire, butcher, Jan. 22, at 5, and Feb. 20, at 11, at the White Hart-Inn, Bath. Solicitors, Perkins and Frampton, Holborn-cooper, Gray's-Inn, London; and Miller, Frome Seaward, Somersetshire.

J. L. Dumont, Austin-friars, London, merchant, Jan. 16, 23, and Feb. 20, at 10, at Guildhall, London. Solicitors, Kaye, Freshfield, and Kaye, New Bank-buildings, London.

T. Pearson, Hipperholme cum Brighouse, Halifax, Yorkshire, butcher, Jan. 30, at 6, 31, and Feb. 20, at 11, at the White Lion Inn, Halifax. Solicitors, Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn, and Wigglesworth, Thompson, and Stansfeld, Halifax.

J. Hanson, sen. Wakefield, Yorkshire, oil-crusher, Jan. 16, 17, and Feb. 20, at 11, at the Dog and Duck Tavern, Scale-lane, Kiggaston St. Hill. Solicitors, Fosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

J. Jennings, Sittingbourne, Kent, innkeeper, Jan. 22, at 7, 22, and Feb. 20, at 11, at the Guildhall, Canterbury. Solicitors, Hinte, Milton and Sittingbourne, and Brace and Monins, Essex-court, Temple.

C. Allan, Shad Thames, Surrey, lighterman, Jan. 20, 29, and Feb. 20, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Carter, Lord Mayor's Court-office, Royal Exchange.

T. Douglas, Dover, Kent, merchant, Jan. 13, at 11, 27, and Feb. 29, at 12, at Guildhall, London. Solicitor, Mougham, Great-St. Helens; Bishopsgate-street.

M. Athol, Bury-street, St. James, merchant, Jan. 13, 16, 19, and Feb. 20, at 1, Guildhall. Solicitors, Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-square, Minories.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, is now at Paris. During his residence here, Lord Somerset has purchased some magnificent furniture, intended for the hotel of his Government. His Excellency proposes to have this carried there by a French vessel, which may be the more easily done, since the Cape, being declared a free port, a cargo of wines and other French productions would find a ready sale there.—Journal de Paris.

The Sitings of the Peers on Friday and Saturday were entirely occupied with the continuation of the Report respecting the Conspiracy.

ERENSWICK, Dec. 32.—His Highness the Duke Augustus of Brunswick, last son of the celebrated reigning Duke, General of Cavalry in the service of Hanover, and Great Cross of the Guelphic Order, died on the 18th, in his 43d year. The deceased was of course brother to Queen Caroline, and first cousin to his Britannic Majesty.

The German Papers contain the following Declaration, addressed to the different Governments of Europe by the Allied Sovereigns at Troppau, relatively to the affairs at Naples:

and Naples, has necessarily excited the cares and the uneasiness of the Powers who combated the revolution, and convinced them of the necessity of putting a check on the calamities with which Europe is threatened. The same principles which united the great Powers of the Continent to deliver the world from the military despotism of an individual, from the revolution, ought to set against the revolutionary power which has just developed itself.

The Sovereigns assembled at Troppau, with this intention, venture to hope that they shall attain this object. They will take for their guides, in this great enterprise, the treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united in nations together.

Without doubt the Powers have the right to take, in common, general measures of precaution against those States, whose forms, engendered by rebellion, is openly opposed to legitimate governments, as example has already demonstrated, and especially when this spirit of rebellion is propagated in the neighbouring States by secret agents. In consequence, the Monarchs assembled at Troppau have concerted together the measures required by circumstances, and have communicated to the Courts of London and Paris their intention of attaining the end desired, either by meditation or by force. With this view they have invited the King of the Two Sicilies to repair to Laybach, to appear there as conciliator between his misguided people and the States whose tranquillity is endangered by this state of things; and as they have resolved not to recognize any authority established by the seditious, it is only with the King that they can confer.

As the system to be followed has no other foundation than treaties already existing, they have no doubt of the assent of the Courts of Paris and London. The only object of this system is to consolidate the alliance between the Sovereigns; it has no view to conquest, or to violations of the independence of other Powers. Voluntarily ameliorations in the Government will not be impeded. They desire only to maintain tranquillity, and protect Europe from the scourge of new revolutions, and to prevent them as far as possible.

NAPLES.—The answer of the King of Naples to the Emperor of Germany.

MY DEAR BROTHER, &c.—If, under existing circumstances, my heart could give vent to an effusion of joy, it would certainly burst forth on the reception of the letter from your Imperial Majesty, dated Troppau, and those from the Allied Sovereigns assembled at that town. I am deeply affected by the generosity which directs all your steps for the welfare of the European nations, and for the particular interest which you take with regard to my person, and the people who are confided to me by Providence; their peace and happiness is the sole object of all my anxiety and care.

After this sincere exposition of my sentiments, your Majesty will readily conceive with what gratitude I accepted the invitation given to me by you, as well as by their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, to take a part in the conferences at Laybach, which has no other object than to take into consideration the views of the most holy of alliances.

I perceive in this invitation a fresh instance of the benignity of Providence, which presents an opportunity of co-operating with my august Allies in a work which will render your name dear to the latest posterity, and to participate in the glory which awaits you. Your Imperial Majesty will not doubt my anxiety to accede to such a proposition; and my departure shall take place as speedily as circumstances will admit.

I shall feel peculiar pleasure in seeing your Majesty once more; in becoming personally acquainted with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia; in owing to their wisdom and to their benevolence the tranquillity of my States; and my most gratifying occupations will be to inspire into every member of my family the sentiments of gratitude with which my heart is penetrated.

Accept the assurance of the distinguished consideration and unalterable devotion with which I am, of your Imperial Majesty, the affectionate brother and father-in-law.

Naples, Dec. 21, 1820. FERDINAND.

COSENZA, Dec. 20.—On the 29th Nov. last, at a half-past six in the evening, (un'ora mezza della notte), there suddenly appeared, on the west of the horizon, a luminous body, more brilliant than the moon at its full. This body had the figure of a dragon. After passing with great velocity across the horizon, it changed into a dark and thick cloud. After three or four minutes several violent flashes of lightning burst from the cloud, which, after playing awhile through the air, died away. In the moment of their disappearance a long and loud peal of thunder was heard, and a considerable motion was felt in the air. The cloud then took a triangular figure, and rolling rapidly to the East, went down covered with snow, although the weather had been very mild. Where it exploded, there remained a long *via lactea* over the cloud. This luminous body was visible at Naples, but none of its characteristics were observed; in some parts of Calabria, and on the part of Sicily opposite, we have heard that its appearances were more singular than those above described.

INSBRUCK, Dec. 27.—Letters from Naples of the 15th sty, that the fermentation which had prevailed during some days had subsided. The assemblage of the populace in the public places, which had excited so much alarm, had ceased.

SWITZERLAND, Dec. 30.—It is asserted that France begins to act a more important part than hitherto in the general politics of Europe, and that its influence is increasing. Persons who pretend to be initiated in the mysteries of diplomacy affirm, that France has formed a closer union with England than any other power; and that M. Decazes has commenced in London, negotiations of the highest importance, the consequences of which are likely to be very interesting.

LISBON, Dec. 30.—State Paper.—The Portuguese nation has published a very long and wellwritten Manifesto, addressed to the Allied Sovereigns, and the People of Europe. It professes a sincere and ardent desire to maintain the political and commercial relations of the kingdom with all the Governments of Europe entire; and adverts to the removal of the Prince Regent, (now King John V.) in 1807, to the Brazils, which placed the kingdom in the most critical situation.—Portugal, separated from her Sovereign by the vast expanse of the ocean, deprived of all resources from her maritime possessions, and of all the benefits of commerce by the blockades of her ports, and governed at home by a hostile force, which



## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.  
3 per Cent Reduced 70—4 per Cent 87.—Long Ann. 18 1/8th.

THE political horizon is calm, but it is the calm that precedes the storm: the parties are almost in the presence of each other, and hold their breath in mutual anxiety. For us, who care for no party, except as its interests may appear connected with those of the country, we await with more curiosity than anxiety the parliamentary contest.

We believe—we are assured, that the immense majority of the country, and, of course, a great majority of its representatives are convinced of the guilt of the QUEEN; and, if that great question be decided, and acted upon in a manner consistent with what is due to the honour of the KING and the public morals of the nation, every thing else is of inferior consideration.

JOHN BULL has his partialities, and perhaps his prejudices; he is grateful to the present Ministers for the glory and the peace which their measures achieved, and he has felt indignant at the means which the Whigs were always too ready to employ to impede and trammel those exertions.

But allowances must be made for human errors; and, above all, for the uncertainty of political judgments: but that, upon which there ought to be, can be, no doubt—upon which the view and opinion of every man must be clear, distinct, and decisive, is the necessity of upholding the Monarchical Constitution, the Protestant Religion, the National Character, and the Public Morality, which have been hitherto the boast and the blessings of this favoured country.

There is no doubt that ingenious orators on all sides will split hairs, pick holes, and criticise, in this or that detail the conduct of their antagonists: one will think the QUEEN ought not to have been omitted from the Liturgy, but will be far from saying that she ought to be replaced: another will approve of the omission, but assert that, after her trial, she should be reinstated: some will think that Lord Liverpool did not give up the Bill soon enough, and others, that he ought not to have given it up at all.

Nice distinctions will be taken between degradation and divorce—between circumstantial evidence and positive proof; and all these various arguments will be discussed according to the personal ingenuity, or the political interests, of the speakers, and how the greater part of them will be determined JOHN BULL neither knows nor cares.

The great—the real question is this, and this alone—is the QUEEN fit to remain at the head of the female society of England? is she fit to wear the unsullied diadem, to enjoy the homage of public respect, and to share in the devotion of our public prayers? in short, is she guilty, or is she not?—is she the most injured, or the most profligate of women?—if injured, redress the injustice, and place her on the Throne by the side of her Husband and Sovereign—if profligate, be just to that Husband and Sovereign, and preserve his Person and his Throne from such contamination.

No trimming, no shuffling, no sophistry—guilty or not guilty she must be; and the distinct treatment of guilt or of innocence she must receive.

It seems to us as if the Government had either some difficulty in finding a successor to Mr. Canning, or wished to keep his office open for his future return;—the friends of Mr. Peel deny, we are told, that any offer was made to him; and the friends of Mr. Canning repel very warmly, the insinuation that his resignation is not sincere and final. Those Gentlemen know their own purposes best; and to be sure the state of public affairs cannot make office very desirable either to Whigs or Tories; but we do feel that we are come to a crisis in which every man must take his part; and public opinion, like the law of the Athonians, will oblige every public man to enlist himself on one side or the other.—Of those who believe the Queen to be substantially guilty, and of him (if any such there be) who believes her to be substantially innocent, the

The Right Hon. C. Bragge Bathurst is appointed President of the Board of Control in the room of Mr. Canning. He entered upon office on Thursday.

On Thursday a meeting of Merchants, Bankers, Traders and others, was held at the City of London Tavern, Sir R. Wigram, Bart. in the Chair. A loyal declaration was moved by Thomas Reid, Esq., and seconded by J. Whitmore, Esq., and carried unanimously, and ordered to lie for signatures at several places.

Mr. ALBANI'S ELECTION.—The election for this town came on last Tuesday. The candidates are Sir Henry Wright Wilson, Sir Charles Ross, and Mr. John Easthope. At the close of the first day's poll the numbers were—Sir H. W. Wilson, 24—Mr. Ross, 25—Mr. Easthope 30. Second day—Sir H. W. Wilson, 118—Mr. Ross, 87—Mr. Easthope, 90. Third day, Sir H. W. Wilson, 180—Mr. Easthope, 157—Mr. Ross, 154. Fourth day, Sir H. W. Wilson, 207—Mr. Ross, 185—Mr. Easthope, 176.—We understand Sir H. W. Wilson is returned.

The King is in good health at Brighton, and is expected to remain there till the 20th instant. A plentiful supper was given on Saturday se'night to the fishermen and their wives, by command of his Majesty, to celebrate his accession to the throne.

We regret to learn that the Duchess of Kent continues confined at her apartments, at the King's Palace, Kensington, with a cold. Dr. Wilson, who attends her Royal Highness, recommended the loss of a little blood, and her Royal Highness is better.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. is informed that the fault in the ink used for last Sunday's Paper was corrected after the first fifty had been worked off.—It is highly gratifying to the Proprietors to see that such a person as this Correspondent, takes an interest in JOHN BULL.—he will probably allow that the other objection he made to the last Number has been met in this.

If our Correspondent, a "Brother Crug," will refer to our Paper of the 31st of December, he will find that we never pledged ourselves to insert any letter on the subject of the Radicals educated at Christ's Hospital—we merely acknowledged the receipt of a communication, as we now acknowledge his, without any intention of publishing it.

A valuable Correspondent informs us, that there is great difficulty in obtaining JOHN BULL, in the environs of London, on Sunday Morning, and points out particularly the neighbourhood of Piccadilly:—every measure will be taken to ensure the proper circulation of the Paper, and any complaints addressed to the Office will be immediately attended to.

We have no room for Touchstone this week; but he shall appear, if possible, in our next.

N. S. is also delayed for the same reason.

J. L. B. will perceive that our poetical department is full for the week, and the subject treated in some degree the same as his. We shall be happy to hear from him again.

Q. in a Corner will see how we have adapted his information.—He shall have to keep him to his promise.

The Lines upon a Dead Cold-Fish are very pretty and extremely moral.—We confess we have "other fish to fry," and recommend Miss S. G. to try a Ladies' Magazine for her debut in the Literary World.

We are obliged by Orthodox's good wishes.

G.'s verses are good, but rather of too serious a turn.

The pamphlet from our "Zealous Friend" has come to hand.

The book "Verbum sat" alludes to is under consideration.

The idea of the Intercepted Letters has been anticipated.

We have really not had time fairly to read over the long communications of our anonymous Friend.—He will see we have used one of his articles. We must make the same apology to J. S.—It would be adding to the obligations our Friends confer upon us, if (where it is practicable) they would send us earlier in the week.

We thank Detector not C., for the name.—He will see we are about it—the gentleman is very notorious—the dialogue is excellent.

A Subscriber will see that his questions to Sir H. Bannbury are needless.

Our Correspondent X. will see, by the pains we have taken with his admirable article, that we are worthy of farther communications.

We have not had time to read the new work called the Book of Wonders, but we hope to be able to do so next Sunday.

The list of Radical Criminals for 1819 and 1820, signed W. N. G. is much too coarse and common-place.

JOHN BULL OFFICE,  
Jan. 14th. 1820.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public in general, are informed that No. 1, 2, and 3, which have been five times out of print, will be republished on the 21th instant.

For the convenience of the Public, the proprietors have taken a temporary Office at 56, Fleet Street, where this Paper will be published NEXT SUNDAY morning.

JOHN BULL OFFICE,  
Ten o'Clock, Saturday.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO STATE THAT MRS. HUME NEVER HAS SEEN THE QUEEN, OR INTENDS TO VISIT HER—AND WE ARE FURTHER AUTHORIZED TO SAY, THAT MRS. DENMAN'S VISIT TO BRANDENBURGH HOUSE WAS PAID, BY HER HAVING CHANCED TO SIT IN THE CARRIAGE AT THE DOOR WHERE HER HUSBAND WAS EMPLOYED PROFESSIONALLY WITH HER MAJESTY.

course is clear: and we venture to assert, that however ingenious politicians may flatter themselves, all their shifts and turns, and all their quirks and quiddities will be baffled and defeated, and they will at last be obliged (if they have any respect for their character) to come to the decision—GUILTY OR INNOCENT.

## JOHN BULL TO THE QUEEN.

MADAM,

Insolence is the characteristic of underlings. During the last three weeks I have addressed several questions to several of your dependants, to which they have not thought proper to make any reply.

If this be what those persons call treating John Bull with contempt, their system is a mistaken one: every question I ask about you is founded on a foregone fact—every question unanswered stands registered in the minds of the thousands who read this paper as an undeniable truth; either, therefore, your hirelings have not sufficient consideration for you to take the trouble to answer my public calls, or my public calls are unanswerable.

As I have not the slightest respect for your Majesty, I would have it distinctly understood that I forbore to address you personally, merely in hopes of getting answers to my questions from people more likely to speak the whole truth than the party principally implicated; but, as they have deserted you, either from carelessness of your best interests, or from the badness of your case, I must direct myself more immediately to your Majesty.

You stand upon hollow ground, great Lady Brougham, your pure, disinterested partizan Brougham, was ready to abandon you, if Ministers would have had him—that fact you know.—That you have no very high opinion of the Broughams your own story of the three hundred pounds, and Jane's, and the scurrilous language you have used, when speaking of him, clearly prove. You see, Madam, I know your secrets; but secrets they shall soon cease to be, unless, as indeed I expect your Majesty should, by a speedy and prudent retreat, relieve us from the most disgusting discussions which ever disgraced a nation.

It has been the fashion to abuse all Italian witnesses except your own. But I can assure your Majesty, that why the Countess Oldi was not produced in your defence, is known out of Brandenburg House as well as in it. Delicacy forbids my explaining my meaning, not indeed delicacy towards your Majesty, but towards the moral and respectable persons who may read this paper: you will see that I know what I am talking of. The question touching the hospital at Milan, in which the Countess was a patient, was the stumbling-block which neither the malevolence of one of your legal advisers, nor the impudence of another, could get out of the way.

I shall now put a serious question to you with respect to your conduct towards the house of Marionetti, at Milan.

A report is prevalent, that you one day desired to close your account at your bankers, and directed the firm to give up your book, vouchers, &c. which they, relying on the honour of a Princess allied to the Throne of England, did not hesitate to do; that you took the vouchers, and the balance being considerably against you, you paid into the house three bills of exchange on London, and received a large sum, the amount of difference between the balance due by you and the bills so paid in.

The story goes on to say, that immediately after doing this, you despatched a letter to your bankers here, directing them not to accept these bills. At this every man and woman who hears it starts back and wonders: those who are still your partizans pronounce it a falsehood—a calumny—an oppression—a libel. It may be so; but your Majesty will doubtless condescend to clear yourself of the imputation, which, though we do not find it alluded to in any of the numerous addresses which you have received, nor in any of the brilliant answers which you have given, is to be found recorded; not in a fable book, or a newspaper, or by an Italian witness, but in a document not usually given to falsehood—in a bill filed against you in our Court of Chancery, in the year 1817: there the curious may see a detail of this honest and honourable transaction which, when divested of its legal formalities and technicalities, comes to neither more nor less than the thing which I have just written.

Is it not true, pure Star of Innocence, that you tendered a letter of credit on your banker in London, and received a large sum upon it from the Scotch agent at Trieste—is it not true that that letter of credit turned out to be a forgery? We want no foreign witnesses: call your London bankers into Court, and hear their evidence.

But, Madam, there is, if you recollect, another bill in Chancery, filed against your Majesty; for he it from me to designate the crime which is there civilly charged against you: the whole world knew the story, but they have almost forgotten it—had it quite slipped their memories you would not be ill-pleas'd:—it relates to the extraordinary mode in which the Duke of Brunswick's name has been obtained to some papers of material importance, and intended profit to you.

In my first Number, while commenting upon your sympathy for that old offender, Sarah Price, I observed generally, (which I shall now take leave to notice particularly to you,) that your Attorney-General has obtained more than one extension of the time allowed you to reply to this bill, on the plea that you have been too closely occupied with matters of greater weight. It appears, however, that you are in a great measure relieved from your most important pursuits: and, I must suggest, that before you exhibit yourself as the advocate of charity to the apprentices at the Mansion House, it would be as well if you could give a little time to a case in which you are so seriously involved: I shall for the present quit this part of the subject, because I have other and equally important observations to make.

You will perceive that I put some questions to Colonel and Lady Charlotte Lindsay, about the house at Bayswater—the house Lady Charlotte took at your desire, in your name, avowedly for a laundry, which, as you know, never was used for a laundry, but as a place of meeting for you and young Napier, the singer—these questions are unanswered—I know they must remain so—unless you are brought to confess it. Do not imagine that I am not aware of all your conduct, from the degrading scenes at Monk Lewis's lodgings—and your assignments with Lord Henry Fitzgerald at the Lyceum: was it purity—virtue—or mere accident, that threw you night after night, and week after week, into the society of Lord Henry at that place?—that it was not the last, the fact of his Lordship's nightly watchings amongst lamp-lighters, actors, and scene-shifters, clearly proves—that neither of the others could have brought you to the meeting, was still more plainly shewn by your conduct towards him, which is more than once driven decent company from the opposite side of the house, and would not have been tolerated in the upper boxes of the same theatre.

There is no evasion for you here—you may deny, if you please, your having been hissed out of the theatre at Naples; for although fifty people saw that adventure, the majority of those who did not, is necessarily very great—but here—in the instance of the Lyceum and Lord Henry Fitzgerald (who, let us never forget, is the Duke of Leinster's uncle, hundreds of people have seen that which I describe, and the feelings of surprise with them, is not that your Majesty was hissed out of a Neapolitan playhouse, but that you have been allowed to commit your imbecilities in an English one with impunity.

I have two objects in thus addressing you. The first is to set you right with the world; that we may hear nothing about your purity and innocence: and that the people who are led politically to uphold your cause, may fairly judge of your claims to their support, in any character besides that of the head of a faction opposed to the King and the government: and the other, to shew up to you all your pretended friends and adherents, so that you may duly appreciate their professions of attachment to you for any other quality than that of being a powerful tool in their hands—and this, please God, I will do so effectually, that the name of partizan of Queen Caroline, instead of being a synonyme for a republican or revolutionist, shall become the ye-word in the mouths of the people for a fool or a driveller.—Madam, I am, (as courtesy dictates,) your obedient fellow-subject,

JOHN BULL.

PROPHECY.

I care not a house  
For John Cam Hobhouse;  
He may lunge and may fret,  
And may toady Burdett,  
He may think himself witty,  
Cut a dash in the city,  
Vent vulgar abuse,  
Or hiss like a gouse;  
To Saint Paul's he may ride,  
With a sword by his side,  
Or may follow the Queen  
Like a Jack on the green;  
But a Palace-yard fool,  
Or a radical tool,  
Do whatever he will,  
He's a little man still.  
He'll be laughed at and scouted,  
He'll be trump'd and beouted,  
Ignoble his fate,  
Be it early or late,  
He will live in a sputter,  
And die in a gutter.

THEATRICALS.

Two Tragedies have been produced this week. One on Monday at Drury-Lane under the title of *Montalto*, and one on Tuesday at Covent-Garden under that of *Mirandola*.—We have no room for any lengthened criticism upon either of them in this number; they appear to possess nearly equal merit, and to have received nearly equal receptions.—The one at Drury-lane is written by a Mr. Haines, that at Covent-garden by a Mr. Proctor; but both these authors appear duly to appreciate their works, for the one most carefully conceals his name, and the other prints his play under a feigned one.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

The following parody of an excellent and curious old song appears, to us, to deserve the attention of all who can read, and the voices of all who can sing. The air, which is very peculiar, was sent us, and we regret that we are not able to print it, but we trust the whole will be published in a separate shape.

HUNTING THE HARE.

Would you hear of the triumph of purity?  
Would you share in the joy of the Queen?  
List to my song; and, in perfect security,  
Witness a row where you durst not have been:  
All kinds of Addresses,  
From collars of S. S.  
To vendors of cresses,  
Came up like a fair;  
And all thro' September,  
October, November,  
And down to December,  
They hunted this Hare!

First there appear'd, with the title of visitors,  
Folks, whom of fair reputation they call,  
Who, in good truth, and to candid inquirers,  
Seem to have no reputation at all,  
The Woods, hen and chicken,  
And DAME, moon-stricken,  
And RUSSELL, come thick in,  
To greet the fat dame,  
And the Duchess of LEINSTER,  
(Well behav'd while a spinster,  
With drabs of Westminster,  
Now mixes her name;

Next, in great state, came the Countess of TANKERNILLE  
With all the sons and the daughters she had;  
Those who themselves are annoy'd by a canker vile,  
Joy to discover another as bad:  
So Lady Moll came on,  
With ci-devant GRAMMONT,  
And (awful as Ammon)  
Her eloquent spouse!  
And frothy GREY BERNETT,  
That very day se'night,  
Went down in his dennet,  
To Brandenburgh House,

Bold, yet half blushing, the gay Lady JERSEY  
Drove up to the entrance—but halted outside,  
While SERTON's fair tribe, from the banks of the Mersey,  
Who promised to keep her in countenance—shy'd!  
But this never hinders  
The sham Lady LINDORS,  
Who stontly goes in doors—  
OPI RUM does the same;  
Great scorn of all such is!—  
But BEDFORD's brave Duchess,  
To get in her clutches,  
Delighted the Dame.

Lank Lady ANNE brought her sister of SOMERSET;  
The least she could do for the wages she clears:  
If the merits of either were up to the hammer set,  
They'd fetch much the same as Lord ARCHBISHOP'S CURS—  
Not so Lady SARAH,  
For she, under care o'  
Some HUMOR O'NEARA,  
Lies sick in her bed;  
Yet for name they twist in  
By means they persist in  
Of even enlisting  
The names of the dead!!

Then came the premature wife of her penman,  
Her guide, her adviser—in short, Mrs. BROUGHAM  
And then the spare-rib of Go-sin-no-more DENMAN,  
And sweet Mrs WILLIAMS, and young Mrs. HUME;  
Old BARBER, and TAYLOR,  
And HOOD, could not fail her,  
But the Muse can't detail, or  
Discuss what remains;  
Except Mrs. WILDS,  
Who, for roast and for boild,  
While as cook-maid she toil'd,  
Was the pride of DEVANNE.

The EARL-KING, fearin'; the tumult should ever end.  
Sends her his brother, while he keeps away;  
Honour'd by courtesy, by his gow'n reserend,  
But neither by nature, came sanctified GREY,  
With the Norwich Archdeacon,  
Who thinks he may speak on,  
Because, like a beacon,  
His head is so light;  
And sea-beaten MADDOCKS,  
And some other sad dogs,  
Who (like stinking haddock's)  
By rotting grow bright.

Damsels of Marybone, deck'd out in articles;  
Borrow'd of brokers for shillings and pence;  
The eye of vulgarity any thing smart tickles;  
Drabs love a ride at another's expence;  
So swarming like loaches,  
In ten hackney coaches,  
They make their approaches  
And pull at the bell;  
And then they flaunt brave in,  
Preceded by CHAVEN,  
And, clean and new shaven,  
Topographical GELL.

Next came a motley assembly of what I call  
Mammers, and mountebanks, wildly array'd;  
Hud-m-n, and coal-heavers, landmen and nautical,  
Tag rag and bohtail, a strange masquerade:  
A rout of sham sailors,  
Escap'd from their jailors,  
As sea-bred as tailors,  
In Shropshire or Wilts:  
But mark Old's smile and hers,  
Greeting, as Highlanders,  
Half a score MRS. ENDERS,  
Shiv'ring in kilts!

NOEL and MOORE are the plank of her quality,  
Judge what must be the more mean partisans;  
What sweepings of kennels—what scums of society—  
Hir'd and attir'd to enact artisans;  
Sham painters, and stainers,  
Smiths, coopers, cordwainers,  
And glaziers—chief gainers,  
In such a turmoil,  
Tho' chandlers and joiners,  
And forgers and coiners,  
And pocket-purloiners,  
All share in the spoil.

Verdant green-grocers, all mounted on Jack-asses,  
(Lately called Guildfords, in honour of FUEL)  
Sweet nymphs of Billingsgate, tipsey as Bachusers,  
Roll'd in like porpoises, heels over head;  
And the better to chafe her,  
Three tinkers in armour,  
All hired by HARVER,  
Brave Thistlewood's friend;  
Those stout men of metal,  
Who think they can settle,  
The State, if a kettle  
They're able to mend.

Next come the PRESENTS—Whitechapel (where Jews bury)  
Sends needles to hem Dr. FELLOWES'S lawn;  
Cracknells from COVES—sweet simnels from Shroynshury—  
Rump steaks from Dublin—and collars of brown—  
A pig—and a blanket—  
A sturgeon from Stangate  
The donors all thank-ed  
By Royal desire!  
Old PARR gave his benison  
To PARKINS'S venison,  
But the pamphlet of TEN.  
He threw in the fire.

Last came the Lack-mit address of Sir HUNBURY,  
Bearing the Crown with his sincere wrath!  
'Twould look, I fear, too like a libel, to bury  
All the exploits of this night of the Bath:  
From service retreated;  
By WILSON out-rated;  
Like himself, self-created;  
His star is his sin!  
I's splendour is lost in  
The honours of AUSTIN,  
And HOWSAM, who crust in  
With faint-away FLENN!

And now e'er I send off my song to the town sellers,  
(T'will fetch rather more than the speeches of HENRY,  
We'll give one buzz to her pure privy Councilors,  
LUSHINGTON, WILLIAMS, WILDE, DENMAN, and BROGGAN—  
With VIBARD and COBBETT,  
And HENT who would mob it,  
And CAM who would job it,  
As Dad did before;  
With WATTSMAN the prate-min,  
And PEARSON the plate-man,  
And MATTHEW the great man,  
Who found us the lace.

The last word is illegibly written in the manuscript it looks like *are* but it seems that it ought to rhyme to *five*—we leave it to the sagacity of our readers.

QUEEN'S VISITORS.

Having gone through the list of the Queen's female visitors, and there appearing no probability of any increase to it, we cannot but call the serious attention of our readers to the names which we have laid before them in the course of our analysis.

It is to be remarked, not whether the persons named (with a few exceptions) are disreputable and unfit associates for a Queen, at any time, but that at the moment when we are told that thousands of people are assured of her innocence, we find, putting their rank and quality out of the question, a list of TWENTY-SIX names of ladies who have, during seven months, visited Braughing House.

From these Twenty-six we shall, in conclusion, subtract those who were, by various circumstances, influenced in their conduct, and leave the net produce to the judgment of our readers, and the respectability of *insulted Majesty*.

Table listing names of Queen's visitors and their counts. Includes Mrs. and Miss Wood, Duchess of Somerset, Duchess of Leinster, Mrs. Brougham, Mrs. Wilde, Mrs. Denman, Duchess of Bedford, Lady Hood, Lady W. Russell, Mrs. Madocks, Mrs. Bathurst, Lady Jersey, Countess of Tankerville, Lady Mary Bennett, Mrs. H. G. Bennett, Lady Ossulstone, Lady S. Butler, and a Total of 19.

INDEPENDENT VISITORS.

Table listing names of independent visitors and their counts. Includes Lady Lindors, Mrs. Barber, Miss ditto, Miss M. ditto, Lady Rush, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Damer, and a Total of 7.

So that, literally, the force of independent visitors in seven months amounts to seven ladies, of whom three are of one family.

Now, were the twenty-six persons above-mentioned all of the highest rank, one might be led to suppose that, at a time when she wished to establish her character, the Queen had been particular as to the admission of names upon her list; but while Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Barber, and her daughters, Mrs. Taylor, and such persons figure there, it is evident (and we say it without meaning the least personal disrespect to the ladies) that very middling society would have answered her purpose.

Let us fairly and coolly put to this the fact, that with the exception of the distinguished ladies we have mentioned above, not one of the wives or daughters of the ninety-nine noble Lords who politically voted against the Bill of Pains and Penalties have been near the Queen. Does not this speak volumes?

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

WE insert the following extract of a letter from some red-hot champion of the Duchess of Bedford—the part we have omitted is merely complimentary to ourselves.

"I dare to hope that you will kindly give insertion to this, which may tend to correct any mistaken opinion formed by your many readers and friends concerning her Grace the Duchess of Bedford. The Duchess did visit the Queen, with sorrow do I say it; but her Grace is not in the smallest degree to blame; it was, to my certain knowledge, with reluctance, but by his Grace's command that the visit was paid—we all know a wife must obey; 'obey' is the very word used in the sacred ceremony of matrimony; but in proportion as it is the duty of a wife to obey, so it is the duty of the husband not to give improper and foolish commands. The Duchess of Bedford is not the only Peer's wife to whom it has happened to have a husband who has compelled her to do what was most repugnant to her high feelings of propriety, and what injures her reputation in the eyes of those who are ignorant of such base tyranny.

"The Duchess of Bedford is one to whose virtues and excellence no words can do justice.

"I remain, Sir, with the most profound and sincere respect, your humble servant, 'TRUE BLUE.'

SIR HENRY BANBURY.

We had prepared an article on the subject of Sir Henry Banbury; but as the following Letter answers every necessary purpose, we insert it as we received it.

SIR,—From your having stated the "New Radical Whig" to be "a sinecure placeman, and to hold a pension during pleasure," it is obvious that you are aware of the remuneration he obtained for his services. Probably you are equally well acquainted with his origin and progress through life, and with the circumstances preceding his retirement from office. But, as it is just possible that some facts may have escaped your recollection and research, let me suggest—

That his father was supported by a pension. That he was, at an unusually early age, appointed page to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte.

That he received his commission in the Guards (and, I believe, subsequent steps of promotion in the army) without purchase. That he owed his situation, as an Under Secretary of State to the countenance of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

That, holding this office, he was the chief instrument in arranging the extension of the Bath, which gave him an opportunity of conferring on his own merits, and contrary, I believe, to the established rules laid down by himself for other people's cases, the star of a Knight Commander, he not having served in any of the glorious campaigns of the last fifteen years; nor, indeed, do I find him to have been any where particularized, except at the battle of Maida, where, as lieutenant-colonel, he had a subordinate command.

That, also holding this office, the seals of the Foreign Department being, at the same time, in possession of his patron, Lord Bathurst, one of the most gross of jobs was effected for his ruined brother-in-law, who received the singular nomination of *attache*, with a salary to a legation already fully appointed with secretary, &c., a proceeding into which the Whigs would infallibly have called for parliamentary enquiry had not the individual been the nephew of Mr. Fox.

That, when the restoration of peace necessitated a reduction in the department of War and Colonies, this consistent and straight-forward politician (and that too at the very moment that he was publicly affecting to rejoice in his release from the shackles and "bore" of office) intrigued for the purpose of inducing the Government to dismiss the regular clerks of the establishment, and to continue the two under Secretaries.

That, foiled in this, the reforming Gentleman did not hesitate at the most strenuous efforts, and most earnest solicitations, for even greater advantages than he has carried with him.

And farther, Sir, let me ask you whether you think the immolation of that gratitude, which he ought to feel to the Royal Family, Ministers in general, and the Earl of Bathurst in particular, he intended as a peace offering to the Whigs to aver questions as to the LEGALITY of 75l. per annum, or merely for the purpose of conciliating their acquiescence in his darling, though covert, object of wresting, by means of his alliance with the DISSENTERS and RADICALS of the county, the representation of Suffolk from Mr. Gooch.

From the hurry in which I evidently write, you will, of course, conclude, that I have no intention beyond what I profess—that of furnishing you with hints of facts into which you can have do difficulty in inquiring, in case you should not already be *au-fait* at their details.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant, R. Y. T.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Through the kindness of my landlord, Mr. James Brougham, I have been favoured with a sight of your excellent Journal, which, were it not for your jibes and jokes (undeservedly, I assure you on his brother, Henry Brougham, I should like very well. Mr. H. B. I can assure you, is a Patriot at heart, whatever blarney he may puff off with the mob. I have heard his brother on rent-days, at "Saturnalibus," as Mr. James facetiously terms them, declare, that H. only waits for an opportunity (to display his love to his Prince and his country—that in order to this, he would have no objection whatever to serve with any man, or set of men, Whigs or Tories (the latter for choice, on account

of indignities received from one Turney or Tierney, who wishes, it seems, to keep Mr. Henry in leading-strings.) I think, Sir, between you and me—I wish not the matter to go farther,—that Ministers might do worse than "tip Mr. Harry the siller." He would stand in the gap gloriously between them and the hungry Scot, Hume, and would pay back "frothy Bennet" in his own coin. Argument is lost on such men. Pit Harry against them: I'll answer for the result.—Your story of the "Sikk Gowen" is, I doubt not, true enough, and peradventure that of the *short conception*; but, Sir, you mistake the lad: he's no ill meaning. Spare him, Sir, spare him say I, or—*ban sal*. Mr. J. B. my worthy neighbour, has made us all merry this Christmas by the pleasant stories he lends us about the Queen. He says, she "swears like a trooper, and does not dislike Madeira?"—and refers us to his brother's interview with her at Calais for proof, but excuses her on the plea of the custom of the country.—Remember, Sir, and believe me yours,

JONATHAN THACKSTON.

P. S. A lank, black-hair'd, pale-visaged, sulky kind of a chap, who called himself Lambton, and described himself as a "kind of a laird" and master of extensive collieries, used to come down with Master Henry—What has become of the chiel? may a time he romped with my daughter Nance, who has a great mis of him.—We live rather retired, Sir, and his talk—he having, as Nan says, like friend Harry, "the gift of the gab" proved very welcome to us.—J. T.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—You would oblige me very much, if you could procure for me the name of the gentleman, who was in company with Mr. Alderman Wood's son, when he won a large sum of money of young Mr. Thelluson—my object is not merely curiosity.

Yours, HONESTY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allusion being made in a certain debate to some noble Lords having voted for the Bill of Pains and Penalties, who had at times not been present in the course of the trial, a correspondent begs his respects to Lord Grey, and requests he will ask Lord Fitzwilliam and Lord Oxford, whether the one did not vote Mr. Hastings, and the other Lord Melville, guilty? How long the former having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was absent pending the trial of Mr. Hastings on impeachment? And how many days more than one the latter attended the trial of Lord Melville?

An attempt to get up an address to the Queen from Bicester, has been made by Lady Jersey, through an apothecary and *accocheur* at that place, who, *wedge* the fascinations of her Ladyship, has failed: the son of Galen declaring the whole business to be entirely out of his line.

LOYAL MEETINGS.—The following is a correct list of the meetings in Scotland, at which loyal addresses to his Majesty have been already voted, and of the numbers who respectively supported and opposed the addresses in those counties in which divisions took place:—

Table showing loyal meetings by county. Includes Aberdeenshire, Ayrshire, Berwickshire and Dumfriesshire, Edinburghshire, Fifeshire, Haddingtonshire and Linlithgowshire, Perthshire, Peebleshire and Roxburghshire, and Renfrewshire. Columns for address, against, and majority.

(For some time past Renfrewshire has returned a Whig member.)

A meeting was held of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, &c. of the county of Derby on Monday last, to address the King assuring his Majesty of their inviolable fidelity to the Throne, of their firm determination to support the constitution on which our security and happiness depends. The Duke of Devonshire, Sir G. Crew, T. W. Coke, Esq. M. P. for Derby, Sir R. Wilmot, &c. were present. An amended address, however, moved by the Duke of Devonshire, which went to condemn the conduct of Ministers.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, at Guildhall; a motion for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the restitution of all her rights as Queen Consort having been read.

Mr. Favel was at a loss to guess what opposition could be offered to so reasonable a proposition as that which he had submitted—a proposition for restoring her Majesty's name to the Liturgy, and for giving her all her rights as Queen Consort. That which he would call upon the Court to recommend, appeared to be but a means of common prudence and common justice. He moved a series of Resolutions, containing the late proceedings against the Queen, as being the subject of our laws, as well as again, the precepts of the Gospel, and declaring it to be the opinion of the Court, that the dangers which menaced the country could only be averted by restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy, enabling her to resume the rights and dignities of her station, and investing with a right empire into the origin and proceeding of the Bill.

Commission, as should lead to the punishment of the guilty individuals who had been the cause of measures at once derogatory to the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the country.

Mr. Dixon thought this proceeding likely to be more injurious to the cause of the Queen than all her enemies could do. He strongly deprecated the conduct of the Mover on the present occasion, as well as of all others of his way of thinking, in imputing motives so unjust, calumnious, and unfounded, as had been attributed to him and all of his way of thinking. He moved that the question be not put.

After some discussion the original question was carried. Sir Chas. Bamsfylde, High Sheriff of Somerset, has abrogated the orders of the Magistrates against Mr. H. Hunt, now in the Chester Gaol, restricting his friends from visiting him, of which he lately complained in the Court of King's Bench.

The foreign trade of London must have increased, during the last half year; for, at a meeting of the London Dock Company, last week, the Chairman reported, that the receipts of the last half year had exceeded those of the former half year by twenty-one thousand pounds.

The swords voted by the Spaniards in London: to Quiroga and Riego had been received at Madrid, and were to be presented with great ceremony to those Officers.

Arctic Expedition.—Another Polar expedition is shortly to take place, under the command of Captain Parry, who is appointed to the Fury of 18 guns sitting at Deptford. The second in command is Lieutenant Lyon, promoted to the rank of Commander, and to the Hecla. Lieutenant Hopper, the son of the artist of that name, is also appointed to the Hecla, and is, with Capt. Lyon, perfectly adequate to take arctic waters. Lieutenants Read and Nims, who served in the late voyage to those inhospitable regions, are also appointed to the same ship. Nearly all the seamen who served in the late enterprise have again volunteered their services for this one; and Messrs. Beverley and Fisher are appointed Surgeons of the Fury and Hecla.

Sir George Sitwell's Yorkshire harriers, a few days ago, whilst trying for a hare in the worthy Baronet's covers, found a fine old fox, which led the staunch little pack a severe chase, and he was at last run into Reishaw Park, and killed in fine style, on the lawn, before the mansion, in the presence of the ladies. Out of a numerous field, only Sir G. Sitwell, Captain Wright, and Mr. Thomas, were in at the death.

At the recent anniversary of the Whitehaven Philo-sophical Society, two specimens of meat cured with the pyrophogeous acid were exhibited by one of the members. They were prepared on the 7th of September, 1819: one was hung up at home, and the other sent out by a vessel to the West Indies, to try the effect of climate upon it, and brought back on the return of the ship to that port. They were pronounced by all present who tasted them to be perfectly fresh, sweet and fit for use, after a lapse of 15 months.

SOUP.—The following Receipt for Soups used at Bethlem Hospital, will perhaps be acceptable to Charitable Institutions and benevolent Individuals.

Take the liquor of meat boiled the day before with the bones of leg and shin of beef; and to the liquor as much water as will make it 120 quarts, and also the meat of 10 stone of leg and shin of beef, and two ox heads, all cut in pieces; add two bunches of carrots, four bunches of turneps, two bunches of leeks, half a peck of onions, one bunch of celery, half a pound of pepper, and some salt. To be boiled for six hours. Either oatmeal or barley may be put in to thicken it, if thought necessary. This Soup may be used at any Gentleman's table.

	s.	d.
Ten stone of leg and shin of beef	11	8
Two ox heads	4	0
Two bunches of carrots	0	6
Four bunches of turneps	0	8
Two bunches of leeks	0	4
Half a peck of onions	0	8
Celery	1	8
Half a pound of pepper	£1	0

STEEPLE CHASE.—The long pending match for 200 guineas a side, which the late frost had prevented, took place on Monday between Mr. Everard, of Farley Enn, in Hampshire, and Capt. Smith. It was a match on which heavy sums were pending, and distance was about 14 miles, as a bird would fly. The horsemen started at Heckfield, near Hartford-bridge, Hants, the Captain on his Arabian mare, and Mr. Everard on his horse Acton, Betting 5 and 6 to 4 on the mare. The horsemen started off at speed for Sonning Common, in Oxfordshire, the one crossing the Thames by Caversham-bridge, and the other over Sonning-bridge. The Empires were stationed at the house of J. A. Reeve, Esq. the place to come in at, and the Captain, who won it, crossed Caversham-bridge, and made through the Park. Mr. Everard's course was too much on one side, and he had to ascend two of the heavy Oxfordshire hills, while his adversary made his play over a level on the summit of the hills. Each had many desperate leaps and much rough road; but the winner did the ground, computed at 22 miles the way he took, in one hour and twenty-eight minutes. Mr. Everard was ten minutes behind him.

QUEEN TRAVELLING.—Mr. Huddy, the Postmaster, of Lismore, lately travelled, for a wager, from the town to Fermoy, in a Dungarvon oyster-tub, drawn by a pig, a hager, two cats, a goose, and a hedge hog! The eccentric sportsman wore a large red night-cap, and merely used a common sow-gelders horn and a pig-driver's whip. Mr. Huddy is in his 97th year.—*Dublin Vaguer.*

ROMAN EAGLE DISCOVERED.—It is well known to the students in classical history and antiquities, that at the defeat of the Roman Emperor Crænna, in the day of August, one of their major banners, a quadrifer, buried the eagle that was considered his charge, lest it should fall into the enemy's hands; and that afterwards, when the victors were compelled to resign their trophies, one of the captured eagles could not

be found. Time and chance has at length brought it to light. Count Francis of Erbach, who has a country seat at Fulbach, has found in the vicinity of his residence, a Roman eagle in a good state of preservation. It was discovered in a ditch, not far from some remains of a Roman entrenchment. It is of bronze, 13 inches in height, and weighs seven pounds. It is not very easy to say, that this is the very eagle formerly missing, but the presumption is strong in its favour, and therefore it may now be appropriated to the 22d or Britanic Legion, which was stationed in the lines of the forest of Odenwald.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, MONDAY, JAN. 8.

This was an indictment for a riot, in which the defendants, with other persons not before the Court, had, on the 10th of November last, riotously assembled, attacked the house, and burnt in effigy Mr. Jelly, a baker, of the town of Enfield. This riotous assemblage took place on a night in which it had been previously arranged that there should be an illumination in honour of her Majesty. Mr. Jelly not thinking proper to join in that expression of public feeling, took the precaution to shut up the lower part of his house, and secured the upper windows by hanging sacks before them. About eight o'clock in the evening upwards of 100 persons approached Mr. Jelly's house, and kindled a fire a few yards from it, to which they committed an effigy, which was attired like Mr. Jelly. When the figure was partially consumed, it was taken from the fire, and the door of Mr. Jelly's house being broken to pieces, it was thrust into the passage, the mob at the same time shouting and throwing fragments of burning materials against the upper windows of the house.

Several witnesses were called, who proved the facts above stated. Mr. Walford, for the defendants, called no witnesses, but addressed the Jury in mitigation.

The Jury found all the defendants Guilty, and the Court sentenced Hickley to three months imprisonment in the House of Correction, and the other two defendants to one month's imprisonment in the same place.

On Tuesday Robert Jeffries the elder, and Hector Jeffries the younger, were indicted for assaulting Benjamin Schofield, one of the street-keepers of the parish of St. Marylebone, and with several others, attempting to rescue a vagrant he had in his custody. They were found guilty. The judgment of the Court was, that Robert Jeffries pay a fine of 20l. to the King, and be imprisoned till the fine be paid, and that Hector Jeffries pay 6s. 8d. and be discharged.

Thomas Mayston, proprietor of a low coffee shop in Whitcomb-street, was indicted for keeping a house of ill-fame. The Jury found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to three months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

SURREY SESSIONS.

At the above Sessions, Mr. Gaitskill brought forward a subject, which he considered of considerable importance to the county and the public. The magistrates all knew the alarming state in which the inhabitants had been placed by daring and outrageous depredations. It was necessary some step should be taken with a view to prevent street-robberies and house-breaking; he was persuaded the Police establishment was inadequate. The Borough of Southwark, and the East Half-Hundred of Brixton, contained about 257,000 inhabitants. There were only three Police Magistrates, and eight men under their command, in the Borough of Southwark, to superintend this population, and the consequence was, that the most notorious depredators escaped unmolested. If 70,000 of the population of the Borough was deducted from 257,000, the total of the population in the districts he had mentioned, there would be left 187,000 with no other police than the officers of the Borough for their protection. Mr. Gaitskill then said he should move—That a Committee of Magistrates be appointed to inquire into the state of the Police in the Borough of Southwark, and the East Half-Hundred of Brixton, as relating to street-robberies and house-breaking. The Committee would no doubt turn their attention to the subject, and give the inhabitants that protection they had a right to look for.—On the suggestion of Mr. Bywater, the terms of the motion were made to extend to the county of Surrey at large.—The motion was adopted, and the Committee nominated G. Holme Sumner, Esq. and Mr. Dennison, Members for Surrey; Sir T. Turtton, and several others, were among the names.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

On Monday these sessions commenced before Sir W. Scott at the Old Bailey.

Charles Stewart and William Goodwin were tried upon an indictment charging them (being seamen on board the ship Good Czary) with feloniously and practically making a revolt on board the said ship.

Captain Munro, Master of the said ship, stated, that on the 20th of October, he anchored about three miles from Bernholm, on their way to Elnoroe; the vessel was bound to Petersburg. While on the voyage he took the two prisoners on board, as able seamen, but in a short time their conduct was such as to render it necessary to place them in confinement; after a lapse of two or three days they were released, on a promise of being better. Each man was allowed him one or a pound and half of salt, and half a pound of fresh meat provisions per day. With a proportionate quantity of bread, potatoes, &c. besides coffee and molasses. The witness then stated some provocations and mutinous conduct of the prisoners previous to the 20th of October, on which day he found Stewart fighting near the fore-castle, with another man, and Goodwin, as his second. A considerable altercation ensued between the witness and the prisoners, in the course of which the witness aimed himself with a musket and a pair of pistols, and the prisoners having retired, returned shortly after, armed with a hand-spike and a serving-mallet each. Stewart had a clasp knife open. Goodwin ran at the witness with the hand-spike, but at length they were overpowered and secured.

The prisoners, in their defence, complained of being kept upon short allowance, and of general ill-treatment, and Stewart complained of having been severely wounded by Captain Munro in the affair.

The Jury, after half an hour's consultation, found both the prisoners Not Guilty.

On the motion of Mr. Dowling, they were ordered to be detained for trial for the assault.

Alexander Wooll and William Lill, two seamen, who were convicted at the last Admiralty Sessions of plundering a wreck on the coast of Kent, were then put to the bar, and received the awful sentence of Death.—The Sessions then adjourned.

POLICE.

BOY-STREET.—On Tuesday, four of the Gentlemen belonging to the Band of the Drury-lane Theatre Orchestra, appeared at this Office, in pursuance of summonses, charged with a non-compliance of the regulations of the Theatre, and a refusal on their part, with others of the Band, in not attending in the Orchestra, between the play and the entertainment, on Saturday evening, which caused delay, besides uneasiness on the part of the audience. The Prompter was called to prove the case, but failed as to the identity of the Defendants, as none of the Band appeared in the Orchestra when he rung his bell.

Mr. Harmer, (the Defendants' Solicitor) although he did not allow that his Clients' conduct had come within the meaning of the Act originally as a combination, yet he admitted that their conduct would subject them to an indictment for a conspiracy, and hoped that after what had passed, they would return to their duty at the Theatre.

Mr. Elliston declared that was all he wanted, that he might know his rights and how to enforce them, which was acknowledged by the Defendants, and they were then discharged.

MARRINGTON-STREET.—A most daring fellow, of the name of John Burrell, who has infested the west end of the town for a considerable time, was brought to this office by the officers of the Mendicity Society, after a desperate resistance. He was frequently habited in a smock-frock, and pretended to have just come from the country; at other times he was dressed in a fustian jacket, and stated he was a painter out of work. He has long been known to the officers, and was once rescued. The magistrate committed him till the sessions, and requested the society to prosecute, which will no doubt be attended to.

OLD BAILEY.

On Wednesday the Sessions commenced before Chief Baron Richards and Mr. Justice Holroyd.

Joseph Wootton and William Bullock, stood indicted for assaulting John Hall, Esq. on the King's highway, and taking from his person a watch, &c.

This was one of the numerous street-robberies which are so continually occurring.

Mr. Hall stated that he is the Hanoverian Consul-General, and residing in Russell-square. On the evening of the 10th of Nov. as he was going up Drury-lane, he was pushed by some person, and was forced into Charles-street. Another man met him in front, and he received a blow on the head from a third person behind. The blow forced him against a man who was standing with his back to a wall, and who cried out, "Halloo, where are you pushing to?" and snatched his watch from his sob, endeavoured to make off. Witness seized and held him for a moment, but became giddy from the blow, and fell. Recovering speedily, however, he pursued the fellow, but had only got a few yards when another blow was aimed at him, which he warded off, and then thought it prudent to retire. He found, on his return to the gas-light, in Drury-lane, that he was severely wounded, and he got medical assistance, and was conveyed home. He was confined to his room for a fortnight. Here Mr. Hall produced his hat, a piece of which was cut out with the violence of the blow, and there was still blood upon it. A portion of the scalp was torn from his skull. Having been informed that there was a boy who could give important testimony, he went, as soon as he recovered, in search of him, and found him at his father's, in Charles-street, Drury-lane. He took with him some police officers to a public-house, in Delton-street. The boy was kept in a coach outside the door, and the prisoners being brought out, he immediately declared them to be the men who committed the robbery. They were afterwards taken to another public-house, and the boy sent into the room, who again identified them. This was on the 2d of Dec. Witness could not speak to the prisoners.

An alibi was attempted to be proved, but the persons who appeared for that purpose were all very bad characters.

The Jury, with little hesitation, found the prisoners Guilty.—Death.—Aged 19 and 22.

Michael Harley was capitally indicted for a highway robbery upon Hugh Mackay, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, on the 14th December last.

The prosecutor stated, that he was standing near Northumberland House, on the day in question, at the time that some processions were passing on the way to Hammersmith, when he was suddenly, hemmed in by a crowd, and the prisoner (whom he had seen before) putting his arm in between two other men, snatched his watch from his sob.

The prisoner denied the charge, and called several witnesses, who swore that he was in a coffee-shop in Swan-yard at the time that the robbery was committed.

Mr. Justice Holroyd summed up the evidence, and the Jury found the prisoner Guilty.—Death.—Aged 20.

The prosecutor recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his youth.

FORNERY.—On Friday, William Knightly was capitally indicted for forging a check or order for the payment of 120l. with intent to defraud, and James Scott Smith, and John Gouldie.

The cheque purported to be made payable at Messrs. Cox's and Greenwood's. When the witnesses for the prosecution were called, the person who held the cheque did not appear, and the prisoner was of course acquitted.

Joseph and James Palmer were convicted of breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Samuel Hart, in the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, on the 11th of Dec. last, and stealing therefrom a desk, eight books, and other articles, value 3l. 10s.

James Fyall was convicted of burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Finch, at Hoxton, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, on the night of the 6th inst. with intent to steal, and with taking therein a piece of printed cotton, value 15s.

John Popkin was put to the bar, upon the capital charge of having stolen a gold watch and appendages, in the dwelling-house of Margaret Tydenon. The prisoner said not a word in his defence; and the Jury, without hesitation, found him—Guilty.—Death.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATH.—On Friday se'night our Corporation unanimously voted the freedom of the city in a box of heart of oak, to Captain Parry. It was the first Common Hall that has been held here since the return of our gallant townsman from his perilous enterprise.

BIRMINGHAM.—A circumstance which had nearly proved fatal, occurred at the new Chapel, Carr's-lane, on Sunday evening. The Rev. Mr. James and a congregation of upwards of 2000 persons, were plunged in total darkness—the connecting pipe of the gas works being cut off, it is supposed, by some malicious person. The screams of females, and children, and the stench of the gas, threatened suffocation and destruction, and the anxiety and alarm to get out of the Chapel were extreme. Many persons suffered, but none very seriously. It is much to be desired, that the perpetrators will be discovered, and punished.

BOUY.—The Ball at our Assembly Rooms for the benefit of the poor, was attended by upwards of 200 persons, including the Marchioness Cornwallis and her daughters, and a great many of the principal families of the town and neighbourhood.

CARLISLE.—On Monday last the remains of a human skeleton, apparently that of a female adult, were discovered near Newtown, by the workmen employed in the line of canal. The soil being peaty, the colour of every part was completely altered by carbonaceous depositions, except the enamel of the teeth, which retained its pristine whiteness. Some parts of the face and temple appeared to have been beaten in and fractured; but their decayed state renders any conclusion of that kind uncertain. All conjectures concerning the time of deposition must be vague; yet, unlike bones of great age, they did not moulder on exposure to the atmosphere. No remains of sepulchral enclosure were discernible. They were about three feet from the surface of the earth, in a boggy hollow, which had formerly been one of the fosse of Hadrian's line of fortification—part of which is commonly called the Pic's Wall.

CHELMSFORD.—The Quarter Sessions for the county of Essex commenced on Tuesday last at Chelmsford: Thomas G. Branston and John Disney, Esqrs. presided as Chairmen. We understand that the necessity of erecting a new gaol, was discussed, and finally determined upon. On the same day his Grace the Duke of Wellington changed horses at the Saracen's Inn in this town, on his return to town from a visit in Norfolk. The Duke was greeted with the cheers of a large concourse of persons, with many of whom who pressed forwards the Duke cordially shook hands.

DOVER.—On Saturday afternoon, as the small boat belonging to the Badger, revenue cutter, was coming from the roads to the harbour, with stores for her cruiser, and having on board four men and a boy, just as she had got between the pier heads, she was struck by a tremendous sea and upset; the crew by swimming endeavoured to reach the shore, but the current ran so strong, that two men, John Dawson and Philip Moses were drowned. The bodies were picked up about three quarters of an hour after the accident: the Worshipful George Dell, Esq. the Mayor, and the Coroner, immediately held an inquest on the bodies, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DURHAM.—At Harrington, on Saturday se'night, a tame Gull, which is a fixed inhabitant of the garden of Mr. Peile, was found extended on the ground, with a sparrow-hawk, in the same situation, by its side. The hawk had hold of the gull by the head. Both birds were in an exhausted state, and appeared to have fought till mutually overcome. The hawk was taken up and put into confinement; but it died within an hour. The gull recovered, and is still living.

EXETER.—Capt. Parry, of the Northern Expedition, was in this city last week, and passed some time in the Devon and Exeter Institution. The climate of the arctic Circle seems to have steeled him against the comparatively mild, though severe, winter of our own country, so that he disregards the usual precautions against the cold; his dress was such as we are accustomed to see in the middle of summer.

GRANTHAM.—Our corporation in full procession, presented the freedom of the Borough, on Wednesday se'night, to the Duke of York and Duke of Wellington, at Belvoir Castle, where his Royal Highness and his Grace were on a visit to their noble friend the Duke of Rutland. From Belvoir, the Dukes of York and Wellington, proceeded to Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter.

KENDAL.—An affray, which was attended with dangerous consequences, took place in this town on Monday se'night, at the Elephant Inn. Three Irishmen (dealers in linen), who were in the kitchen got intoxicated, and after assaulting a person in the room, were turned into the street. There they waited till the young man named Stead went to the door, when Connelly, one of the Irishmen, wounded Stead with a large case knife. Connelly is committed for trial under Lord Ellenborough's Act.

LEEDS.—A fine dog, belonging to a man named Clowes, residing in Boughton manifested signs of madness a few days since, and unfortunately bit his son, a fine boy, about fourteen years old, on the wrist, and his wife in the leg. He also bit some dogs in the same vicinity, and proceeded onwards, snapping at every object in his way, till killed at Coderoff-hall. Caustic has been applied, and every other means used to prevent the absorption of the poison. The Mayor and magistrates have issued bills, ordering all dogs found at liberty to be destroyed, which we hope will be acted up to the letter.

NOTTINGHAM.—The frame-work knitters' Committee have had another interview with the Duke of Portland, who not only declared his intention of subscribing himself towards establishing a Relief Society, similar to that in the county of Leicester, but will endeavour to obtain a general co-operation to the measure.

NEWTON.—The loyal address of the citizens and inhabitants of the city to the King has the following sentence—"We tender our hearts and our hands to your Majesty, in defence of the system which our forefathers bequeathed to us, and which, with God's blessing, we trust the wisdom and energy of your Majesty's councils will preserve for our posterity."

RAVELEIGH.—Several depredations have been committed in the neighbourhood lately, but on Wednesday se'night an atrocious attempt was made on the premises of Mr. W. Gardner of this place. Some villain or villains discharged some fire arms at the chamber-window of that gentleman's house; fortunately no other damage arose than the demolition of the windows.

SHREWSBURY.—Last week, W. Charlton, Esq. of Apley Castle, gave away a fat cow and 400 loaves of bread to the poor of Wellington and its vicinity.—During the Christmas week, Miss Edwards, of Towyn, with her accustomed benevolence, distributed 13 scep. together with a liberal portion of corn and meal amongst the poor people in the vicinity of her residence.

SLIGO.—The Army.—A circumstance reflecting great credit on Major E. J. Walseley's Company of the 25th Regiment (the King's own Borderers,) quartered in this town, has come to our knowledge, and we feel great satisfaction in laying it before the public. A soldier named Thomas Barber lost his wife on the 31st ult. leaving behind her four little children, one of whom is only nine months old—every non-commissioned officer of that company voluntarily subscribed a day's pay to the distressed family.

PENANCE.—A few days since, two small houses, at St. Just, near this town, were discovered to be on fire, and two elderly women named Reynolds, who resided in one of them, were found burnt to death, by the inhabitants of a neighbouring village, who were alarmed by the cry of fire; and hastened to render assistance. The circumstances attending this melancholy catastrophe has excited much interest in the neighbourhood.

YARWORTH.—Two men have been apprehended in this town with a quantity of forged bank-notes in their possession. One of them is named Wright, the other Barney Clarke.—The latter was secured in a public-house, after having thrown away thirty-two forged notes. Both men are committed for trial.

YORK.—Within the last ten days, the house of J. R. G. Graham, Esq. M. P., at Croft-Head, near Netherby, has been on fire no less than three times; and on Wednesday it was rather alarming. No trace of its origin has been discovered. The Butler, who was formerly in the service of his R. H. the Duke of York, was lately discharged.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

About three o'clock on Wednesday morning, during a heavy gale of wind, the Sprightly revenue cruiser, commanded by Lieut. J. Bray, got on shore among the rocks, at Blacknor (island of Portland). The Greyhound and Scourge revenue cruisers, both proceeded to her assistance as soon as possible, but it was found, when the accounts came away, that there was but little hope of saving her. The officers and crew were all in safety, and some part of her stores were taken out. The Greyhound, Lieutenant Anderson, was lying in Portland-roads, when the gale came on, and she was in great danger of being wrecked. Several of her guns were thrown over board for the preservation of the vessel.

A dreadful fire broke out soon after eleven o'clock, on Tuesday evening, at the cabinet manufactory at Mr. Dowbiggin, in Adams's Mews, Marylebone, which extended much destruction. The parish engine and those of the County and town arrived in the infancy of the flames, and with a good supply of water, the water, the conflagration was confined to the ground-floor, and the work-shops on the first floor, which were destroyed, and the flames were then subdued.

CONORER'S INQUEST.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquisition was taken in the Board Room of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, before Thomas Shelton, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Mary Crewell, who died last Monday, aged nineteen, and together with Miss Leathes met her death by jumping from a two pair of stairs window, at Dr. Cwin's, in Bedford-row. The melancholy particulars have already been stated in our paper. Verdict.—That the deceased in order to avoid the flames, jumped out of a two pair of stairs window, whereby she received the mortal injuries of which she died.

ROBBERY OF STAGE COACHES.—On Monday night, during the heavy fog, the three following stage coaches were robbed between the Peacock, at Islington, and town.—The Cobourgh Manchester coach had the lock of the hind boot picked, and a large trunk containing wearing apparel and other articles stolen, besides a two-barrelled gun, name James Wilkins, 109<sup>th</sup>, Ludgate-hill, on it; the piece weighed five pounds when loaded; the Kettering stage coach, and all on the Telegraph, were robbed in a similar manner, of seven parcels all being taken from out of the hind boot of each coach. What makes it the more remarkable, two of the coaches had a guard behind.

London Markets.

Corn Exchange, Friday, Jan. 13.

We had a very moderate supply of Wheat, chiefly from Essex and Kent; and the meating trade on the whole was certainly brisker, the meet-runs meeting a ready sale at an advance of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, whilst the middling sorts also sold on somewhat better terms.—Superfine Barley was in request, and may be noted about 1s. per quarter higher; Beans are full 1s. per quarter dearer; but Pease of both sorts are particularly dull in sale, and rather lower. Oats sell more freely than last week, but without alteration in price.—Flour also remains as last stated.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN on board Ship.

Table with 2 columns: Grain type and Price. Includes items like Essex Red Wht (new), Fine, Superfine, White, etc.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, Jan. 13.

There has been a fair arrival of Wheat, both from our own coast and Ireland since Monday; and though the trade on the whole is dull, finesamples fully support that day's prices.—Fine Malting Barley is steady in value, but ordinary sorts are very dull in sale.—Beans and Pea sell on quite as good terms, and oats rather more freely, the supply at market being moderate.—In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Table with 2 columns: Flour type and Price. Includes items like Town made Flour, Ditto Seconds, Essex and Suffolk Flour, etc.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, &c. per Quarter.

Table with 2 columns: Corn type and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Pease, etc.

PRICE OF BREAD THIS WEEK.

The highest price of the best Wheat Bread throughout the metropolis, is stated by the principal Bakers to be 11d 3/4 Quarter loaf. Some bakeries sell the Quarter loaf from one penny to two-pence lower.

Table with 2 columns: Bread type and Price. Includes Peck Loaf to weigh, Half Ditto, etc.

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

Table with 2 columns: Hop type and Price. Includes Kent 21 1/2s to 31 1/2s, Sussex 21 1/2s to 31 1/2s, etc.

Average Prices of WHEAT, per quarter, for the Week ending Jan. 12, in the following Counties.

Table with 2 columns: County and Average Price. Includes Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, etc.

PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW.

Table with 2 columns: Hay/Straw type and Price. Includes Hay, Straw, etc.

LONDON: Printed by R. T. BEECHER, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn; and published by J. King, at No. 12, JOHN-STON'S COURT, FLEET STREET, where all Communications to the Editor, (to be paid) are received.

# JOHN BULL.

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

No. 6.

MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1821.

Price 7d

This day is published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. Price 11s. 6d. boards, KENILWORTH; a Romance, by the Author of WAVERLEY, IVANHOE, &c. &c.

1. THE MONASTERY, a Romance, 3 vols. 12mo. Price 11s. 4s. boards. 2. THE ABBOT, a Romance, 3 vols. 12mo. Price 11s. 4s. boards.

GENUINE TEAS OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.—The Original LONDON GENUINE TEA WAREHOUSES, No. 8, LUDGATE-HILL; 13, OXFORD-STREET; and 4, CLAPHAM-CROSS, FREDERICK SPARROW and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have now on Sale an assortment of the STRONGEST and BEST FULL-FLAVOURED TEAS that have been imported for many years, and are enabled particularly to recommend good genuine Congou, 6s.; finest strong Oolong, or breakfast Souchong, 7s.; fine Souchong, 8s.; best good fresh Green, 7s.; fine bright-leaf Bloom ditto, 8s.; good Heaon, 10s. to 11s.; fine ditto, 12s.; superior Cowslip-flavoured ditto, 13s. to 14s.; Padre, Pekoe, and Capar, 8s. to 10s.; fine Gunpowder 11s. to 12s.; these they request their Friends to be particular in the directions, No. 6, Ludgate-hill; 13s, Oxford-street; and 2, Charge-cross.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 22

We had only a middling supply of WHEAT at market this morning, having had but few arrivals since the day week; but there being a steady brisk demand for the finest qualities, the picked samples obtained full as high prices as last week. The supply of BARLEY was very small; a few fine samples obtained an advance of 1s. per quarter, but for the inferior descriptions there was no demand. OF OATS we had but a small supply, but there was a good demand, and what samples offered went off briskly at our last prices. IN PEAS, BEANS, &c. there is but little business doing, and no alteration.

Table with columns for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, &c. and their respective prices per bushel or quarter.

## COUNTRY MARKETS.

LAST PRICES, (received this Morning.)

Large table listing prices for various goods in different towns, including Bath, Bristol, Canterbury, Colchester, Dartmouth, Derby, Devon, Grantham, Guildford, Hull, Hungerford, Ipswich, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, Louth, Lynn, Maidstone, Newark, Newbury, Newcastle, Northampton, Norwich, Peterborough, Reading, Rochester, Salisbury, Uppingham, Utbridge, Windsor, and Yarmouth.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

per Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL, per HULL of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Jan. 20, 1821.

Table showing average prices of corn in various counties including Middlesex, Surrey, Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, Rutland, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Salop, Bucks, Worcester, Warwick, White, Montgomery, Radnor, Essex, and Kent.

## WEEKLY RETURNS OF THE QUANTITIES, PRICES, AND AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN AND OATMEAL.

Table showing weekly returns of British corn and oatmeal, including quantities and prices for various counties like Middlesex, Surrey, Bedford, etc.

## SMITHFIELD, Jan. 22.

We had but a short supply of all meat at market this morning, and there being a brisk demand the prices of each were higher than they were last week.

Table showing prices of meat at Smithfield, including Beef, Mutton, and Veal.

## CATTLE AT MARKET.

Table showing prices of cattle at market, including Heasts and Cows.

## PRICES OF WHEAT, &c.

Table showing prices of wheat and other grains, including Hay and Straw.

## PRICE OF POTATOES, per Ton.—Jan. 22.

Table showing prices of potatoes from different regions like Kidney, Champions, &c.

## PRICE OF COTTON WOOL, per lb.—(Duty paid.)

Table showing prices of cotton wool from various sources like Barbours, Birmah, &c.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WOOLS, per lb.

Table showing prices of English and foreign wools, including Bag Merino, South Down, &c.

## CURRENT PRICE OF HEMP, per Ton.

Table showing prices of hemp from different locations like Riga, Rhine, &c.

## PRICE OF FLAX, per Ton.

Table showing prices of flax from Riga and other sources.

## CURRENT PRICES OF SPIRITS AND WINES.

Table showing prices of spirits and wines, including Brandy, Cognac, &c.

## THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

Table showing average price of brown or muscovado sugar.

## PRICE OF HONEY.

Table showing prices of honey from different sources.

## LAW HIDES, per Stone of 14 lbs.

Table showing prices of law hides, including Best Heifer & Steers, &c.

## PRICE OF DEATHBIRD AT LEADENHALL, per 100.

Table showing prices of deathbirds at Leadenhall.

## PRICE OF OILS.

Table showing prices of various oils like Greenland Whale, Fishery, &c.

## STOCKS, MONDAY, Jan. 22.

There was a great scarcity of Stock at market this morning, which was occasioned chiefly by the quantity taken off the market on settling day; there was, however, a good deal of business transacting, and the funds were better than they left off on Saturday. Consols opened at 69 for money, and 69 1/2 for the account, at which prices they remained all the forenoon.

French Funds Jan. 18, 5 per cent. 81, 85. Reconnaissance 20, 5. Bank Stock 146 1/2. Exchange on London at 1 mo. 25, 60. Ditto at 3 mos. 25, 49.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations like Amsterdam, London, &c.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Table showing prices of bullion, including Portugal Gold, Foreign Gold, &c.

## PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Table showing prices of gold and silver, including Foreign Gold, New Doubloons, &c.

## TRANSFER BOOKS.

Table showing transfer books for various banks and dates.

## ASSASSINATION OF COL. BROWN.

This gentleman some time ago came over to England, where, having learnt the particular charges brought against him, he returned to Italy to collect decisive evidence for the refutation of those calumnies; whilst he was here, he did not conceal his belief that his life would be attempted in Italy; and he mentioned the fact to the friends of his father at Milan, and had already forwarded all his papers to England, meaning to follow himself in less than ten days, when, on the 9th ult., returning late at night and alone from the Opera, he was attacked by two assassins, evidently with no intention of robbery; for, though they disarmed him, they did not attempt to plunder him of his watch, money, or other valuables. The colonel defended himself resolutely, and a violent struggle ensued, in which he received four wounds in the head, apparently with a knife, and one in the chest, evidently with a stiletto. The last would certainly have been fatal but for the thickness of his great coat, coat, and waistcoat. As it was, the weapon penetrated on the left side of the chest, and considerably injured the seventh rib.

The colonel's friend and physician, Dr. Cicero, was called in, who, perceiving the nature of the wound, thought it necessary to require the assistance of an eminent surgeon. Professor Paletta, of the Milan hospital, and both of them continued assiduously to attend their patient.

Three of the wounds in the head were pretty deep, the other slighter; but the most dangerous was the wound in the chest; from which, however, his medical attendants are inclined to think that fatal consequences are not to be apprehended. It is attended with acute pain, restlessness, and difficulty of breathing; but these symptoms have been alleviated by bleeding.

Upon the whole the colonel is going on as well as could be expected; he is in the hands of very skillful men, and will recover every benefit that care and attention can give.

The assassin here for is presented escaped; but the government has taken every step for their apprehension. The above account is contained in a letter from the Duke of Leeds to the Earl of Liverpool; and a bulletin by Dr. Cicero and Professor Paletta, up to 6 p. m. on the 10th instant, has also been forwarded, for the satisfaction of the colonel's friends. It is hoped that he will himself be able to write by the next courier.

The following is an extract of a private letter from a person confidentially attached to the household of Col. Brown:—

Milan, Dec. 12.

"On Saturday evening, Col. B. attended the Duke of Leeds to the Opera-house. After the entertainment, the colonel unattended and unarmed, was proceeding home, when on a sudden, two milans, assaulted him, one of whom pierced him on the left side with a stiletto, and exclaimed, 'O fatia!' (It is done) A scuffle ensued between them, in the course of which the colonel received four wounds in the head, and was thus left. He was able, however, to find his way home, and immediate recourse was had to several physicians, who, to the exceeding joy of every one, ascertained that none of the wounds were mortal. I am now happy to state, not only that this intelligence has been repeatedly confirmed, but that he is recovering."

The narrow escape which this gallant and meritorious officer had, may be further judged of from the following circumstances.



much interest. Not being able to publish it to-day we have endeavoured to ascertain the general nature of its contents for the information of our readers. We cannot, from a hasty glance, be expected to be very precise in our account of it, but we have, from the surface of the Report, gathered the following facts:—

"The receipts into the Treasury for the present year (including monies received from loans), are stated at 16,819,637 dollars. The payments into the Treasury during the fourth quarter from the same sources are estimated at 3,430,000 dollars, making the total estimated revenue of the present year 20,249,637 dollars; which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, amounting to 3,071,607, makes the aggregate amount of 23,321,244 dollars. The expenditures for the same period are estimated at 25,034,413 dollars.

"There will, therefore, according to this estimate, be a balance against the Treasury, on the 1st day of next month, of 2,633,169 dollars, the receipts from the customs having fallen greatly short of the amount at which they were estimated in the last annual Report.

"The estimate of the expenditure for the year 1821, was 24,000,000 dollars; the receipts at 16,600,000 dollars."

Mr. Crawford, the Secretary to the Treasury, recommends a loan.

A singular and unexpected claim has been set up against us by France, under the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. It stipulates that French vessels are to be received in the ceded territory upon the footing of the most favoured nations. Great Britain having since stipulated with us the admission of the vessels of the two nations, in their respective ports, upon equal terms as to duties, is hereby freed from a heavy duty which France has to pay in Louisiana. It is added, she demands compensation for the excess of duty her vessels have paid since those of Great Britain were free from discrimination.

**SOUTH AMERICA, Oct. 10.**—The army of New Grenada began to move, on the 20th ult. from Cucuta towards Venezuela; the advanced guard consisted of upwards of 4,000 men, under the command of General Urdeneta; General Paz will form a junction with it in December. Morillo is in the neighbourhood of Valencia and San Carlos, where he appears determined that the grand struggle shall take place.

"We have had another revolution in the Government of this Province, attended with much bloodshed and the greatest disorders. All business is quite at a stand. British property is, however, held most sacred; nor is there even a suspicion to the contrary harboured."

INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

**RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 9.**—By an arrival at that port from Lima, it was ascertained that Lord Cochrane had arrived on the coast, and landed his troops at Pisco. It will be recollected that Lord Cochrane's squadron consisted of 8 ships of war, carrying 238 guns and 1538 men; with 14 transports, having on board 6000 troops.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Rio Janeiro, dated Nov. 8:—

"The Columbia, Robson, is just arrived from Lima, in 43 days; she brings an account of the landing of the Expedition from Valparaiso, at Pisco, on the 11th of September, which induced Captain Robson to sail immediately, fearing that he might be blockaded at Lima by the Chili squadron."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

The Assignees of Bathe v. Holding.

This was an action of trover, to recover of the defendant the value of a large quantity of wine and spirits, which it was alleged the defendant had fraudulently obtained in collusion with the bankrupt, in contemplation of an Act of Bankruptcy. On the testimony of the bankrupt Bathe, it appeared that previous to July 1817, he was a retailer of wines and spirits in Piccadilly; that he had become acquainted with the defendant, and a person named Probert.—Bathe was involved in some pecuniary difficulties, and having communicated this circumstance to Holding and Probert, they persuaded him to get rid of his difficulties by an act of bankruptcy. Previous to which, however, they suggested that he should obtain large quantities of wine, which he was to send to the defendant under pretended sales, Holding being about to commence wine-merchandise in Devonshire-street, Queen's square; a debt was also to be fabricated from Bathe to Holding, upon which he was to arrest Bathe, and become petitioning creditor and assignee, under the commission which was then to be issued out against him, Holding and Probert both urging him to adopt this plan, of which they said he might make a very good thing. At length Bathe consented to adopt it. Large quantities of wine and spirits were obtained from different wine-merchants, and sent to the defendant, where they were to continue, and to be restored to the bankrupt after he had obtained his certificate, or if sold before that time, then the money was to be handed over to him, when he should become a clear man. At length the creditors of Bathe became importunate, and by the advice of the defendant the bankrupt gave up his acceptance for 2,000l. antedated some days before that time, upon which he was to be arrested. The arrest accordingly took place by appointment, at George's Coffee-house. The thing was settled by Bathe giving a warrant of attorney, confessing a judgment. This execution the defendant soon after put into the premises of Bathe, who was at the same time arrested by another creditor and went to the Bench. The defendant suffered him to remain there till some of his bona fide creditors struck a docket against him, and were appointed his assignees. These circumstances Bathe ultimately communicated to his assignees, who upon that information instituted the present proceeding.

A number of witnesses were called to prove that Holding had recommended to the bankrupt to obtain friendly proofs, that is, proofs of fictitious debts under the Commission. That bills of sale were manufactured to suit the circumstances of the case, and that stamps procured to give semblance to the receipts, purporting to be given at various times.—Witnesses were called to prove that the defendant had recently been a bankrupt himself, and had never paid any composition; that he was possessed of no property, and therefore could not have

advanced the 2000l. for which the bankrupt's acceptance was given. Proof also was given that Holding had received from the stock of the bankrupt 2000 gallons, and 3372 bottles of port and white wine, and 440 gallons of spirits, to recover the value of which the present action was brought.

Mr. Murray, for the defendant, contended, that this was a bona fide transaction, as he should be able to prove to the jury by the books both of the plaintiff and defendant, and by the bills of parcels and receipts; and he would also call witnesses who were present when the receipts were written, and the sums stated in their price attached; if he did this, he submitted he should put the matter beyond all doubt. He then called the brother of the defendant to prove the writing of the receipts and the payment of the money, but his evidence was not conclusive for the defendant.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 2040l. costs 40s.

The King v. Mark Nathan.

This was an indictment for perjury. The defendant, it appeared was one of several who were indicted for a conspiracy respecting a bankruptcy. The indictment was found in Sept. 1819, and in Oct. the defendant traversed to the Dec. Sessions, when the day for the trial coming on was fixed, at the Old Bailey. It then appeared that on the day preceding, the present defendant Nathan and another appeared before Mr. Justice Bayley, and applied for a certiorari to remove the indictment into the Court of King's Bench; and to induce the Learned Judge to grant the certiorari, Nathan swore an affidavit stating that the indictment was found in Oct. he well knowing that the bill was found in Sept. This was the perjury assigned.

The defence set up was, that defendant had been led into this error by the misprint of an affidavit belonging to one of the parties concerned, as whilst the clerk of the defendant's solicitor was drawing the draft of the affidavit, the defendant being present, the clerk asked at what sessions the indictment was found, and stated, as with reference to the time at which the sessions before last, and in December. The mistake in question was referred to, and in it there was a misprint in the printed list of the sessions of a session mentioned in September, October and November, whereas in fact there was no session in November, but this error led the defendant to swear erroneously that the bill was found in October, which on the face of the printed document, appeared to be the session before last.

The Learned Counsel put in this affidavit, and called witnesses to prove the facts he had stated.

The Jury found the defendant guilty.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

**Oxford, Jan. 5.**—The Morrison Prize is adjudged to Mr. Kenelm Digby, B.A. of Trinity College, for an essay, showing from a review of the civil, moral, and religious state of mankind at a time when Christ came into the world, how far the reception which his religion met with is a proof of its Divine origin.

The Hulsean Prize is adjudged to the Rev. Robert Brough, B.A. of Bennett College, for a Dissertation on "The Importance of Natural Religion."

The following is the subject of the Hulsean Prize Dissertation for the present year.—"The expounds to which the Gentile Philosophers resorted in opposing the progress of the Gospel described, and applied in illustration of the Truth of the Christian Religion."

The Rev. C. Benson, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, is continued Hulsean Lecturer for the present year.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the present year:—

For Latin Verses, *Helvetic*.—For an English Essay, *The Study of Modern History*.—For a Latin Essay, *De Augustis et Auspiciis apud Antiquos*.—The first of the above subjects is intended for those Gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from their Matriculation; and on the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years. Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best Composition in English Verse, not containing either more or fewer than Fifty Lines, by any Under-Graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his Matriculation, *Psalms*. The Matriculations in the last Michaelmas Term were 121.

IRELAND.

**DUBLIN, JAN. 12.**—Thursday there was a very full Meeting of the Corporation of Apothecaries, held at their Hall in Mary-street, pursuant to Requisition, to vote an Address to His Majesty. A Committee was appointed to draw up the Address, when a most Loyal Address was submitted to the Corporation, and unanimously agreed to, for presentation to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted and laid before His Majesty.

Yesterday the Loyal Address of the County of Dublin to His Majesty, was presented to the Lord Lieutenant, by the High Sheriff, accompanied by the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:—Earl of Howth, Right Hon. Lord Frankfort de Montmorancy, Sir Cormac Donohue, bart. M.P.; Hans Hamilton, Esq. M.P. Governor of the County of Dublin; Colonel Veley, Governor; Rev. George Hamilton, Hampton; Robert Alexander, Esq.; Henry Arabin, esq.; John Arthur, esq.; and George Walker, esq. Two o'clock was the time appointed by His Excellency, who received them in the most obliging manner, and assured them that it should be immediately transmitted to His Majesty.

**DUBLIN, JAN. 13.**—Sunday night, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, Major Sirr, upon previous information, proceeded with a strong party of Police to a public-house in Whitehaven-street; having entered the house, he found there a number of persons assembled, apparently of the class of working Gentlemen; they appeared to be in the usual conversation, with papers on the table, the character or subject of which, whether political or otherwise, we have not been able to ascertain. The appearances were such, however, as that Major Sirr conceived himself fully warranted in taking into custody the whole party, nine in number. After a private investigation at the Head Police Office, they were sent off to different prisons, some to Newgate, some to Kilmansham, and the remainder to the Richmond Bridewell.

**CITY LIMERICK MEETING.**—On Monday last, as numerous and respectable a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants, as we remember within this City, took place at the Tholsel Court, pursuant to Requisition, for the purpose of expressing, in a Loyal and Dutiful Address to His Majesty, their unshaken attachment to his Sacred Person, and to our glorious and inestimable Constitution. The Address was proposed by the Lord Bishop of Limerick, and seconded by R. G. Newenham, Esq. Mr. William Roche and Mr. Howley also concurred in the sentiments contained in the Address which was read to the Meeting. The address was then put and carried unanimously and with acclamation.

The Freeholders of the County of Louth met on Saturday last, when a Loyal Address to His Majesty was agreed to. The Mayor was in the Chair at the Meeting of the Freemen and other Inhabitants of Londonderry. An amendment to the Loyal Address was proposed, but rejected; loyalty stood proudly the order of the day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

His Majesty has graciously given 1000l. as a donation, towards the erection of a new clock now building at Harwich.

The Duchess of Clarence, we are happy to say, is so much recovered from her accouchement as to see some select friends to dinner on Monday with her Royal Highness and the Duke.

At the late visit of the King to Windsor Castle, Mr. Nash, the architect, received his Majesty's commands to prepare a suite of rooms, for his reception when at Windsor.

**BRIGHTON, JAN. 17.**—The weather to-day has been humid and unpleasant; His Majesty, notwithstanding, has promanaded the Palace grounds. The Princess Augusta has taken her usual carriage airing, accompanied by Lady Mary Taylor. The King, for a few days, leaves us for Carlton Palace, on Saturday morning. The Princess bids adieu to Brighton, for a long season, to-morrow. Her Royal Highness's departure will be a subject of universal regret.

The statue of the late Princess Charlotte, which forms the principal figure in the monumental group to her memory, designed by Mr. M. Wyatt, has been completed in marble, and was on Saturday privately exhibited to a number of connoisseurs, previous to its being sent to the Royal Academy for public exhibition.

The Inland Letter-men, belonging to the General Post-office, were on Wednesday morning about two hours later in their delivery than usual, owing to the unprecedented circumstance of upwards of 16,000 letters having arrived from the East Indies.

The Italian Opera, it is said, is to be opened under a Committee of twelve Noblemen, in the absence of Mr. Waters.

Prince Cimbelli, Ambassador from the Constitutional Government of Naples at this Court, but who has not, of course, had an audience of His Majesty on Monday received a letter from the King of Naples, written by his own hand, requiring his immediate attendance at Laybach, to assist him in the conferences he has to endure with the despotic Sovereigns there assembled. The Prince sets out on the journey forthwith.

The English Ambassadors, Lady Jane Stewart, gave a most splendid Dress Ball and Supper, on New Year's Day, to the Allied Sovereigns, on their passage through Vienna to Laybach. Above 300 persons sat down to supper. Nothing could exceed the magnificence of the dresses upon this occasion, and the entertainment was of the most splendid description.

Among the Parisian Belles of Fashion, flowers and plaits of hair are used as embellishments of the head dresses. Rose continues to be the prevailing colour. In the trimming of ball-dresses, ears of wheat in pearls are not mixed with flowers; sometimes the pearls constitute part of the flow-ers themselves. Some ladies, instead of pelisses, wear real women's cloaks, with a little standing collar, and a collar turned. Of two lately exhibited, one was of bright orange and velvet, trimmed with ermine; the other of green cassimire, lined and trimmed with ermine.

The disease of which Fouché, the late Duke of Otranto, died, was a pulmonary complaint. The last words he said to his wife, were, "You may now return to France."

A very extraordinary story is told about a young man of high fashion having been frightened into a fit by the appearance of a spirit, raised by a lady of fashion, who takes the lead in the first circles. It is certain that the gentleman has been confined to his bed ever since.

**PRESIDENT TO THE QUEEN.**—We are informed that Alderman Wood lately received a letter, advising him that a box, containing six brace of black game, four brace of red ditto, five couple of woodcocks, and other game, would be addressed to him, at Dranburgh-house, and requesting he would present the same to her Most Gracious Majesty. A large hamper came, for which 25s. were charged, but which, instead of containing game, was filled with crows, redbreasts, and an old owl, with a label round its neck, with the words "Absolute Wisdom."

**NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Masters in the Royal Navy to the Ships expressed against their names:—

Mr. Samuel Tuck, to the Athol; Robert Holmes, to the Cherokee; Charles Waldron, to the Nimrod; James Hardy, to the Menai; Edward Rose, to the Bruner; Michael Brown, to the Drifter; William Sidney, to the Pigmy; William Hancock, to the Protector; John Jordan, to the Rosario; John Sledford, to the Surinam; B. Ainsworth, to the Saclites; Robert Bomar, to the Curlew; William Gardwy, to the Liverpool; Edward Sabine, to the Niemen; Joseph Teriani, to the Seringapatam; K. Knapp, to the Redpole; James Ellerton, to the Plover; Thomas Mantin, to the Pleasant.

Surgons to the following Ships:—

Mr. Michael Goodsir, to the Athol; Peter Comrie, to the Esk; James Gilchrist, to the Niemen; G. Acheson, to the Cambrian; John Gairney, to the Zuryaus; William Rogers, to the Drake; Alexander Stewart (B) to the Bann; James Lawrence, to the Baron; Evan Davis, to the Pleasant; John Turn, to the St. Antine; John Uvular, to the Spencer; J. E. Anderson, to the Sybille; Robert Johnstone (2) to the Sybille; Archibald Lamb, to the Royal Hospital at Jamaica; William Skouridge, to the Seringapatam; James M. Kerrow, to the Surinam; Thos. Robertson, to the Ordinary, at Sheerness.

A Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday last has been published yesterday, containing some dispatches from India, of an old date, and relating to events, all the particulars of which have long since transpired through other channels. One of them is as far back as Dec. 1817, and the greater part of the other dispatches and letters are dated between the months of January and July, 1818. The most recent one is a dispatch dated Aug. 9, 1820, inclosing a letter (March 1, 1820) from Capt. Miles, political agent, giving an account of some military operations against the Khoosas.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Whiz is considerably too strong. A Correspondent who complains of our having instanced Mr. Frisby and Mr. Pigeon as unfit for seats in the Common Council, is wrong;—we merely spoke of the class of persons in the Corporation generally, as compared with men of the highest rank in the City.—Messrs. Pigeon and Frisby were selected merely for the name's sake. "An Affectionate Brother Bull" is informed, that a Monday Edition of this Paper is regularly published, which, we hope, will obviate his objections.



notice that the Examiner, the Times, the Black Dwarf, and other such works are taken in; it is known that the most hardened villains have been seen, and even apprehended in such retreats, and although I am not able to point out to the higher powers any mode of abolishing them altogether, I am quite sure that the man who contributes his mite to their extermination from amongst the metropolitan evils, will do a great piece of public service.

The second nuisance which I notice, is the innumerable host of caravans, which we find of late blocking up our streets.—Edifices which the Grim Tartars would consider palaces, are to be found impeding our passage, and checking our career on every side; here stands a temple on wheels, dedicated to a young lady who cuts out watch-papers with her nose; there a pile on springs devoted to an ingenious pig, who reads Greek almost as well as Dr. Parr; in front of us we see a towering edifice in which Mr. O'Shaughnessy O'Murrough O'Brien presents two yards and three quarters of humanity to the wondering crowd, and in our rear a smaller fane, in which Lady Morgan presents us with her squat body and double joints. These moveable buildings, stationed occasionally at the ends of streets leading into the Strand and at Charing Cross, collect round their enticing entrances, crowds, whose assemblage not only interrupts the progress of passengers, but greatly conduces to the success of pickpockets in their vocation.

A Third nuisance, is the intolerable insolence of hackney coachmen at night; these fellows having left their coaches at a considerable distance, ply for fares round the theatres, and other places of public resort, and then, secure that their numbers can never be discovered, enquire to what part of the town the *plyee* wishes to go? If it is perfectly agreeable to the coachman, the fare is accommodated, but if not, ridicule and abuse are the only returns one gets for threatening to punish this flagrant breach of duty, by which one is left to get cool and wet in the muddy parlious of Drury Lane or Covent Garden. A remedy was proposed by a correspondent in the Morning Post, to which there does not appear to be any valid objection, as far as I can see: this is, the enforcing the wearing of the numbers of the coaches in the hats, or on the sleeves of the drivers. I merely throw out these hints, that those who have the power of abating the nuisances by which the public are the sufferers, may pick them up if they please.

I am, Sir, your's,  
WATCHMAN.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR MR. BULL.—Your readers may probably like the poetry of modern writers, better than their politics, but as Mr. Lætaullus is not yet out, I must try their scholarship with the original.

Ut flus in septis secretus nascitur horis,  
Multi illum pueri, multe optatere pœlie;

Sic Virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est,  
At simul unius polluto corpore florem,  
Nec pueri jucunda manet, nec cara pœlie.

Pope, Mr. Bull, has imitated this passage (Dunciad IV. 409), and oddly enough, calls his frail flower *Caroline*, but must we give him credit for a sort of poetical second sight, when he quotes for a precedent, an ambitious *Hammersmith* gardener, who put up such a frail flower for his sign, superscribing "THIS IS MY QUEEN CAROLINE!" Now for second sight in the critics:—R. T. O. N., Mr. Bull, was a Radical, and his brother Radicals ought to assent to his definitions. The word "WATCHMAN" says he, (See Robin Hood, vol. 1. p. lxxv, note 1st edition, for in speaking of great things we ought to be accurate,) the word "Watchman," seems equivalent to the English VAGABOND!—Yours,  
SECRETATOR.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—A short time ago the University of Edinburgh voted a loyal Address to the Throne, replete with sound sense and proper feeling. Their example has been followed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, but not without strenuous opposition from the whole phalanx of *Kirk-radicals*, who, forsooth, can see nothing in the aspect of the times that proclaims the prevalence of either irreligion or disaffection. In the opinion of *Sir Harry Moncrieff*, it is a libel on the people even to hint at the existence of these evils; and as to the licentiousness of the press, *Mr. Andrew Thompson* declares that it is only to be found in the Journals hostile to the injured Queen.

I have a word or two to say to this reverend gentleman, just to point out to him another quarter, in which the licentiousness of the press has been sufficiently conspicuous to attract a good deal of notice. He is himself Editor of a monthly work called *The Christian Instructor*, and little more than a twelvemonth has elapsed since *Mr. Thompson*, in this work, publicly libelled the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as "*silly and malignant drivellers—capable of any mischief and any injustice.*" The reverend Member for the Presbytery of this land drew the attention of the last General Assembly to this language; and the Court, after unanimously declaring it to be highly injurious to the character of the Judicatories of the Established Church, did, by a majority of votes, consign over the work and its editor to the Procurator—the law-advisor and public prosecutor of the Church of Scotland! At his merry lugs *Mr. Andrew Thompson* at this moment, liable to a prosecution for a libel on the whole body of his own brethren! Yet this gentleman has the effrontery to speak of the licentiousness of the Ministerial Press! In revenge for the notice with which he was honoured in the last Assembly, and for which he was indebted to the Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, he has occupied a considerable portion of the last July and August numbers of his *Instructor*, in the most virulent and libellous abuse of that gentleman, who, it is to be hoped, will make

him as well acquainted with the Lord Advocate of the Crown, as the Assembly have with the Procurator of the Church.

I am by no means astonished, that *Mr. Andrew Thompson* should object to an Address, in which it is made a subject of congratulation that the late combinations for the suppression of blasphemy and infidelity had been productive of good; for in one of the numbers of his *Instructor*, he sneeringly tells his readers, that these Associations are nothing more than *pretexes for placing political abuses under the sanction of Christianity*. His zeal for the injured Queen may be measured by the following anecdote, which I pledge myself to be in every respect correctly stated.

On the accession of his present Majesty, *Mr. Thompson* prayed for Queen *Caroline* by name; Lord *Pitt-milly*, one of his Elders, left his church on this account, and other respectable members threatened to follow his Lordship's example. *Mr. Thompson* hereupon desisted from any more notice of her Majesty in his public prayers; and when upbraided with this remission in discharge of what he must have conceived to be his duty, he solaced himself by declaring that he *had done his duty—he had prayed twice, just by way of protest, to save the right!* Yet this man is called pious! and when his brethren of the Presbytery unite to assure the Throne of their support, this man tells them, that if irreligion and disaffection be abroad, the fault must be their own; and advises them, instead of approaching the Crown with Addresses, to be more assiduous in discharging their clerical duties. While a prosecution for libel hangs over his own head, he denies that the Liberty of the Press has, in any instance, been so abused, as to require the notice of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, or any other public body desirous of curbing its licentiousness. This is really too much; and even outdoes in impudence any thing I have yet seen among the Lay-whigs of the North!—Yours,  
Edinburgh, 12th Jan. 1821. PETER MORRIS.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your contradicting the statement made in your Paper of Sunday last, wherein you name a Mr. Haines as the author of "*Montalto*."

The Tragedy in question was committed to my care, to be presented to Drury-lane, under an injunction to keep the Author's name concealed; in consequence of which request it will not be made known to the public.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
WILLIAM LINDSELL.

87, Wimpole-street, Jan. 17, 1821.

We insert this letter with great pleasure, and we are quite sure that the gentleman who writes it, will never divulge the important secret which has been entrusted to him; but that is no reason why we should not repeat that the play was written by Mr. Haines. We said so at first because we believed it, and there is nothing in our correspondent's letter to shake our belief; on the contrary, if the Author is so very anxious to keep himself concealed, (and we confess we are not at all surprised that he is so) the very best thing he or his friends could have done, would have been to have allowed the blame to have rested quietly upon poor Mr. Haines. There are we are quite confident not five people in all the universe who care one straw about the thing one way or the other; but, as our grounds for saying that Mr. Haines wrote the play were very good, we maintain them; and to satisfy our correspondent and his *protégé*, we further say that it was not from him we obtained the information.

THEATRE.

DRURY LANE.—We are glad to say that we are driven to violate our promise to ourselves not to meddle with Drury Lane: by the occurrence of an event, we confess, little looked for by us, we mean the production, at that theatre, of a performer likely to rank very high indeed in the musical department.

A young lady, of the name of Wilson, made her appearance on Thursday in *Mandane*, in *Artaxerxes*: and, difficult as the character is to support with credit, we are pleased to say that she did more. Her performance, considered as a *debut*, was of the first order: her person fine and commanding; her voice strong and extensive; and her very timidity, natural to a beginner, rather added to than diminished the interest she excited.

Where she appeared to us to fail was in distinctness of execution; but, to those who know how very much the nerves have to do with this part of a vocalist's task, this will be no serious objection; indeed, Miss Wilson has two or three tricks which we cannot presume to censure as habitual till we shall have seen her again, but we have no hesitation in saying that she is a great and powerful acquisition to the English opera. The "soldier tired," by dint of rattle, carried all before it; but where she seemed to us to deserve all the praise she received in the bravura, was in that sweet song—"If o'er the cruel tyrant love." It is indeed hardly fair to judge of her by one night's exertion: she does infinite credit to her master, Mr. Welsh, who, was we understand, also Miss Stephens's master.

*Madame Vestris* made all she could of *Artaxerxes*; and *Braham*, as usual, received his full tribute of applause.

The audience was numerous, but not particularly brilliant. Prince *Leo*, and some of the Whigs were present.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THIS IMITATION OF BUNBURY'S LITTLE GREY MAN,

*Preserved among the Tales of Wonder, is, without permission, inscribed to a Major-General of the British Army, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Agent for the Ionian Islands, and a Pensioner of the present Administration, &c. &c. &c.*

Oh! deep was the sorrow, and sad was the day,  
When death took our gracious old Monarch away,  
And gave us a Queen, lost to honour and fame,  
Whose manners are folly, whose conduct is shame;  
Who with aliens and vagabonds long having strolled,  
Soon caught up their morals, loose, brazen, and bold.

She had trav'rs'd the globe in all quarters, to shew  
To what depth of debasement a Princess could go;  
And with foul unbash'd, when her guilt was display'd,  
The altar insulted with impious parade;  
Whilst sick with disgust at a scene so profane,  
Not one decent female would move in her train.

She paid a vile rabble to shout round her car,  
Her leechers, so pious, were Fellows and Parr;  
Her councillors, Aldermen Waitman and Wood,  
Could she find nothing worse? She might try if she could  
Abroad there was nothing more low than her groom,  
At home there are Wilson, Moore, Hobbouse, and Humo.

Oh! what will the rancour of party not do!  
Ye Howards and Russells this sigh is for you!  
To an union so base can ye bend your proud will?  
Yes, great tho' the peril, unmeasur'd the ill,  
Through the country delusion and clamour must ring,  
And your rivals to strike, you must menace your King.

In Suffolk, to aid in so loyal a plan,  
From Milledenall upstart a little dark man;  
His hue it was bilious, his eyes they were glast,  
Long and pale were his fingers that held a quill fast,  
And grimly he scow'd, whilst his rancour and spleen  
Distill'd in a spurious Address to the Queen.

How spotless and pure was this paragon shewn!  
How safe, thro' its friends, an attack on the Throne,  
Their motives were wicked, their actions were base;—  
Some wonder'd no doubt at so alter'd a case,  
Who cannot forget, tho' 'tis plain that he can,  
The favours they heap'd on this dark little man.

From childhood the imp in the Palace was rear'd,  
It's bounties his parents, his kindred all shar'd;  
With rapid advancement, too rapid by half,  
He outstripp'd the foremost of line or of staff;  
But soon from the chances of service withdrew,  
With the profits and safety of office in view.

To Liverpool, Bathurst, and colleagues he bow'd;  
He courted their smiles, and attachment he vow'd;  
Obtain'd a snug place, with the means to do ill,  
To some who despis'd, but remember it still:  
He was fearlessly trusted, and laugh'd in his sleeve—  
Those you mean to betray you must ever deceive.

Indulg'd by his patrons, the confident elf,  
No talent imagined except in himself;  
Of the merits of others a censor severe,  
Ern WASHINGTON might not escape from his sneer;  
But they trusted him still, not suspecting his plan,  
Ah, little they knew of the dark little man!

Next a General's apparel he put on, so new,  
The coat of fine scarlet, the facings of blue,  
With gold all embroider'd so costly; and last  
The loop with the plume that wav'd high in the blast,  
'Twould have vex'd you at heart, if such sights ever can,  
To have gaz'd on the dizen'd out little dark man.

That Order, of Heroes the dying bequest,  
Its ribbon that blush'd as it cover'd his breast;  
The Star and the Badge that trook'd valour should wear,  
As if he had earn'd them, he try'd his shure;  
Like a Pigmy he climb'd up on honour's high tree,  
And blazon'd his name with a large K. C. B.

Now the battle of battles was won!—O'er his foes  
Triumphant the lion of England arose,  
And gave peace to the world.—No longer, 'twas plain,  
The little dark man could his office retain;  
Reluctant he went, but he pocketed clear,  
In pension and place fifteen hundred a year.

He growled and intrigued but in vain—he is gone!  
Soon forgotten by most, and regretted by none:  
But to sink in oblivion he cannot endure,  
The moment seems tempting, the victims secure.  
Strike! strike at your friends! The foul blow it was sped,  
And with terrible justice recoil'd on his head.

The little dark man then he set up a yell,  
And the hundred of Lackford was rous'd by the spell;  
He rais'd up his head, and he rais'd up his chin,  
And he grinn'd, and he shouted a horrible grin,  
And he laugh'd a faint laugh, and his cap up he cast;  
But pension and sinecure still he holds fast.

When a score and three days make the age of the year,  
To St. Stephen's, the Lords and the Commons repair:  
E'er a score and three more, so the King might decree  
The country another election may see.  
But the brave men of Suffolk have seen through his plan,  
And will baffle the acts of the little dark man.

MANSION HOUSE CONCERT.

SIR.—Having been fortunate enough to procure a bill for the Concert which is shortly to be performed at the Mansion House, I enclose it to you, in hopes that you will be good enough to give it a place.—Yours, D. B.

GRAND CONCERT.

MEDLEY OVERTURE.—Selected from Mother Goose and Blue Beard, The Mogul Tale, She Stoops to Conquer, The Libertine, High Life below Stairs, The Extravagant Chambermaid, The Carnival, The Midnight Hour, The Wife of Two Husbands, The Cozners, The Mayor of Garratt, The Son in Law, and My Grandmother.

ACT I.

Song.—Mr. Thelwall.

Since laws were made for every degree.—Beggars' Opera.

Comic Glee.—Messrs. Noel, Moore, and Hume.

"We three loggerheads be."

Song.—Lady Anne Hamilton.

"Her mouth, which a smile

"Devoid of all guile,

"Half opens to view."

Rosina.

Comic Extravaganza.—Sir William Gell.

"The monkey who has seen the world." Exile.

Air, and full Chorus.—By her Majesty and Court.

"Come, push about the jorum." Golden Pippin.

Glee.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood and the two Misses Wood, and the young Mr. W.

"Hark the hollow woods resounding."

Comic Song.—"The Cosmetic Doctor."—Mr. Joseph Hume.

The Blind Girl.

Song.—By His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

"With my pipe in one hand and my jug in the other."

Duett.—The Hon. Keppel Craven and Lady Anne Hamilton.

"Oh, Nanny, wilt thou gang with me?"

Finale.—"The Red Cross Knights."—By Sir W. Austin, Sir W. Gell, Sir Howman, and Sir Flynn; the base part by Major General Wilson.

End of Act I.—A Hornpipe by Sir William Gell.

A Pas de deux, by Archdeacon Bathurst and Doctor Parr, dressed in the Turkish costume, but with buzz wings to preserve their dignity.

The violin by Mr. Granville Sharp.

Tight Rope dancing, by Messrs. Thelwall, Wood, and Lemaitre.

Clowns to the Rope.—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

ACT II.

"No more by Sorrow"—A favourite Polacca, by her Majesty.

The Cabinet.

Song.—Mr. Henry Brougham.

"Tempt me not, kind Sir, I pray."—Loce in a Fillage.

Air.—Miss Wood.

"Nobody coming to marry me,

"Nobody coming to woo."

Glee.—By the Queen, Messrs. Howman, Flynn, and Austin, one part wanting.

"Peaceful slumbering on the ocean."—Pirates.

Song.—Lord Brskine.

"Mad Tom."

Comic Song.—By Mr. Joseph Hume.

"Look out, my little page." Henri II.

Glee.—Lord Hood, Captain Manby, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Mr. Spatio, Jun. and full chorus.

"Should ould acquaintance be forgot."

Roy's Wife, with variations, by the Queen, and the air of

"There's nae luck about the house."

The whole to conclude with the exhibition of an automaton

shut up in a box, which her Majesty has kindly condescended to give precisely in the style described by her own witnesses at the bar of the House of Lords.

Ladies who wish to retire before this part of the performance, are respectfully informed, that due notice will be given previous to its commencement.

N. B. It is earnestly requested, that such persons as are able will appear in shirts on this occasion.

No spirits served out during the performance, nor any smoking allowed, except in the cases of her Majesty and the Duke of Sussex.

P. S. A Greenwich coach will call at the Mansion House at eleven o'clock precisely.

THE BOOK OF WONDERS.

A work has been published under this title, containing, as the Editors inform us, "in eighty closely printed columns, a mass of information, more suited to the present moment, and better calculated to open the eyes of the people of England, than any work of a similar nature that has hitherto appeared;" it is moreover dedicated to the Queen, and illustrated with engravings.

The matter contained in this publication, would have been highly interesting, had not the character of Cobbett, of whom it treats, been completely established. His avowed and detected tergiversation loses us half the improvement the Book of Wonders would have afforded us, had there been a doubt left respecting him; even as it is, there is an infinity of amusement in looking at his inconsistencies, which are well arranged in the work for comparison; the book is quite worth having, and we will make a few extracts, which we think will justify us in giving it a good character.

Cobbett is made to start with these wholesome observations—

"Writing, particularly writing for the press, is a deliberate act. When a person sits down to write, his mind must be in some sort composed; time is necessary for the arrangement of his ideas; what he has written must be examined with care; he augments, corrects, corrects, and improves. All this naturally implies the most mature reflection, and makes an assertion or an opinion in print be justly regarded as irrefragable." W. v. 2, p. 30.

"All serious falsehoods are criminal, and I, for my part, know of no other way than that of exposing and censuring them." R. v. 18, p. 487.

After which sound remarks, we have, what are called HOT and COLD passages from his works; for example, of his offer to Government to give up his Register.

"Walter says, that I made a Proposition to the Government, that if I were not brought up for Judgment, I never would publish another Register or any other thing. The charge is basely false. No proposition of any sort was ever made by me, or by my authority, to the Government." v. 52, p. 12. [A. D. 1817]. Extract of a Letter from J. Reeves, Esq., to Mr. Cobbett.

"Have your letter, with the inclosure. If the Government should feel themselves so circumstanced, that they cannot hold their hand, but must direct the Attorney General to proceed, you will still have the benefit of your measure in the eyes of the court. No doubt, they will take such a sacrifice into consideration." Mr. Reeves to Mr. Cobbett. 27th June, 1810. [Clement's Trial].

Cobbett then says, "As to the charge, that I opened a negotiation with the Government, for making the dropping of the Register a condition upon which forgiveness was to be obtained; all that I can say is, that it is wholly destitute of truth; that it has been invented as much as any fairy tale ever was invented." v. 22, p. 93. (A. D. 1812).

Then comes an extract from his letter to Mr. Reeves. "I never will again, upon any account, indite, publish, write, or contribute towards, any newspaper, or other publication of that nature, so long as I live."—Extract from the Offer to Government made by Cobbett, through John Reeves, Esq. A. D. 1810. (Clement's Trial).

OF THE QUEEN.

HOT.

"The Queen ought to be informed that the very very few who dare to doubt, of her innocence are compelled to hide their heads, and are booted from all virtuous society." v. 36, p. 1011.

COLD.

"A writer tells us, that the whole of the proof against the Princess amounts to some 'trifling levities,' and he adds, that from such levities 'no woman in the land is free.' If by 'levities' he means any thing approaching to acts of gross familiarity with men, and if he means to say, that 'no woman in the land is free from such acts; then are the husbands and wives in this country, if they treat not therewith with indignation, well worthy of the contempt of the world." v. 10.

HOT.

"An injured wife may be permitted to do many things not to be tolerated in a wife that has received no injury. I see no reason why a woman of thirty is to lock up her heart, to become a piece of wood or marble, merely because a husband's capricious inclination has rejected her." v. 37, p. 94.

COLD.

"This writer reminds us of the unprotected, the helpless, situation of the Princess of Wales; and he seems to infer, that that situation, forms a tolerably good ground of excuse for 'trifling levities.' But if the situation has been what he describes it, ought it not rather to have produced an effect precisely the contrary of that which he seems to think it calculated to produce? What support, what comfort, has the Princess of Wales wanted? How long is it since her child ceased to reside under the same roof with her? How few married women, comparatively speaking, have a mother to advise with! What need is there of advice with respect to a matter like that of which we are speaking? What ground of complaint is there, then, upon the score of being left destitute of friends and relations? In short, all these attempts to defend or excuse 'trifling levities' are so many assaults upon the morals of the nation." v. 10, p. 268.

OF WAITHMAN.

HOT.

"Mr. Waitzman is a man greatly gifted by nature. He has a mind clear and strong and ingenious. He is a man of great talents." v. 32, p. 115.

"Mr. Waitzman is a man so sensible, so well informed, so clever, so sound, so clear-sighted, and so much above the trickery and fraud of faction." v. 13, p. 579.

"Mr. Waitzman is a very sensible and a very worthy man." v. 13, p. 108.

COLD.

"Surely there never was so great a portion of folly, conceit, and impudence assembled before as Waitzman possesses et! Silent in the senate, and loud in the tavern! presumptuous, vain, empty; his comorian vanity seems ready to swallow up the very rattle of the hackney coaches. Any other man with his pretensions, and doing nothing at all, would have sneaked away into some cock-loft, and lunge himself in his French silk hussinet-shirt. But he comes out as bold as brass; talks as loud, grapes as wide, and looks as impudent as ever; utters a long string of incoherent phrases; shakes his head, and then starts like a stuck-pig." v. 33, p. 370.

HOT.

"Mr. Waitzman is possessed of far greater talents than nineteen-twentieths of the members of the Two Houses. Few things would give me more pleasure than to see him in parliament." v. 32, p. 826. Sept. 1817.

COLD.

"The City-Cock Waitzman is of no more use in the House of Commons, than a sucking baby would be. I am glad this conceited brawler has been tried. He who is so great a man among the haberdashers, is nothing where wisdom and talent and courage are wanted. I predicted, that he would be of no use; for his incapacity was well known to me years ago." v. 35, pp. 25, 48. August 28, 1810.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

HOT.

"No man doubts the integrity of Sir F. Burdett any more than he doubts of his own existence." A. R. p. 738. [A. D. 1816].

COLD.

"The word of Sir Francis Burdett is not worth a straw." v. 34, p. 415. [A. D. 1810].

HOT.

"Sir F. Burdett has never deviated from the path of political rectitude. Lenient, eloquent, and sober, he is a most formidable foe to corruption. A. R. p. 657.—On his integrity, his courage, and his ability, we have all a firm reliance. v. 31, p. 179.—He has devoted his life to the liberties and happiness of his country." v. 31, p. 311.

COLD.

"To reason with such a man as Burdett would be absurd. He must be combated with weapons very different from a pen. We abhor the principles and conduct of the man; we detest and loath him; we would trample upon him for his false, base, and insolent assertions respecting our sovereignty." v. 2, p. 64.

LORD CASTLEREAGH.

"Lord Castlereagh is a nobleman whom no one can be sorry

to see in office. His principles are sound; his character fair; his industry great; and his talents by no means of the inferior order." v. 2, p. 18.

MR. BROUGHAM.

"Mr. Brougham is an unprincipled brawler. v. 34, p. 221. Nature appears to have made him of materials which suit him for being the counsellor of a high-minded woman." v. 23, p. 682.

MR. TIERNY.

"Tierney, who is a mere luscious member of the duke of Bedford, has been, as it is called, upon the streets for more than fifteen years. There is no ministry to which he has not offered himself; but he never found admission into any one except for a very short time. There is hardly a corrupt transaction to which he has not brought the support of his very great talents; but he is that sort of man, that all men, even the most corrupt, like best at a distance." A. R. 221.

OF HIS SERENE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF COBURG.

"If the intended husband of the Princess Charlotte be a man of sense and spirit, he will soon find that she stands by not so very enviable, in spite of his 60,000 a year; for though he may like a \* \* \* \* \* wife, he will hardly be able to endure with patience the sneers of the nobility and their sons, who will regard him as nothing more than a mere state hireling; a poor, mean fellow, who has condescended to himself out for the sake of a good living." A. R. p. 329.

"The Prince of Saxe Coburg has had a tooth-ache, and as you will be rejoiced to hear, the pain has been removed, but unfortunately, not without the pulling out of the tooth. The common talk in London, is, that it is the itch which he has; and that he stays at Brighton to get purified." A. R. p. 450.

"The marriage of the Princess Charlotte has been postponed a second time. Some say, that she declares she will not marry Mr. Coburg. It is certain, that, if she has common sense, she will not marry him; for the moment she marries this man, the whole nation will despise her." A. R. p. 302.

ON SNUFF.

"How will any man dare to call himself a reformer who will not abstain from the use of that disgusting thing, called Tobacco.—The French taught me the habit of taking Snuff, but it required only a very little effort to get rid of the filthy encumbrance." v. 33, p. 695. January, 1820!

"During the time of the Country election, one of the corners of my Snuff-box, which stuck out beyond the bottom of my little finger, did good service—it cut the eyes and noses of the Savages at a famous rate." v. 36, p. 102. Jarch, 1820!

Remark by the same hand. "A Lie that is bored down to dates is difficult to be successfully kept up." Connerk. v. 5, p. 95.

We shall, if possible, continue these extracts occasionally, and have at the same time, no hesitation in recommending the work where they are made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice has been given to Sir F. Buntlett to appear and receive sentence next term.—An arrest of judgment is to be moved, and if that be unavailing, an appeal to the Lords.

A bill of indictment has been found by the Grand Jury for the city of London against Mr. Brown, the Keeper of Newgate, on a presentment made by the Grand Jury at the last Sessions, for refusing them admission to visit the gaol, and which they claimed to do as a matter of right. It is the intention, we understand, of Mr. Brown to remove the indictment, by certiorari, into his Majesty's Court of King's Bench to have the question fairly tried.

The newly-erected Church of St. Dunstan's in the East was opened for Divine Service on Sunday last, to a numerous congregation, when an excellent and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Hesketh. The beauty and tasteful arrangement of the interior presents a fine specimen of English architecture, disengaged of Gothic detail, and grotesque ornaments.—Mr. Laing is the architect.

The Pitt and Fox Clubs had festive meetings on the same day at Edinburgh, last week. The Marquis of Huntly presided at the former, and Lord Rosslyn at the latter. The Pitt dinner was attended by 700 persons of the first distinction. The Fox party by about 400.

Sir C. Greville and C. Mills, Esq. have declined to present to the Queen an Address of Congratulation, lately voted at Warwick. The former says, "I cannot approve of the Address itself, from a full conviction on my own mind, that it is both mistaken in point of facts, and unconstitutional in the principles it maintains."—The latter also adds, "Having read the Resolutions, and the Addresses founded upon them, with all the care and attention which the subject of them demands, and finding that the sentiments and expressions contained both in one and the other are in direct opposition to my own feelings and opinions, it is with the greatest reluctance I feel myself compelled to decline presenting the Address."

Counsellor O'Connell has published a letter to the Irish Catholics, dissuading them from again petitioning an "un-reformed Parliament."

POLICE CHANGES.—A considerable alteration is about to be made in some of the Police establishments. The office in Shadwell is to be abolished, there being very little business transacted there. In several sessions there was only one commitment to Newgate from that office. This has arisen from the exertions of the Thames Police establishment, whose office is but a short distance from the Shadwell office. The business of that district will be transferred to the Thames Police. A Police Office is to be established for the accommodation of the northern and north-west extremities of the metropolis, on the north-side of Mary-le-bone. Its district will include Paddington, the population of which has considerably increased of late years.

The Corporation of Ipswich have in their possession an original letter, in the hand-writing of General Monk, the restorer of Charles II. and afterwards created Duke of Albemarle. It is dated on board the Resolution, Aug. 5, 1653, directing the Bailiffs to provide for the sick and

wounded seamen in the fleet of the Commonwealth under his command, on their arrival at that port.

ST. ALBANS.—On Saturday, the poll finally closed at twelve o'clock, when the Mayor declared Sir Hen. Wright Wilson duly elected, the numbers being for Sir H. W. Wilson, 209—Charles Ross, Esq. 189.—John Easthope, Esq. 177.—Sir Henry immediately came forward, and was loudly greeted by his friends. He addressed the electors, thanking them for the high honour they had conferred upon him, and assuring them that he should always be found at his post in Parliament, supporting his King and the Constitution of his country; and joyously concluded by wishing that "the devil might fly away with him" if he abandoned either, or the local interests of his constituents.

Mr. Ross and Mr. Easthope severally addressed the people, and the usual ceremony of "chairing the Member" took place.

This event is highly satisfactory. Mr. Easthope, or as he has been called ever since he began his canvass, "Mr. Leathope," is the first man who has started as a candidate for the representation of the people, as "A FRIEND TO THE QUEEN." Happily for the country the friends to the KING AND CONSTITUTION are rather the stronger party; and poor Nicholas Leathope has been ousted most triumphantly. So far—so good.

On Sunday se night, about 3 p. m. a singular phenomenon was observed at Hentree, in the N.E. A snow-charged cloud assumed the appearance of the Aurora Borealis, with all the colours of the Iris, and continued "to start and shift," with great brilliancy, from N. to S. for upwards of half an hour, when the cloud was dissipated in a fall of snow and hail upon the earth.

Yesterday se night the Leveret sloop of war, Captain Rodney Shannon, arrived at Portsmouth, from the St. Helena station, which she left on the 13th of November; last from Ascension on the 25th. The Vigo, Menai, Cygnet, and Sherwater, were lying at St. Helena; the Brazen, at the Cape; Tees, at the Mauritius; Redwing, at Ascension. Bonaparte was in good health. His house was finished. The Leveret spoke the Maria, from Sierra Leone, bound to the River.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Among the curiosities brought by the discovery ships is a whale's head brought from Melville Island, where it was found three quarters of a mile from the shore, and about 50 feet above the level of the sea, nearly embedded in the earth, where it is all probability it had lain for many centuries. How it came into this situation is a problem not to be solved, except by the supposition, that these islands must formerly have been under the water; for its weight was so great, as to require seven men to move it down to the ship; and no human means existed in the quarter where it was discovered, to have transferred so ponderous a marine production to such a distance inland.—The head of the musk ox is a model of compact strength. The bases of the horns are so broad as to cover all the upper portion of the skull above the eyes, and several inches in thickness, with slight grooves to the bend of the horn, when a smooth and fine curve is projected. Of these animals, only three males were shot. When the spring had advanced a little, they appeared in small droves on Melville Island, coming evidently over the ice from the American continent. The females and the calves were very shy; but the superior boldness of the bull led him to face the human strangers till too late to retreat, and to this courage the three slain fell victims.—The carcass of the first killed, and largest weighed about 700 lbs., or 570 without the entrails.—They are, therefore, about the size of the cattle of the Scotch Highlands.—In ornithology the most beautiful specimen is the king duck, the pride of Arctic birds; the head is exquisitely marked, and the colours are equally superb and uncommon, the feathers resemble in form and substance. There is a skiny membrane above the bill, of a delicate lumen-tint, and all around is of hues as brilliant as fancy could conceive in a painted bird.—Of the mineral productions there are above twenty different varieties, from granite and gneiss, of the primitive, to sand-stone and iron stone of the secondary order. Several specimens of slate are among the number; a reddish granite like that of Egypt, mica, grey limestone, marble, serpentine, quartz, stinkstone, madrepores, and a sort of bituminous slaty coal, which burns with a flame like Cannon-coal when put to the candle.

THE GREAT PEDESTRIAN MATCH COMPLETED.—Mr. Arnot, a Somersetshire Yeoman, it has been stated, started on the North Road on Wednesday last, to do two hundred and sixty-four miles in four days, which is far beyond the compass of the powers of a horse. His first stage was to Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, from thence he took a North-eastward route to Nottingham, from thence to Doncaster and back to Lincolnshire, where he completed the extraordinary undertaking at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, although the weather was against him. The first day he completed 72 miles in 19 hours; second day, 69 miles in 20 hours; third day, 68 miles in 20 hours; fourth day, 55 miles in 21 hours; total, 264 miles.—The Pedestrian was much distressed on the third day, but he took much time to do the last day's work. His blistered feet were relieved by worsted being drawn through the blisters, which was left in.

An academy for the teaching of short-hand has been opened in Lisbon, for the purpose of training up reporters of public debates, &c. A literary and political society has also been established, and orders sent to this country for a regular supply of journals, pamphlets, &c.

The Parisians have distinguished themselves by their liberal patronage of Mademoiselle Naldi, on her recent irreparable loss. M. Viotti, the unrivalled Artist, who is now Director of the Académie Royale de Musique, gave a night at the Opera for the benefit of this interesting and amiable young Lady. The King sent a thousand francs,

the Duchess of Berri, the Duke d'Orleans, and several English persons of distinction, sent five hundred francs each for a box; so that, though the Theatre Louvois is small, the receipt was not less than from ten to twelve thousand francs.

MR. KEAN.—A New York paper of the 6th ult. contains the following paragraph:—

"THEATRE.—Mr. Kean's second and best performance of Richard attracted again an overflowing audience. Public opinion, which was somewhat undecided as to his merits, in consequence of the new style introduced, is perfectly reconciled to the simple, natural, and unostentatious display of his genius. His strong points, the second night, were given with greater force, and the applause was more general and merited."

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The Court were occupied on Tuesday and Wednesday with the trials of W. G. Wilnot, J. Want, Eliza Want his wife, and M. Butler; indicted for a conspiracy in charging Elizabeth Gaze (who had been servant to Wilnot) with a felony, (the prosecution against Mrs. Want and Miss Butler was abandoned). Mr. Colley conducted the prosecution and Mr. Curwood the defence, with the exception of Want who pleaded in person.

The case as proved by fourteen witnesses went to establish the charge. In the course of the inquiry it appeared that his servant, Gaze, in consequence of not paying her the wages due to her—that she proceeded against him to recover the same in the Marshalsea Court, and that in consequence, he charged her with stealing some trifling articles found in her boxes, and made good his charge at Marlborough-street Office, on which she was committed and subsequently acquitted. It was proved on the present trial that the character of the prosecution was an excellent one, and that in fact, there were no real grounds for the charge of felony.

The Jury retired a short time, and found both the defendants Guilty.

The Chairman and the Bench also retired, and at their return, sentenced Wilnot to 15 months imprisonment, and Want to pay a fine of 200l. and to be imprisoned till the fine is paid.

SURREY SESSIONS.

On Wednesday Isaac Tapper, who had been a long time a Methodist preacher, and had a chapel of his own in Flocks-fields, was indicted for having received ten books and a table-cloth, knowing them to be stolen. The circumstances of the case were shortly these:—On the 14th of October last, the house of Mrs. M. Scudler, a German lady, residing at Clapham, was robbed of considerable property, amongst which were 13 volumes of a German work, Martin Luther's Commentary on the Bible, and some table linen. One volume of the work in question was left behind by the thieves. On the 4th of December the stolen work was offered for sale by the prisoner, in company with a woman with whom he cohabited, to a Bookseller, in York-street, Covent-garden. The sum demanded by the prisoner for the work was 7l. He said he had had it in his family for fifty years, but the account which he gave of the possession being disbelieved, he was taken into custody, and at 10 o'clock the woman who went with him, the prisoner when he was taken into custody gave a false account of himself and refused at first to disclose his residence. An officer searched his residence in Temple-street and found there a table cloth and hamp cover, the property of the prosecutor.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

The Court, in passing sentence, observed, that they never saw a stronger instance of determined depravity than the case of the prisoner at the bar, who had been since the Court no less than five times for heinous offences since 1818, and it was no later than July last, since he was tried before the Court, when he was cautioned and particularly admonished against continuing in his iniquitous course of life; but he had disregarded all admonitions. He was, however, at last within the meshes of the law, and the Chairman remarked that in this case it did not go further than it did, for certainly the prisoner had been for years one of the most frequent and successful receivers of stolen goods in the Borough of Southwark. The turpitude of his course of life was particularly aggravated by his setting himself up as the promulgator of that law which said, "Thou shalt not steal," and "thou shalt not do any manner of injury to thy neighbour," and upon which they had now his practical comment. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in the common goal for a term of twenty-four calendar months, the full punishment allowed by the law.

The prisoner begged leave, before he left them, to undecieve the Court. He had not, he said, "bought" since he was cautioned by them in July last, but had sold "his business."

During the trial, an attempt to Rescue.—Immediately after Harrison, Esq. had read sentence of seven years' transportation on G. Williams, John Chick, Thomas Gosling, John Shiley, — Miller, and — Castle, for assaulting with an attempt to rob Mr. Sillner, at a coffee-shop near Dover-street, Blackfriars-road; one of the witnesses knocked down Lee, a constable, who was a principal witness against them, and who was then standing in the witness' box, and an attempt to rescue and escape immediately commenced; but by the prompt exertions of the police, sheriffs' officers, and constables, assisted by the Magistrates, Barristers, Attorneys, &c. they were secured and conveyed back to prison, double ironed, and confined in separate cells. The Chairman ordered Lee a reward of 10l. for his exertion and assiduity in apprehending the prisoners, who are part of a most notorious gang that infest St. George's-field.

POLICE.

MANSON HOUSE.—On Monday, Mr. Duncan Campbell, who is well known at the Police Offices for his careful observance of Acts of Parliament, appeared against a Jew-boy, named Emanuel Allen, and charged him with robbing him of his watch.

The evidence being of a direct and incontrovertible nature, the Chief Clerk drew up a recognizance in the usual manner, binding Mr. Campbell to appear at the Old Bailey, to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoner.

Mr. Campbell begged to know by what authority he was called upon to prosecute; he could not, in his opinion, be legally a prosecutor in a criminal case.

The Lord Mayor said, the Act of Parliament rendered it imperative upon the person robbed to prosecute the person against whom evidence could be adduced likely to lead to a conviction. In the event of refusal to enter into a recognizance to that effect, his Lordship apprehended the person robbed must himself

go to prison, a place which he should be very sorry to see his friend Mr. Campbell select.

Mr. Campbell believed there was no act which compelled a man to prosecute a thief. The King was the prosecutor, and he (Mr. Campbell) should not presume to take the responsibility out of such powerful hands.

The City Solicitor was sent for, and upon being questioned by the Lord Mayor upon the liability of Mr. Campbell, in the event of his refusal to prosecute, that Gentleman said, without hesitation, that a refusal must be followed by the consequences stated by the Lord Mayor, and hoped Mr. Campbell would adopt the alternative.

Mr. Campbell defied the City Solicitor to produce an Act which could compel him to prosecute.

The City Solicitor referred to the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary, cap. 13, entitled "an Act touching the Bailment of Persons;" but, upon reading the chapter, he found that not one word was said upon the subject of compelling any person to prosecute. The Learned Gentleman then admitted, that there existed an error in the manner of binding over parties to prosecute. The Act merely required that persons should be bound over to give evidence; and of course Mr. Campbell was in the right. "The word 'prosecute'" was then blotted out of the recognizance, and Mr. Campbell signed the bond requiring him merely to give evidence.

As soon as the boy was ordered to be committed, Mr. Campbell said he should take care that justice should be done. "I'll make his Majesty's Attorney-General," said he, "prosecute the prisoner."

The Lord Mayor observed, that the Legislature must interfere in the ensuing Session to remove the impediment thus presented to the Courts of Justice.

A Black, a native of Jamaica, apprentice to the Captain of a Jamaica man, was on Thursday, brought before the Lord Mayor, having refused to return to Jamaica, lest he should again be made a slave.

The complaint stated, that the indenture was executed at Jamaica on the 3rd of June, 1829. He purchased the defendant, after which he took him as an apprentice. His term was to expire at the close of five years. The black was placed by him in an hospital in London, and he expected that the moment his apprentice was recovered he would return to his duty. The black, instead of doing so, decamped.

The black declared to the Lord Mayor that he had never been manumitted. He had, it was true, signed a paper, but he knew nothing of its contents, previous to his leaving Jamaica. He was a slave when he did so, and of course was as much incapacitated from entering into a contract as a horse, with whose labours he had, in a state of servitude, daily to contend. He admitted that his longings for liberty were such as to induce him to make many sacrifices to obtain such a blessing.

After some discussion, the black was sent to the Compter, where he is to remain a few days, when Mr. Williams, the Sheriff, will exert himself for the poor fellow's advantage.

BOY-STRUCK.—Dominique Oliverin, Esq. was brought to the office, and held to bail for an assault on a servant girl, of the name of Mary Martin, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each.

OLD BAILLY.

RESCUE GANG.—Yesterday se night, J. Stanley, alias Jack Jolly; M. Head; W. Watts; J. Harris; G. Harris, alias Keylocks; R. M'Brade; W. Jones, and W. Hardy, were convicted for rescuing S. Jones, W. Dunn, and two others, who were charged with burglary, from the custody of Marsden, the gaoler of Marlborough-street, who was conveying them to the House of Correction. As the circumstances have been already given to the public, we deem it unnecessary to repeat them here.

On Monday, Margaret Warren, an Irishwoman, was indicted for stealing two knuckles of bacon, the property of John Hawley. The prosecutor is a chesemonger, and proved that the prisoner had taken the bacon out of his shop.

In her defence she said, that she never took the bacon out of any shop, but that she bought the knuckles of a woman in the street, and gave 18d. for them.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

As soon as the prisoner had retired from the bar, a countryman of her's said he came to give her a cinnafter. He stated, that he was in the shop of the prosecutor before the lady just now at the bar came in, and he saw her take up the bacon, and pay 5s. for it. He did not know who took up the money, but sure he was that she paid it.

The prosecutor being asked whether he saw the witness in his shop, said he had never seen him in his life.

The Recorder told the Irishman that nobody would believe him, and that he had better go about his business.

The Irishman said he came there to speak the truth, and nothing but the truth.

The Recorder.—If you don't go about your business, I'll have you prosecuted for perjury.

The Irishman immediately slunk out of Court, amidst the laughter of all present.

Robert Leake and Philip Mendes, two wretched-looking young lads, were indicted for stealing a saddle and bridle, and two stirrups, value 15s. the property of Thomas Coldwell.

The prisoner Mendes, in his defence, declared he had not tasted food for several days; that he had applied to the parish officers of Ealing for relief repeatedly, and particularly at a Vestry Meeting, and that they refused to assist him, telling him there was plenty of work.

This was corroborated by the officer, who stated that they had since expressed their regret at not having attended to the prisoner's wants.

The Recorder observed, he could not find it in his heart to punish the prisoners from their extreme poverty. He therefore directed the Keeper to discharge them at the end of the Sessions, and take care to pass them to their parish.

On Tuesday the Sessions terminated, when the Recorder passed sentence of death on John Murphy for returning from transportation; Thomas Eliot, Joseph Wootton, William Bullock, Michael Harley, and Michael Sullivan, for highway robbery; Thomas Prat, for burglary; Joseph Palmer, James Palmer, James Ryall, and Joseph Perry, for stealing in a dwelling-house; and Mary Gays, for highway robbery; the latter prisoner, who was scarcely able to support herself, was remanded in stay of execution.

To be Transported for Life.—William Carroll, William Ellis, and John James.

For Fourteen Years.—William Lewis, George Wright, Rob. Cohen, Thomas Lloyd, Peter Butcher, Claires James, William Bell, Maria Brown, William Roberts, John Cooper Murphy, Samuel Evans, Thomas Williams, and William Hearn.

Several were sentenced to be transported for seven years. Adjourned to the 14th of February.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIENNA, JAN. 1.—The Emperor, the Empress, the Archdukes Charles and John, the Archduchesses Charles and Mary, and the Princess of Salerno, met on the 30th ult. at eleven in the morning, at the Imperial Palace, where they received the Emperor Alexander, who was conducted to the apartments allotted for him. In the afternoon the Russian monarch paid visits to the above personages. On the 3rd inst. the Emperor Alexander will leave this place for Laybach.

A transit of Mercury will take place at six o'clock in the morning of the 3d inst. when that planet will appear like a round black spot on the face of the sun.

BANK NOTES.—It is mentioned that the new Bank Notes will not be ready for issuing before April next. There are two millions of different notes of various amounts ready, with the exception of the numbers and dates; and as the machinery, it is said, was rather too sharp for numbering the notes without injuring them, it has been so improved, as to prevent a recurrence of the inconvenience. A steam engine of great power is constantly at work for the manufacture of these notes.

THE BIBLE.—In the year 1641, the Bible was first printed in English, by royal permission, granted to R. Grafton, printer, London.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—The King v. Jane Carlile.—This was a criminal information for a seditious libel, approving the intentions of the Cato-street conspirators: the Court was filled at a very early hour.—The Jury having been sworn, the defendant came into Court, with a child in her arms.

The Solicitor-General stated the case. In a number of the *Republican*, published on the 17th June, in the last year, in which the libel in question was contained, which, in the most violent language, deprecated the conduct of the late Cato-street conspirators, for having, by their association, rendered themselves liable to detection; and recommending, as a more effectual alternative, that their bloody purpose should have been effected by a single hand, which would render it certain.—[Here the Learned Gentleman read the passages in question, (which we must refrain from inserting,) commenting upon them as he went on, and concluded by saying on the Jury, in the most solemn manner, to do their duty to repress doctrines calculated to do the most incalculable mischief.]

Richard Samuel Houlditch proved the purchase of the work at the shop of the defendant, as did two other witnesses.

The Lord Chief Justice inquired if the defendant had any Counsel, not being answered in the negative, the defendant was called on for her defence; when she put in a written brief of considerable length, which was read by Mr. Abbott, the Marshall. It was evidently drawn up with no other view but to be printed at a future period, for in the very first dozen lines the Attorney-General was attacked, as if personally present, it having been, no doubt, expected he would conduct the prosecution. That Gentleman, however, was not in Court, being detained elsewhere. The defence then proceeded to justify the libel, by a tissue of wretched assertions, founded on false doctrines, and supported by inapplicable quotations from the ancient philosophers, and from Scripture.

The Lord Chief Justice asked the defendant whether she had any witnesses. She replied in the negative.

The Solicitor-General then replied most eloquently and energetically.

The Lord Chief Justice charged the Jury, who retired for a quarter of an hour, and then found the defendant guilty.

UNITED STATES BANK.—The following is the return made to the Treasury Department of the general statement of the Bank of the United States, for November last: amount of bills and notes discounted at the bank and its offices, is 28,921,360, dollars, bills, foreign and domestic 1,135,757 dollars, funded debts, 9,737,604 dollars, besides 278,000 Louisiana ditto, 54 per cent. Due from the state bank 2,625,000 dollars, due to the bank 1,175,905 dollars. Total deposits 6,149,787 dollars. Specie on hand 6,051,490 dollars. Besides 671,000 dollars, in course of remittance. Bank and branch notes 11,621,380 dollars, of which amount 9,295,002 dollars, are on hand.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, Oct. 8, 1820.—“Last week, a terrible riot and massacre took place in this city, in which I regret to say, more than five hundred persons were killed and wounded; the authorities were indefatigable in their endeavours to quell this insurrection, and at length happily succeeded. I have great pleasure to add all is now quiet, and likely to remain so; the interior of the country, however, is still in a disturbed state.”

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BERKSHIRE.—A severe conflict took place a few nights since, between a gang of five poachers and the keepers of Windsor Great Park. The keepers were apprized of the presence of the poachers by repeated reports of guns discharged in the several plantations on the plantations on the trees, as early as eleven o'clock, but it was not till twelve o'clock that the action commenced, when the poachers had taken a position on a bridge, four abreast, with presented arms, threatening to fire if the keepers advanced a step further. The keepers answered “We have arms, and are determined to take you;” advancing at the same time. The poachers immediately fired: a close action then commenced with the butt-ends of their pieces, which terminated in the surrender of three of the poachers, who were lodged in Windsor gaol: their names are Martin Killock, Thomas Neighbour, and Joseph Chase. They are dreadfully beaten and bruised. The four keepers and three of their men received many severe blows: one of them, Page, lies so ill of three wounds in his head as not to be able to attend publicly to give evidence. Upon examining the spot where the contest took place, four guns were found; one of them broken in three pieces, two of them loaded with powder and small shot, and one that appeared to have been not long discharged. Nine pheasants were found in a sack.

Born.—On Saturday week, about dusk, as Mr. Samuel Wood, a young man about 16 years of age, the son of Mr. Wood, of the White Lion, in this Town, was returning home from Manchester market, he was attacked near the Obelisk, in Rooden-lane, by a footpad, who laid hold of him, unperceived, by the collar, and demanded his money. The villain drew forth a moderate sized horse-pistol, and with dreadful threats said, “If he moved he would blow his brains out.” The young man then seized upon the pistol by the upper part of the barrel, and the fellow fired at him: the shot, apparently slugs, happily passed through his great coat, without occasioning any other injury to him. A scuffle now ensued, each of them grasping the pistol, and the result of the conflict was for some time doubtful, till at length the villain ran away, retreating into a small nursery leading to the Earl of Winton's, and from thence precipitately decamped down a narrow lane, and made his escape.

BAXTER.—On Sunday last, as the Minister of St. Giles's, near Torrington, was joining a young couple in Hymen's bands, two rude fellows entered the church just as he said, “What God joineth together, let no man put asunder;” and seized the bridegroom by the collar. The clergyman, so in a little surprised at their presumption in stopping him in so important a part of his duty, was beginning to expostulate, when they declared themselves constables sent with a warrant to apprehend Cock, the intended bridegroom, he being a runaway apprentice; they took him bathed in tears from the sacred altar, and lodged him in a prison, leaving the disappointed bride to reflect on the old adage, “There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.”

LEEDS.—Murder.—On Friday, the 5th instant, a murder was committed at Whitehouses, about two miles from Pateley-bridge, near Ripon, attended with circumstances of particular atrocity. Ibbotson Mason, was a respectable butcher at Whitehouses, who had been employed in dressing a sheep for the market; in which employment he had been assisted by a younger brother. What occurred between them on this occasion is unknown; but the mother of the young man, having occasion shortly afterwards to go into the shop, was appalled with the dreadful spectacle of her eldest son lying dead upon the floor, and wetting in his blood. His skull was dreadfully fractured, and the brains were literally scattered in various directions upon the floor. An axe, besmeared with blood, was found near the body. Suspicion instantly fell upon his brother, Joseph Mason, who had quitted the shop only a short time before his mother entered it, and who, it seems, had previously expressed a wish or intention to murder his brother. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that he had gone to Knareborough for the alleged purpose of visiting his only brother. A Constable was immediately dispatched after him; he was apprehended at Knareborough, and, upon searching him, a large butcher's knife was found concealed upon his person, with which, it was supposed, he intended to murder his younger brother. An Inquest was held upon the body, when, after a long investigation into all the circumstances, the Jury returned a verdict of—“Wilful Murder against Joseph Mason,”—who was committed to York Castle to take his trial.

TAKESNAVY.—A few days since, as the Hero Bristol and Birmingham coach was passing along the causeway, leading from the bridge, on the Worcester-road, it was met at the toll-gate by another Bristol coach, when the coachmen, having some business to transact with each other, got down and left their horses, when, on a sudden, the horses of the Hero coach, turned round and went back to the town in full speed. Some persons attempted to stop them; but their exertions only alarmed the horses more, and turning short round, the leaders jumped over the battlement of the bridge, where they remained suspended by the harness until assistance was procured, and they were extricated from their perilous situation. There were but two passengers with the coach, (one of whom was Captain Willis of this town), and their feelings cannot easily be described, for they were beset by a mob who were miraculously preserved from destruction.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Saturday morning, the family of Mr. Farnor, a cheese-maker of High-street, Shadwell, were thrown into alarm at hearing a noise, as if occasioned by robbers endeavouring to gain admission. A person gave the alarm at the two adjoining houses, occupied by Mr. Rochester, a tea-dealer, and Mr. Spring, a ship-bottling warehouse, who also got up to oppose the entrance of the supposed robber; but that supposition was soon abolished, as the whole of the roofs of the three houses at the same time, and with a tremendous crash, fell in, and bore down the third floor of each house, and materially injured the second. Two children, who were asleep in a room on the second floor of Mr. Farnor's house, narrowly escaped being killed, as one of the rafters fell through the foot of the bed in which they slept.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—Early on the morning of Tuesday week, some men belonging to Sheriff-hill Colliery, Northumberland, were waiting the arrival of the gin-house to go down into the pit. Owing to the cleaning of the boiler, the regular engine rope was not in a working state at the moment; but about 20 fathoms of it, with the chain, were hanging into the shaft. One of the men, John Wilson, having, in the dark, gone incautiously too near the bridge, fell in. Repeated cries from within the shaft at last roused the attention of the other men, who, on repairing to the spot with a light, were told by him that he had fallen into the pit, and was then hanging by the rope. As soon as the alarm would allow them to take measures for his preservation, they proceeded to adjust the gin-rope. After fixing on a coil, one of them wished to descend in it to his assistance, but this Wilson forbade them to do. The coil was now let down gently till it came under his feet; he then freed himself from the engine rope, and being secured in the coil, was drawn slowly to the bank, at a state of insupportable trepidation. He was, however, able, with the assistance of another man, to walk upwards of a mile to his own house, which on entering, he threw himself upon his knees, and poured out his fervent thanks to God for his deliverance.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A few nights since, between seven and eight o'clock, as Thomas Jefferson, a shop-keeper, of Market-street, was coming to London, he was stopped on the other side of Barnet, by a single highwayman well mounted, who robbed him of 15l. in notes and some silver, but he did not take his watch. He then galloped off.

SHIP NEWS.

DEATH, Jan. 19.—Wind S.S.W.—Came down from the River and remain, the Palenon, Franklin, for St. Lucia; George, Baxter, for Bourdeaux; Spartan, Farnall, for Pernambuco; and Atlantis, Sims, for Charleston. Arrived and reuning, the Ranger, from Leith for Bahia; and the Ceres, from Jamaica; the latter has sailed for the River. Sailed the Argus, Donal pilot cutter, on a cruise off Dunegness. Remain the onward bound as per list.

HALF-MOON, Jan. 17.—Wind W.—Arrived the Intrinsic, Forster, for London, for Jamaica. Sailed the Robert and Mary, Atwood, for London.

PART-MOON, Jan. 18.—The Skylark, Pooley, has been got off Sligoth Sands, and set out at night in the Harbour, with much damage. All the cargo is under lock at this place.

SCILLY, Jan. 16.—Arrived the Mary, Carswell, from Tenerife for London, with lots of beef and mutton, and short provisions; and Jupiter, Quarman, from Oporto for Bristol, with loss of boat and anchor; she threw about 10 tons of her cargo overboard, and is leaky.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 18.—Wind S.W.—Arrived the Four Brothers, Dublin, from Dartmouth; and Margaret, Beavaley, from Prince Edward's Island, dismasted.

Wednesday the dispatches for Bengal, by the ship Louther Castle, Captain Montlock, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Factor of that place, by the *London Castle*.—For Bengal, Mr. E. V. Schlich, Writer; Mr. H. Parish, act family; Messrs. W. J. Johnson and J. Ainslie, Free Mariners; Mr. and Mrs. Marriott and family; Messrs. A. Smeeth, C. Macdonald, and two Misses Brillant; Messrs. B. Hauner, Seculars; Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Maclean, Wilson, Phillips, Betts, Esq., Gresham, Digby, Russell, Smith, Lowe, and Stewart, Cadets.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

The arrival of Grain in general this week has been moderate, with few fine samples of WHEAT came to hand this morning, sold readily on rather better terms.—BARLEY, of which there is a small supply from Suffolk, fully supports Money's price; and BEANS and PEAS are steady in value.—The Oat trade is exceedingly dull, as most of our buyers are holding off in a expectation of good supplies, but we do not quote it lower than other articles no alteration.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.

Essex Red Wheat (new) .. 25s. 4s.	Maple .. .. 25s. 3s.
Essex White .. 25s. 4s.	White ditto .. 25s. 3s.
Essex White (new) .. 25s. 4s.	Bolton .. 25s. 3s.
Essex .. 25s. 4s.	Small Beans .. 25s. 3s.
Superfino .. 25s. 4s.	Old .. 25s. 3s.
Old .. 25s. 4s.	Feed Oats .. 25s. 3s.
Barley .. 25s. 4s.	Poland .. 25s. 3s.
Superfino .. 25s. 4s.	Poland ditto .. 25s. 3s.
Superfino .. 25s. 4s.	Old .. 25s. 3s.
Malt .. 25s. 4s.	Potatoes ditto .. 25s. 3s.
Flour .. 25s. 4s.	Potatoes .. 25s. 3s.
Hop Trade .. 25s. 4s.	

PRICE OF FLOUR, &c.

Town made Flour, per sack .. 45s. to 45s.	
Ditto, seconds .. 45s. to 45s.	
Essex and Suffolk Flour, per sack on board ship .. 45s. to 45s.	
Norfolk and Stockton ditto .. 45s. to 45s.	
Wheat .. 25s. to 25s.	

PRICES OF HEADS OF WHEAT, &c.

The highest price of the best Wheatens bread throughout the West of England, is stated by the principal Bakers to be *Thenceforth* *Halfpenny* the Quarter Load of 4 lb 14 oz.

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN, per Quarter, for the Week ending

Wht.	Rye.	Barl.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	
Mar. Dist.	54	34	25	11	15	12
Mar. Coast	54	34	25	11	15	12
Essex & W. W.	54	34	25	11	15	12

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19.

To sink the *Offal* per Stone of 8 lbs.

Beef .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Veal .. 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Mutton .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle, ditto .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Beasts .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Calves .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.
Sheep .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Pigs .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

NEWGATE AND LEANINGHALL MARKETS.

Beef .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Veal .. 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Mutton .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW, &c. in BAY, JANUARY 19.

Hay .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Straw .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.
Wheat .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Barley .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

PRICES OF HOPS, per Cwt., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20.

Kent .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Stafford .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Sussex .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Worcester .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
W. Kent .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	W. Stafford .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Farthingale .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Farthingale .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

PRICES OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per Tallow.

Town Tallow .. 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	Yellow Soap .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Yellow Russia .. 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	Mottled .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
White ditto .. 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	Yellow .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Soap ditto .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Grasses .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Melting Stuff .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Good Dregs .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Ditto rough .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	

COAL MARKET, JAN. 17.

Ship of Market .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Price .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.
32 Newcastle .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	
102 Funderland .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stocks	Govt.	Treas.	Ind.	Thur.	Prod.
Bank Stock .. 100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced .. 70	602	603	604	605	606
3 per Cent. Consols .. 69 1/2	692	693	694	695	696
White ditto .. 518	60	61	62	63	64
Consols for Account .. 702	702	703	704	705	706
4 per Cent. Consols .. 87 1/2	872	873	874	875	876
5 per Cent. Navy .. 104	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046
Bank in the County of .. 518	60	61	62	63	64
India Bonds .. 25 p	25 p	25 p	25 p	25 p	25 p
Exchange Bills, ad .. 4 p	5 p	4 p	5 p	4 p	5 p
100, 24d. .. —	—	—	—	—	—
Omnia .. —	—	—	—	—	—

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst. at Chiswick, the lady of William Humble, Esq. of a son.

On Sunday, the 14th inst. at Sergeant's Inn, Mrs. Edward Law, of a boy.

On Wednesday last, the lady of P. MacEvoy, Esq. of York-place, Portman-square, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

By special licence, on Thursday the 18th inst. at Rose Hill House, in Hampshire, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, James Cruickshank, Esq. eldest son of James Cruickshank, Esq. of Launceston Park, in the County of Devon, to the Right Hon. Lady Anne Lennox Carnegie, second daughter of the Earl of Northumberland.

At St. George's, Manover-square, Mr. George Bingley, of Piccadilly, to Miss Mary Ann Hartle, of Dromore-square, Worcester-shire.

On Wednesday last, at Chiswick, by the Rev. William Deasly, Esq. W. Scrivener, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, to Frances Ann, fourth daughter of John Williams, Esq. Commissioner of His Majesty's Customs.

On Monday, the 8th instant, at Edinburgh, John McVicar, Esq. of Hamburg, to Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Robert Burn, Esq. of Jessiel.

On the 6th inst. at St. Dunstan's in the West, J. W. Hayes, Esq. grandson of General Fawcett, of Weststone-house, Harrow Weald, to Miss Harriette, of Carmathen-street, Fitzroy-square.

DIED.

Lately at Pickwell House, aged 48, of a cancer, under which she suffered for four years, Mrs. Mackenzie. Most of her estates fall into the possession of Capt. Cooke, formerly of the 10th Regiment.

On Friday last, the 12th inst. at his house at Bromton Grove, in an advanced age, Sir John Macpherson, Bart. for many years a Member of the Supreme Council at Bengal, and afterwards Governor-General of India.

On Friday, the 12th inst. James Topping, Esq. of Waterloo-hall, in the County of Newbury, son of His Majesty's Counsel, a Benefactor of the Inner Temple, and late Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and of the County Palatine of Durham.

On Friday, the 12th inst. after an illness of two days, Henry Chickley Pleyden, Esq. of Newtown Park, near Epsom, Surrey, in the 57th year of his age.

On Sunday last, Mrs. Lushington, an Aged, of the County of the City of her son, S. R. Lushington, Esq.

On Saturday last, at his house, No. 9th inst. Mrs. Hall, of Stainland, near Halifax, the only sister of Alderman E. Hall, of Manchester.

On Thursday morning, in Grenville-street, Dublin, Doctor Thomas Dringdale.

On the 14th inst. at her house in Lower Seymour-street, Mrs. Villiers, aged 86 years.

On Wednesday last, at her house in Milson-street, Bath, Mrs. Willes, relict of the late Sir William Willes, Archdeacon of Wells.

On the 13th inst. at Roundway Park, in the 57th year of his age, Thomas Nicholson, Esq.

LONDON: Printed by R. T. WEBSTER, Dyer's Buildings, Islington; and Published by him, at No. 12, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET; where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.

# THE LONDON CHRONICLE

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!

No. 7.

SUNDAY, JAN. 28, 1821.

Price 7d.

### THE QUEEN TO HER PEOPLE.

**A LETTER from the QUEEN, IN REPLY to the ONE from the KING.** Second Edition. "Nothing estimate, nor set down ought in malice." Printed for J. Johnston, 96, Cheapside.

### LITURGIA APLICANA OCTOGLOTTA.

On the 1st of February will be published by Samuel Bagster, Paternoster-row, most elegantly and curiously printed in 1 vol. 8to. price 10s. boards, dedicated to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. **THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER**, in Eight Languages; viz. English, French, Modern Greek, and Italian on the left-hand page; with German, Spanish, Latin, and Greek on the opposite page. The Common Prayer in the above several Languages are immediately to be published singly, price 6s. each.

Also, on the 1st of March the Fourth Part, (completing the Old Testament) of the **POLYGLOT BIBLE**, (price 21s.) will be ready. **A GRAMMATICAL APPARATUS**, by the Rev. F. Nolan, is in the course of publication; each Grammar is a distinct work (price 2s. 6d.) and the French, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee have been published.

Printed for Samuel Bagster, No. 15, Paternoster-row.

Just published by Sherwin and Co. 24, Paternoster-row. **SHAKESPEARE**, Paris 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Work are now published in the same manner as the Shakespeare. This Work will be printed in precisely the same manner as the Shakespeare, in Parts, at 1s. each, and will be embellished with Portraits of the respective Authors. It is expected that it will be comprised in about 20 Parts. Part I will be ready for delivery on the 10th of February.

**3 BEAUTIFUL POETS**, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this Work are now ready, price 4d. each. Among many other interesting Pieces they contain, Goldsmith's Traveller and Deserted Village, Blair's Grass, Pope's Essay on Man, Falconer's Shipwreck, the Cutler's Saturday Night, &c. Each Number is beautifully embellished.

**4 POPE'S WORKS**, being the commencement of a series of select British Poets, printed in the same style as the Shakespeare. The first Number is ready for delivery, price 6d.

Published by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, Booksellers, Paternoster-row, and to be had of all Booksellers, price 10s.

**A PRACTICAL AND EASY WAY into the CAUSES of the FREQUENT FAILURE of the OPERATIONS of OBSTRUCTION, and of the EXTRACTION of the CATARACT**, as usually performed; with the Description of a Series of new and improved Operations, by the practice of which, most of the cases of failure may be avoided. Illustrated by Tables of the comparative success of the new and old modes of practice.

By SIR WM. ADAMS.

We cannot but regard this volume as a very valuable accession to the ophthalmic Library, not only on our own country alone, but of Europe. It requires, as we have already observed, to be methodized and condensed; but it is written with an air of candour, with a spirit of research, with a full and comprehensive knowledge of the subject, an ardent love of it, and a successful pursuit of it, which deserves to place its author in the first rank of ophthalmic surgeons.—Quarterly Review, No. 35.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author, A Treatise on the most approved Modes of restoring Vision by the formation of Artificial Pupils. Price 7s. 6d.

**2. A WORK ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.** Price 12s.

The work, of which we have now given an account, to the Society, contains, in its Author, a conspicuous talent for observation, great experience, and much of that ingenious spirit which is ever fertile in resources, and so useful in the practical sciences. It is, in short, one of the best works ever published on Diseases of the Eye.—Translation of the Report, published by order of the Philomatic Society of Paris, which is inserted in Vol. 44 of the Philosophical Magazine.

**GENUINE TEAS OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.**—The Original LONDON GENUINE TEA WAREHOUSES, No. 6, LUDGATE-HILL; 138, OXFORD-STREET; and 2, CHARING-CROSS, FERRIBLOCK SPINNING and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received from the STRONGEST and BEST FULL-FLAVOURED TEAS that have been imported for many years, and are especially particularly to recommend good genuine Coughen, 6s.; finest strong ditto, or breakfast Souchong, 7s.; fine Souchong, 8s. to 10s.; good ditto, 9s.; fine ditto, 10s. to 11s.; good Hyson, 12s. to 13s.; and ditto, 14s.; superior Ceylon-flavoured ditto, 15s. to 16s.; Padra, 16s.; and Caper, 18s.; and Gunpowder Hyson, 18s. to 19s.; and Fanning, 20s. to be the most of the best direct from No. 13, Ludgate-hill, and 2, Charing-cross.

Country Agents will please address to No. 6, Ludgate-hill.

### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPPLEMENTED.**

**WILLIAM ARMISTEAD**, Soar, Yorkshire, worst-ribbon-spinner.

**THOMAS ALTON APPLEBY**, Canterbury, Kent, hatter and stay-maker.

**BANKRUPTS.**

**JOHN CROFTHER**, Liverpool, merchant.

**JAMES RICHARDS**, Leeds, of West-riding, brewer.

**JOHN GOUGH**, Bath, painter and glazier.

**MATTHEW BERRY**, New-come Cross, Yorkshire, clothier.

**JOHN ASST**, Clonmel, Ireland, saddler.

**THOMAS WALPOLE**, White Lion-street, Goodman's-fields, victualler.

**GEORGE BOOTH**, Bromley-park, Staffordshire, farmer.

**JOSEPH YOUNG**, Bristol, coolen-drapeer.

**THOMAS JOHNSON**, Wakefield, merchant.

**HENRY FULLER**, Bethnal-green Road, surgeon and apothecary.

**LOUIS NORRIDGE**, New Union-street, London, stage-coach-master.

**HUGH MATHIAS**, Leicester, ironworker.

**JOHN MITCHELL**, the elder, West-End Cottage, Hertfordshire, dealer in sheepskin.

**JOSEPH MATSIS**, Gracechurch-street, hosier.

**ROBERT NELSON**, of the Neckinger, and of Wellington-street, Brompton, Fellingmonger.

**WILLIAM RIDD**, Jun. No. 4, Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell, watchmaker.

**JOHN RUTT**, Red Cow-lane, Hammersmith, market-gardener.

**HALPH GIBSON**, Selby, Yorkshire, banker.

**H. STEAD**, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, corn and flour-factor.

**W. H. ROBERTS**, late of Albany, Surrey, paper-manufacturer.

**WILLIAM SAGER**, Chadderton, Hury, Lancashire, merchant.

**F. SAGER**, the younger, Chadlington, Hury, Lancashire, merchant.

**F. SAGER**, the elder, Chadlington, Hury, Lancashire, merchant.

**ROBERT TOWNSEND**, Exeter, grocer.

### MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, 20th January, 1821.

13th Reg. of Light Dragoons—Lieut. G. Farley, from half-pay 22d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Clark, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

17th Reg. of Foot—Capt. J. M'Pherson, from half-pay 21st Foot, to be Captain (receiving the difference), vice Hamilton, appointed to the 81st Foot.

19th Ditto—Capt. R. W. Gordon, from the 81st Foot, to be Captain, vice Cairnes, who exchanges.

22d Ditto—Genl. Cadet C. Ogle, from the Royal Military College, to be Genl. by purchase, vice Vivian promoted.

59th Ditto—T. G. Matfies, Genl. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fitzroy, appointed to the 31 Regiment of Foot Guards.

81st. ditto—To be Captains.—Capt. M. Cairnes, from the 19th foot, vice Gordon, who exchanges.

Capt. W. F. Hamilton, from the 17th foot, vice G. Adams, who retires upon half-pay 21st foot, receiving the difference.

86th ditto—Genl. Cadet Honourable J. Stuart, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted in the 46th foot.

**HOSPITAL STAFF**—Assistant-Surgeon John Davy, M.D. from half-pay, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

**BREVET**—Major Thomas Robertson Dawes, of the 22d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.

Captain Charles Middleton, of the 22d Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army.

**MEMORANDUM**—The exchange between Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, of the 22d Foot, and Major Bionfield, of the 13th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 6th instant, has not taken place.

**ERRATA** in the Gazette of the 20th instant.

3d Foot, for Esquis Robert Machal to be Esquis, &c.

Read Esquis Robert MacNabb.

4th Royal Veteran Bnt.—For Lieut. Timothy Richard James to be Lieutenant, &c.

Read Lieutenant Timothy Richard James, &c.

Commission in the 1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

John Barton Phillips, Genl. to be Ensign.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Jan. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.**

*Rowden v. the Sheriff of Middlesex.*

Sergeant PELL, for the plaintiff, stated that his client had been arrested under a *Capias* directed to the Sheriff of Middlesex; that the officer by whom the arrest was made brought him to his house, where he lodged two nights, for which accommodation 10s. was demanded by the officer's wife, and paid by the plaintiff without any objection. After the second night the plaintiff was given in charge to another officer, and before he was removed from the house in which he had been for the time of arrest, he was obliged to pay a fee of 11. 3s. 6d. for which extortion the present action was brought. The learned Sergeant stated, that by a statute passed in the reign of Henry VI. Sheriff's Officers were restrained from taking a greater fee than 4d. on an arrest; but by a statute passed in the 32d. of George II. the Justices of the County were empowered to fix the fees of the Sheriff's Officers at Sessions, a table of which should be hung up in the Sessions House, and the officer became subject to penalties for taking any larger sum.

The case, as stated, was fully proved.

The Jury immediately found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages 5l. 10s. 6d.

**SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, JAN. 29.**

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

Detmar and C. Siewert, Whitehorse-street, Steuery, sugar-refiners.

Mary Hunt and G. H. Hunt, Bedford, furniture-painters.

Amesley and G. T. Heath, Hoxton, sturgeons.

Swain and J. Davis, Broadchurch, plumbers.

Dyke and L. Lucas, Dalving, Somerset, cattle-jobbers.

P. Nevins and J. Nevins, Litchfield, Leeds, cloth merchants and manufacturers.

Forster and G. Parsons, Stone, Staffordshire, surgeons and apothecaries.

J. H. and J. Haycock, Shrewsbury, soap-manufacturers.

J. H. and J. Dunley, Upper Marylebone-street, cabinet and bedstead-manufacturers.

Midwood and P. Gill, Nottingham, hosiers.

H. and J. Hinchell, Holmwood, Kirkham, merchants.

W. Parker, and W. A. Trueman, Kent, stone-merchant, London, wine-merchants.

Wall and H. Friend, Rochester, Kent, stone-masons.

J. Lunell and Co. Broad Church, York, merchants.

Henson and H. Rachus, Middlewich, Chester, letter press-printers, stationers, booksellers, and book-binders.

Maslin and C. Love, Sheffield, cutlers.

J. Hay and Co. Colchester, Yorkshire, Grocer, Jan. 26, 27, and 28.

H. and T. Pater, Northumberland-street, Strand, cabinet-makers.

Narcissus and D. Buxton, Toxteth-street, Westminster, cheese-mongers and dealers in butter.

White and R. Jones, Gloucester, barge-owners.

Crook and W. Tootell, Lancaster, coal-merchants and lime-burners.

Stratford and G. Purdy, Commercial Sala-rooms, Mincing-lane, brewers.

Langford and J. Richardson, Manchester.

Mary Jennings and Co. Colerbrook-row, Islington, school-mistresses.

Hall and T. Teasdale, Water-street, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, importers of tinclives.

Brookes and T. Barr, Ball's Pond-road, nurserymen and seedsmen.

J. Ould, W. Walker, and T. James, Gloucester, stone-ware-manufacturers.

Savage and R. Evans, Oxford-street, linen-draper.

Darvic and J. Kenrick, Wrexham, colliers.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENTED.**

**P. H. HUNT**, Exeter, Norfolk, miller; and **E. CARTER**, Bristol, cheese and butter factor.

**BANKRUPTS.**

**W. HIGGS, G. HODSON, and R. HIGGS**, Bristol, leather-factors, Feb. 2, 3, and 4, at Guildhall. Sols. S. and J. Daniel, Bristol, and Pearson, Pump-court, Temple, London.

**F. REBELS**, Choultry, Lancashire, spirit-merchant, Feb. 13, 14, and 15, at 12, at the Eagle and Child Inn, Wigan. Sols. Gosnell, Wigan.

**H. HAWKES**, Kew-bridge, Yorkshire, Grocer, Jan. 26, 27, and 28, at 10, at the Black Bull Inn, Ripon. Sols. Coates and Morley, Ripon, and Longington and Hall, Seaman's-arms, Temple, London.

**H. DAVIS**, Bristol, merchant, Feb. 5, 6, and 7, at the Commercial Room, Bristol. Sols. Gocke and Beaugosse, Bristol, and Clarke, Richards, and Medall, Chancery-lane, London.

**P. MATTHEWS**, Gibson-street, Lambeth, builder, Jan. 27, 28, 29, and 30, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. S. and J. Daniel, Bristol, and Pearson, Pump-court, Temple, London.

**A. ADONIS**, Chatham, wine agent and stopper, Jan. 27, 28, 29, and 30, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Isaac, 40, Maudslott-street, Goodman's-fields.

**J. WOODLIS**, of Walsby, fish-merchant, Jan. 27, 28, 29, and 30, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. S. and J. Daniel, Bristol, and Pearson, Pump-court, Temple, London.

**G. CLARK**, High-row, Knight-bridge, carpenter, Feb. 3, 10, and 11, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Toppy, Dean-street, 5tho.

**G. THOMAS**, London-street, York, china and glass-man, Jan. 27, Feb. 3, and 4, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Sherwood and Sun, Canterbury-square, Southwark.

**P. STATHAM and G. SHAKESPEAR**, Pall-Mall, blacking-manufacturers, Jan. 27, Feb. 3, and 4, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Willey & Morris, White-church-lane.

**J. DORRINGTON**, Alabaster, wine and spirit-dealer, Feb. 5, 6, and 7, at 2, at the White Bear Inn. Sols. Halstead and Answorth, 11, at the Cannard's Grave-inn, Shepton Mallett. Sols. Maskell, Shepton Mallett, and King and Lukin, Gray's-inn-square, London.

**J. LEVY**, New-road, St. George in the East, merchant, Jan. 27, Feb. 5, and 6, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Patten and Son, Fore-street.

**J. LEVY**, New-road, St. George in the East, merchant, Jan. 27, Feb. 5, and 6, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Patten and Son, Fore-street.

**G. HOGG**, William-street, Newington-causeway, plumber and glazier, Jan. 30, Feb. 3, and 4, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Knight and Kneeman, Basinghall-street.

**T. PARKS and A. LAWTON**, Birmingham, merchants, Feb. 6, 7, and 8, at 11, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham. Sols. Welch, Lichfield, and Rawling, Birmingham, and Clarke, Richards, and Medall, Chancery-lane, London.

**DIVIDENDS.**

Jan. 27, P. Young and R. Anderson, Wapping, sail-makers, at 10, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27, H. Jackson, Strand, vintner, at 12, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27, J. Siew, Plymouth Dock, ironmonger, at 11, at the Tontine House, Sheffield.

Feb. 19, J. Thompson, Mathersey, Nottingham, tanner, at 12, at the Seroby Inn, Seroby.

Feb. 10, J. Rens, Devises, Inkepper, at 11, at the Greyhound Inn, Bath.

Feb. 16, J. Kemall, Southwark Mill, Brigham, Cumberland, at 11, at the Globe Inn, Loughborough.

Feb. 10, J. Farfield and J. Buckley, Liverpool, merchants, at 11, at M'AVISON'S office, Liverpool.

Mar. 3, E. W. Alam, Ely, Cambridge, grocer, at 10, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27, W. Gallent, Leadenhall Market, fishmonger, at 10, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27, C. R. H. Bailey, Swallowfield, Wilt, dealer, at 12, at Guildhall.

Feb. 10, H. Jarvis, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet maker, at 11, at the George Inn, Liverpool.

Jan. 27, T. West, Greenchurch-street, weaver, at 12, at Guildhall.

Feb. 10, J. W. Soverby, Fish-street-hill, merchant, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 13, J. Prett, Phipps, Stafford, iron manufacturer, at 12, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham.

Feb. 13, T. Shute, with, Ipswich, linen draper, at 11, at the Great White Horse Inn, Ipswich.

Feb. 15, E. Angore, Falmouth, common brewer, at 11, at Wynn's Hotel, Falmouth.

Feb. 17, A. K. McKenzie and E. Abbot, Austin Friars, merchants, at 1, at Guildhall.

Feb. 10, G. Ross and G. J. Ross, Dowgate-hill, merchants, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 10, G. Oates and G. Oates, Jun. Sheffield, merchants, at 12, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield.

Feb. 13, A. Hort, Dean-street, Finsbury-square, merchants, at 12, at Guildhall.

Feb. 17, R. Wilson, Bow-lane, warehouseman, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 20, J. South, Fulham, plumber, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 17, W. R. Page, High Holborn, linen draper, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 17, T. Willey, Strand, book-maker, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 17, E. Mathews, College Hill, merchant, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 10, G. B. Highfield, H. Highfield, Liverpool, merchants, at 11, at the George Inn, Liverpool.

Feb. 13, J. Skilbeck, Leeds, linen-draper, at 11, at the Court House, Leeds.

Feb. 16, W. Greenwood, Hanks-crook, York, merchant, at 9, at the White Lion, Halifax.

**CERTIFICATES.**—Feb. 10.

J. Javens, H. Javens, St. James's-walk, japanners.—W. Hulton, Evesham, porter-dealer.—G. Teese, Bourton, Dorset, maltster.—T. Sperin, Thornbury, Gloucester, tallow-clarifier.—E. Wright, Budgeton, merchant.—W. Minett, Prospect-place, Southwark, assayer.—J. H. White, Strand-lane, printer.—J. Holmes, Portsmouth, corn and coal merchant.—K. Philip, Northampton, book-maker.—J. Gandy, Birmingham, sword-maker.—H. Heiflor, Manchester, umbrella manufacturer.—W. Prentice, High-street, Southwark, ironmonger.

**TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.**

Colonial Department, Jan. 28, 1821.

The King has been pleased to appoint Henry Beard, Esq. to be Lieut. Governor of the Settlement of Barbadoes.

Commissioners in the Perakisho Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Perth.

Lieutenant Sir David Munro, Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, George Clerk Craig, Esq. to be Colonel, John Grant, Genl. to be Lieut.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

J. H. and J. Havelton, Scotland-street, York, merchants.

Taylor and J. Smith, Manchester, nursery and seedsmen.

C. Fear and J. Goldsworthy, Bristol, coal-merchants.

F. Taylor and W. Harris, Pennywell-lane, Gloucestershire, mealmen.

S. Brown and J. Edwards, High-street, Gloucester, ironmongers.

B. Pullan, Leeds, and R. Sinton, Pontefract, Yorkshire.

F. Saunders and L. Jones, North-street, Southwark, iron-draper.

E. Bullock and R. Purvis, Gloucester, linen-draper.

J. Purdie and B. Chandler, Perth, straw-bonnet-manufacturers.

J. and W. Collins, Coleridge-street, Marylebone, linen-draper.

H. Cowell, S. Crane, and C. Kilpin, Worcester, British wine-makers.

M. Hestley, of J. Oldham, and J. Hodges, Manchester, calico-printers.

J. S. Spring and T. Marden, Spaldwick, chemists.

T. D. and J. B. Lewis, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, hosier-manufacturers.

T. Morris, W. Morgan, D. and T. Morris, and R. Smith, Carnarvon, ironmongers.

J. Bentley, G. Hanson, and J. T. Anderson, Wilsden, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners.

W. Smith and M. Brigg, Leeds, cloth-merchants.

S. Wilkin and W. Youngman, Norwich, printers.

J. Mills, J. Wilson, and S. Taze, Harrier, Staffordshire, chymists.

R. Fowler and J. Gilbert, White-church-lane, cloth-merchants.

G. Slow, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, and H. Davies, Wood-street, Cheshire, ribbon-manufacturers.

D. M'Cool and S. Charters, Bristol, drapers.

**BANKRUPTS.**

**J. SAUNDERS**, Duke-street, St. James's, surgeon, to surrender, Feb. 3, 6, and 7, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Burton, New North-street, Red Lion-square.

**F. REBEW**, High, Norfolk, dealer, Feb. 5, 6, and 7, at 10, at the Castle Inn, Dunham Market, Norfolk. Sols. Eubank, North Andley-street, Gosport-square.

**M. PHILPOTS**, Banbury, Oxfordshire, draper, Jan. 27, Feb. 6, and arch 6, at 11, at Guildhall. Sols. Sweet, Stokes, and Carr, Besting-lane.

**G. W. B. TONGE**, East India Companies, Leadenhall-street, merchant, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, and March 6, at 1, at Guildhall. Sols. Itard and Davis, Cornhill, Greenhill-street.

**J. BEVIS**, Dresser, Broadbury, Yorkshire, clothier, Feb. 2, 5, at 12, and March 6, at 6, at the Seasons House, Wakefield, Yorkshire. Sols. Fisher and Sudlow, Thavies Inn, and Archer, Ossett, near Wakefield.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 24, J. Dush, Bishop Stortford, money- scrivener, at 12, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 14, H. Ezard, Brentford, carpenter, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 13, W. Huar, Greenhill, butcher, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 13, W. West, Little Newport, air-ambulance, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 17, J. Armistead, Shad-Thames, carrier, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 13, G. Milne, Broad-street, merchant and underwriter, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 13, J. Bentley and J. Deek, Cornhill, watch and clock makers, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 14, J. Eddgen, Bristol, liquor-merchant, at 12, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol.

Feb. 13, T. R. Sluddart, Dosecase, Cornwall, draper, at 11, at the Hotel, Exeter.

Feb. 17, R. S. Hingworth, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, wine-merchant, at 11, at Guildhall.

April 14, S. Rancey and P. Adrick, Bishop's Stortford, upholsterers, at 12, at Guildhall, London.

March 3, T. Hughes, Broad-street, hosier, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 13, F. P. Wilson and J. Gimson, Nottingham, merchants, at 11, at the Ram Inn, Nottingham.

Feb. 16, E. Patrick, Liverpool, gun-maker, at 1, at the George Inn, Liverpool.

Feb. 13, J. Amely, Kingsdown, Bristol, grocer, at 12, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol.

Feb. 16, T. Bywater, Talcaster, Yorkshire, common brewer, at 11, at the White Swan Inn, Leeds.

Feb. 13, J. Tebbitt, Birmingham, victualler, at 12, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham.

Feb. 13, G. North, Sheffield, butcher, at 12, at the house of Mr. Healey, the Hotel, Sheffield.

Feb. 19, J. Canaby, Morpeth, common brewer, at 11, at the George Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CELEBRATIONS.

Feb. 13, W. and J. Heap, Heparth, Yorkshire, clothiers—Sarah and Martha Nichols, New Woodstock, Oxfordshire, milliners—J. Hutchinson, Manchester, joiner and builder—T. Cassidy, Liverpool, fowler merchant—J. Dawson, New Windsor, chandelier-factor—C. W. Austin, Mincing-lane, broker—A. Anderson, Salters'-hall-court, Cannon-street, mercantile.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The day before yesterday, Sir James Crawford (of litigious celebrity) left this metropolis, crying out "Long live the Charter!" He was accompanied by several Gentlemen.

The *Monteur* states that Dargami, who had been residing for some time in Paris, had just returned for Italy.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Laybach on the 9th inst. and the King of Naples on the day following. The King of Prussia is said to have sent despatches, announcing his inability to attend the Congress in person.

An article from Turin, of the 13th inst. says—"The day before yesterday four Students of the University appeared at the Theatre of Argene with the famous *bonnet rouge* on their heads, and using improper language. Two of them were arrested on their way out, but their fellow-students collected in great numbers, and the adjutant of the place was obliged to set them at liberty.—His Excellency the Governor assembled the troops, which marched towards the University with the greatest enthusiasm, amidst shouts of "Vive le Roi!" Having arrived at the University, they forced the gate, when a party of the students attempted to pass. A troop of them were wounded, some severely, and the most numerous were arrested. Several of the soldiers were hurt. During this affair the people assembled on the spot, applauded the soldiers, and shouted "Vive le Roi!"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY.

As early as twelve o'clock, the seats in this magnificent House, with the exception of the front ones, were filled with Peersesses and Ladies, in full dress, the sisters or daughters of Peers, presenting an assemblage of elegance and beauty which has perhaps never been surpassed. At one, the Peers, Judges, and Bishops began to enter, in their robes, and a crowd of Foreign Officers and Ambassadors to collect round the Throne. At half past one, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack, and shortly after, external and repeated shouts announced that His Majesty was approaching; cannon peals confirmed the surmise, and a few minutes before two o'clock, the King entered the House, and sat on the Throne, with the Duke of Wellington on his left, holding the Sword of State. His Majesty looked in excellent health and spirits, and graciously bowed to both sides of the House. The Speaker having then been introduced at the head of the Commons, His Majesty delivered the following Speech with a clear tone and impressive manner:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences that have lately taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
The measures by which, in the last Session of Parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my Civil Government, and for the honour and dignity of the Crown, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

"I have directed that the Estimates for the current Year shall be laid before you; and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our Military Establishments.

"You will observe, from the Accounts of the Public Revenue, that, notwithstanding the Receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the United Kingdom; and although our Foreign Trade, during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression, the total Revenue has nevertheless exceeded that of the preceding year.

"A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

"The marriage of the Princess Charlotte for the Queen, as Princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of His Majesty; and it will, in the mean time directed advances, as authorized by law; and, it have, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half-year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures; and that in many of the manufacturing districts the distresses which pre-

valled at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament have greatly abated.

"It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity. I will have that, notwithstanding the agitations produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the finest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my Person and Government, of which I have recently received so many testimonials from all parts of my Kingdom, and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as it a best and surest safeguard of my Throne.

"In the discharge of the important duties imposed upon you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the Laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects a respect for lawful authority; and for those established Institutions, under which the country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown as a Nation."

His Majesty then immediately retired, and the House adjourned until five o'clock. A few minutes after five the House re-assembled.

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, the Select Vestries' Bill was read a first time.

The Earl of Belmore rose to propose the Address. The Noble Earl observed, that few remarks were required on his part, when all were anxious to approach His Majesty with sentiments of unshaken loyalty, and to support the dignity of the Throne, and which depended the existence of the liberties which the country enjoyed. In the midst of the distresses and difficulties which pressed so heavily upon the people, he had most deplored the existence of a spirit which endeavoured to turn those distresses to its own account, and to overthrow every established institution of the country.—(Hear, hear!)—If that spirit had reigned for a time, how great must be the satisfaction of their Lordships when they saw feelings of loyalty revive, uninfluenced by motives of interest or party, but speaking the manly sentiments of the country.—(Hear, hear!)—The Noble Earl then noticed the principal topics in the Speech, viz. the friendly dispositions of the Allied Powers—the proposed reduction in the military establishment—the considerable improvement in the several branches of our commerce and manufactures—all which were sources of congratulation. He then noticed the deficiency in the Irish revenues. The distresses experienced by the Irish people, which he said were of a nature peculiarly severe. The failure of the Banks, which supplied the country with paper currency, had withdrawn, in a moment, nearly the whole of its circulation. But if the distress had been great, he trusted he should be allowed to express his admiration of the patience and fortitude with which it had been borne.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—On the part of Government every effort had been made to alleviate that distress; and he could take upon himself to declare, that at a period of her history had it had been more zealously loved and affectionate to her King than at the present. The Noble Earl concluded with moving an Address (which, as usual, was an echo of the sentiments contained in the Speech.)

Lord Prudhoe seconded the Address, and urged similar reasons for producing that unanimity which he had no doubt the House and the country would feel from the general tenor of His Majesty's Speech.

Earl Grey congratulated the House, that though there might be persons who wished to spread agitation and discontent, yet no individual, either in this or the other House of Parliament, felt any other sentiment than that of the most loyal, dutiful, and affectionate attachment to the person and Government of His Majesty.—(Hear, hear!)—He had never witnessed a more clear and manifest expression of public opinion in that respect than what had lately taken place. At the same time, he must contend, that the opinion conveyed a disapprobation of the measures of Ministers. He regretted, therefore, that he did not see in the Speech any symptom of an intention to abandon the present system of Government, which, if not given up, or materially altered, would involve the country in confusion and ruin. With respect to the improvement in the Revenue, he admitted that the receipts had increased, but not to the extent stated. He regretted that no notice had been taken of the agricultural interests in the Speech, which had suffered materially, and which must consequently affect the revenue. It was necessary, therefore, in point of policy, that something should be done for the farmer. The Noble Earl next adverted to the situation in which the country stood with respect to Foreign Powers. He rejoiced that those Powers gave assurances of their friendly disposition—a friendship which he hoped Ministers would cultivate. There was not, however, any thing distinct in the Speech on the subject of Italy; and he regretted that no decisive step had been taken to prevent the infection of the general tranquillity. He thought it an alarming circumstance, that such deliberations were going on at the Court of Naples, while such deliberations were going on at Troppau and Laybach. He expressed his indignation that the Allies should have summoned the King of Naples before them for the high crime of endeavouring, or rather sanctioning the abuses in his country. He should have been better satisfied if the Speech had contained an assurance that this country would not sanction the power which this self-constituted Tribunal had assumed. On the contrary, it would appear, by a British squadron cruising in the Bay of Naples, as if England lent its sanction to the march of the Austrians towards the frontiers of Italy. In conclusion, the Noble Earl expressed his satisfaction at the proposed reduction in our Military Establishment, which he hoped would be considerable, as it would not only relieve the distresses of the people, but allay whatever discontents might exist. With respect to the Queen, he hoped her establishment would be such as to put an end to all causes for disagreement and agitation.

The Earl of Liverpool replied to the observations of the Noble Earl (in alluding to what the Noble Mover of the Address had stated respecting the sentiments of loyalty expressed in the late Addresses to the Throne,) who had contended that the universal opinion of the country was against the system of Government pursued by His Majesty's Ministers. He had not, however, explained what he meant by their system of Government. Did he mean the whole, or particular measures?—He (Lord L.) agreed that on subjects of this nature, a distinction ought to be made between loyalty to the Throne and disapprobation of the measures of Government; and that the vices and errors of the latter, if vices and errors existed, ought not to be visited on the Crown. But if the Noble Earl expected that His Majesty's servants were prepared to propose any change in their system of Government, it was greatly mistaken; for it was his opinion, as it was that of the majority of the nation, that to the system which they had adopted, the country owed its rescue from ruin.—(Hear, hear!)—If it were changed it must be by other councils and other views. He assured the Noble Earl that there was no disposition on the

part of Ministers to blink the situation of the country—there was nothing over stated in the Speech, nothing omitted, for, he would find that though the subject of agriculture was not named it was included in the last paragraph, which noticed the distress which His Majesty's subjects felt the pressure of. Twelve months since the great pressure lay on the manufacturing interest; that branch had since improved, and, on the other hand, the pressure had fallen upon agriculture.—Some years ago, a remedy had been applied against foreign importation, which was then considered to be the cause of the distress experienced by farmers.—It was now found, however, that distress had fallen nearly as low as before that remedy had been provided. To what, therefore, could it be ascribed, but to an increase of production in the country?—(Hear, hear!)—For two years there had been no importation of foreign corn.—(Hear, hear!)—He knew that it was supposed, that under the Warehouse Act, the corn kept in warehouses might find its way into the country for home consumption. But the subject had been, and might still further be investigated, and the supposed introduction of corn was found to be totally impracticable. If it was impracticable, no other conclusion could be adopted, than that the present low prices of grain were occasioned by increase of production in the country. He was not sorry to throw this at present for future discussion, if any Noble Lord should be disposed to enter into the subject. But let not the House go into the discussion with any idea that relief could be procured by legislating upon the subject. The Noble Earl then proceeded to notice the remarks made upon our relations with Foreign Powers. The expression in the Speech—(which he hoped would be satisfactory to the country), viz. "that it would be a matter of deep regret to him, if the occurrences which had lately taken place in Italy, should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but that it would, in such case, be his great object to secure to his people the continuance of peace." Whether or not war was on the continent, the system of this country was taken. That system was one of peace.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—It appeared to him that the Noble Earl wished that England should have adopted certain measures to prevent the Allies from carrying their plan into execution. But will he know all the circumstances of the case, no one could be able to decide what line of policy it would have been fitting for His Majesty's Government to embrace. With regard to revolutions abroad, or in this country, he did not wish to shrink from expressing his opinion. He was not one of those who approved of all revolutions, because they were revolutions. On the other hand, he was not one of those who could not distinguish between a revolution against a good King and one against a tyrant. He thought that to abstain from interfering, was the best line of policy which this country could adopt, because, if it embraced the policy of interference, it might give a judgment without possessing the necessary means of forming a right one. This was the system on which His Majesty's Ministers had acted. No measure had been taken by this country, but in the true spirit of neutrality, and not only to avoid interference, but even any situation which might have led to it. With respect to the Military Establishment, a very considerable reduction had been made. And he had the further gratification to declare his firm belief, that the expenses of the year would be provided for without the necessity of creating any additional stock.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—On the subject of closing the last Session abruptly; it was not out of disrespect to Parliament, but to suit the convenience of the Members by not desiring them to be long, when the expression of the Royal thanks might be more fully conveyed hereafter. He had thus briefly replied to the allegations of the Noble Earl, and had, at least, the satisfaction to know that neither in His Majesty's Speech, nor in the Address proposed, that Noble Earl had been able to find any thing against which he might direct a specific objection.

Lord Holland rose principally to put some questions to the Noble Earl (Liverpool). He understood from the correspondence with the Neapolitan Government, that on the 12th June, 1815, a Treaty had been signed between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, in which, by a secret article, the King engaged himself neither to alter his institutions, nor to make any new ones subversive of the principle of Monarchy, or contrary to the system of Government, which His Imperial Majesty had always pursued in his Italian States.—If Ministers knew nothing of that article, how came their Allies to impose such conditions without their knowledge? Under such circumstances, why should they not say to Austria, "It appears you are very flush of cash; you intend to give great interest to English Gentlemen for their money, to make a crusade in the South of Italy; but stop, we have a writ against you. Here the goodness to pay us before you proceed to relieve the people of Naples from the horrors of a free Government; pay your debts first."—And what was the amount of that debt? Not less than 15 or 16 millions. He concluded by putting the following questions to the Noble Earl (Liverpool).—Whether the Government now residing at Naples, was the accredited Minister from that country to the Neapolitan Court? Whether he had been instructed to give assurances to the people of Naples that any thing they might do to improve their institutions would meet with our support? Whether the secret article of the treaty between Austria and Naples, in 1815, had been communicated to His Majesty's Government; and whether any application had been made to Austria for the payment of part or the whole of the loan and interest due to this country, and what answer had been received?

The Earl of Liverpool said, that on the question of Naples and the Foreign Powers he had already stated the general views entertained by His Majesty's Government. If the Noble Baron would bring any of his questions in the shape of a motion at a proper time, he would have no objection to produce the fullest information upon the subject.

After some observations from Lord Ellenborough, Lord Liverpool, and the Lord Chancellor—the Address was agreed to *non. con.*

WEDNESDAY.

The Lords met at one o'clock, for the purpose of going to Carlton Palace with the Address.

The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Belmore, Lord Prudhoe, the Earl of Liverpool, and several other Lords, formed the cavalcade, which arrived at Carlton House about two o'clock. After the presentation of the Address, the Lord Chancellor returned to the House, but no business was done. The other Lords did not return, and at four o'clock the Lord Chancellor adjourned the House.

THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor informed the House that His Majesty had been waited on with the Address, to which a gracious Answer had been returned. The Answer was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

A great number of petitions were presented, (praying, in general, that the Queen might be restored to her legal and Con-

Attitudinal rights,) from Banff, Dumfries, Montrose, Selkirk, Aberdeen, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common, of the City of London, which were laid on the table.

On presenting a petition to the same effect, from the Freeholders of the County of Kent by the Earl of Darlington, the Noble Earl complained of the conduct of the Sheriff, in refusing to pay attention to the requisition for calling a meeting, though signed by himself, a Noble Friend near him, and two hundred freeholders. He conceived it to be highly necessary to consider how far a Sheriff was authorized in refusing to comply with a requisition coming from a large and respectable body of freeholders, upon a question of great national importance. Indeed, it was a subject well worthy the attention of Parliament; for if the Executive Government should select none but its own adherents to be Sheriffs of Counties, and if such persons conceived themselves bound to act up to the wishes of their employers, the Counties of the Kingdom might at last be prevented from assembling in a legal and constitutional manner, and be thus deprived of all means of expressing their sentiments on great public questions.

The Earl of Liverpool could declare, upon his honour, that no appointments were more regular and constitutional than those of the Sheriffs of Counties—they were appointments strictly judicial. Three persons were first named by the address of the Judges, and then one of these was selected by the King in Council; and he assured the Noble Lord that, in such selection there was no kind of partiality, nor any reference to the political opinions which the individual chosen might be supposed to entertain.

Earl Grosvenor observed, that the abuses alluded to had occurred also in Cheshire, and had been carried to a most dangerous extent, not only in the refusal on the part of these officers to convene Meetings when required to do so, but by their illegal and unwarrantable conduct at Public Meetings, after the same were called.

Petitions were then presented from Wilts, Devises, Perth, St. Saviour's, Southwark, &c. These petitions were similar in effect to the preceding ones.

Lord Ellenborough observed that all these petitioners seemed to labour under a great error; they all spoke as if they considered the Queen to have been deprived of her rights and privileges, which was not the fact.

The Earl of Carnarvon presented a petition from the Freeholders of the County of Hants. On this occasion he thought it necessary to take notice of an attempt that had been made by several persons of high rank in the County, to prevent this Meeting from being assembled. These persons, among whom was a Noble Duke whom he saw in his place, stated as the grounds for objecting to this Meeting, that the sense of the Freeholders had already been taken in a Loyal Address to the King; which had been signed by a numerous body of Freeholders: and on that ground they declared their opinion that it would be improper to assemble the County.

The Duke of Wellington said, that as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hants, he had conceived that it was not right that those who had previously sent a loyal address to His Majesty, an address that had been signed by 9,000 persons, should sanction the meeting that was afterwards called by the High Sheriff. After the sense of the freeholders had already been taken, and when he knew in what manner the meeting called by the Sheriff was conducted, he could not consider it in any other light than that of a mere farce.—(Loud cries of Hear, hear!) At that meeting the Members for the county were present, and one of them was treated in such a manner as to feel it necessary to be protected by the Noble Lord.

The Earl of Carnarvon rose, and in an impassioned tone of voice declared that it was with astonishment and dismay he heard the Noble Duke, who held so high a situation in His Majesty's Councils, and who bore so high a character in the country, say that a meeting regularly convened by the Sheriff of a County was not to be held, if such a sentiment as this was to be allowed to go forth from high authority, it would soon follow that the people out of doors would be inclined to say, that the proceedings of that House were nothing more than a farce.

The Marquis of Lansdowne fully agreed with every thing which had been said by his Noble Friend on this subject.

After some further observations the petition was laid on the table.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Earl Grey said, a declaration had appeared in the public print as having emanated from the Allied Sovereigns, and which had been laid before the Senate of Hanover, the concluding paragraph being:—"As the system to be followed has no other foundation than Treaties already existing, they have no doubt of the assent of the Courts of Paris and London. The only object of this system is to consolidate the Alliance between the Sovereigns; it has no view to conquest, or to violations of the independence of other Powers. Unhappily ameliorations in the Government will not be impeded. They desire only to maintain tranquillity, and prevent Europe from the scourge of new Revolutions, to protect them as far as possible."—He wished to know if a copy of this declaration had been sent to this country; and was there any foundation for the assumption that England would concur to the extent to which it was here represented that England was obliged by treaty to go.

The Earl of Liverpool said, he had not the least difficulty in giving the Noble Lord every explanation that was in his power to make. With respect to the Declaration read by the Noble Earl, he had no difficulty in stating, that it was an incorrect copy of a Paper which existed. In the first place, he could state that there was no treaty in existence of the nature alluded to by the Noble Earl, as noticed in this document. In the next place, he would assure the House, that the Court of London was no party to the proceedings at Troppau, or at Laybach. He would add, that in consequence of a communication from the Allied Sovereigns at Troppau, a Paper was sent from this country, explaining fully and unequivocally the line of policy which this country had decided upon adopting. This Paper he would lay before the House almost immediately. He had rather that it was not moved for that night: not that he had any difficulty in producing it, but he was inclined to doubt that the mode of producing it was the most regular.

Earl Grey said, that the answer of the Noble Earl was perfectly satisfactory.—Adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY.

At twenty minutes before two o'clock the Speaker entered the House, in the presence of upwards of a hundred Members, and shortly afterwards took the Chair. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Bar, and summoned the House to the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Speech delivered from the Throne. The Speaker

then left the House, attended by a large number of the Members present.

THE QUEEN.—THE LITURGY.

Some conversation arose in consequence of Lord A. Hamilton's giving notice of a Motion for Friday for the insertion of the Queen's name in the Liturgy. Mr. Wetherell intimating his intention to move for certain papers connected with that motion, Mr. Hume urged moved for "Copies of all the authentic documents of all Collects and Litanies in the public Liturgy of the Church, from the reign of James II. to the present time, in which the names of Queen Consorts have been inserted; and for all Collects and Litanies in the statutes of uniformity in which the names of the Kings and Queens have been inserted, and blanks filled up." Also for a copy of the Order in Council of the 12th January, 1820, by which her Majesty's name was omitted in the Liturgy; in order to put the House in possession of facts connected with her Majesty's case.

Lord Castlereagh saw no reason for the production of these papers. If the Hon. Genl. supposed that there was any reluctance on the part of His Majesty's Government to produce these papers, he estimated their intentions most erroneously. But the suddenness and extraordinary nature of the motion left him in doubt, even as to the particular office at which the documents might be found. With respect to the notice of the motion, he would put it to the House, whether the Constitution under which we lived, was likely to be benefited by recent specimens of reformation in Parliament? (Cheers from the Opposition benches.) He would call attention to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) did not exercise his influence on that side of the House with more effect. The Noble Lord had no idea where the papers were to be found; and, if the motion was persisted in, he must meet it by the previous question.

Mr. Tierney urged the necessity of producing the papers in order to come to a decision properly on the motion of the Noble Lord on Friday.

Some further discussion arose, in which Mr. Brougham, Mr. Hume, Lord Milton, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Scoble, Mr. Serjeant Ostow, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer took part, and the House divided.—For the previous question 206, against it 109, majority 97.

After the division, (before the question was opened,) Lord Castlereagh said, that he did not object to giving the information, but that he objected to the motion, without notice, as unprecedented.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Speaker then acquainted the House that he had been to the Lords and heard His Majesty's speech, which was now read, (for which, see the Lords.)

Mr. Banks, Jun. rose to propose the Address. The Hon. Genl. dwelt on the fidelity and loyalty of the nation, which, he observed, notwithstanding the mischievous attempts made to subvert that loyalty, was sound at heart. He then denounced the attempts made to destroy the constitution, and enforced, in energetic language, the necessity for repelling the general levelled system which was directed against the well affected. He rejoiced in the conciliatory disposition which was apparent abroad; at our flag flying in every sea, our busy industry plying in every port; our character every where standing high, and our credit every where firm. Having descanted at some length on these cheering prospects, he concluded with moving the Address.

Mr. Brown seconded the motion, and went over nearly the same grounds.

Mr. Curwen contended that Ministers possessed but little knowledge of the state of the country; yet, he was ready to admit that His Majesty's Speech offered but little for any admiration. He regretted that the state of our agricultural interests should be so depressed, which were in great distress: still he was happy to see a conciliatory disposition on the part of the Ministers. It was impossible the country could go on paying the heavy taxes at present imposed, he, therefore, recommended a reduction in the whole of our expenditure, capable of being reduced, as a corrective for the evil.

Mr. Tierney admitted that the Speech was in general very satisfactory, yet some of the topics required observations. He (Mr. T.) received with great satisfaction His Majesty's assurance that Foreign Powers continued to entertain friendly dispositions towards this country; and notwithstanding the state of Italy, adverted to in the Speech, he was so firmly persuaded that the stability and security of the country depended upon the continuance of peace, that he should look forward to that period which should again plunge this country into war with great dismay. Ministers, he thought, could not do their duty if they did not interfere to prevent the aggression of any great power against a smaller one. He observed with pleasure that a reduction was intended in the Military Expenditure, but he regretted the detraction held out in respect of our Revenue. As to the state of the manufacturing districts, he was aware that some slight improvement had taken place in some of them, and that what had been called disaffection, but which was in reality distress, was gone from them. The topic referred to in the Speech was one of some delicacy—he meant the provision for the Queen. On this subject, they were merely told, it was for them to take the matter into their consideration. Now, he had always understood that it belonged to the Crown to recommend. Of course the Noble Lord or the Chancellor of the Exchequer would tell them hereafter what sum they thought suitable for this purpose.

Lord Castlereagh, rose to answer the observations of the two last speakers. With reference to what had just fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, he had to observe, that it was no reproach to the Speech from the Throne, that there was no topic in it on which he could make severe comments. And because the Speech had not alluded to the agricultural interests, it was not to be inferred, as the Hon. Member on the third bench (Mr. Curwen) seemed to hold, that His Majesty was ignorant or insensible to the heavy distresses which pressed on that most important source of our national prosperity. He was sure that, if that Hon. Member would look at the Speech, he would see no disposition to conceal the fact, nor any insensibility to the inconceivable distress must accrue from the depression of that valuable class of men. He could assure the Right Hon. Gentleman that Ministers were as anxious to maintain peace as he could be; but he must deprecate the notion, which he did not think at all consistent with the anxious wish he expressed for the preservation of peace, that this country should dictate what others should do. He really thought, that if they wished to maintain tranquillity, they ought carefully to avoid showing too great a spirit of intermeddling with other Powers.

With respect to the remarks of the Right Hon. Gentleman on that part of the Speech which adverted to a provision for the Queen, he had only to say, although it might have been more usual for the Crown to recommend generally, and to leave it to Parliament to fix the sum, so long as the same end was answered by the present mode, he could see no substantial objection to be made to it. He would take that opportunity to give notice that, on Wednesday in the ensuing week, he would make a proposition on the subject of a suitable pecuniary provision for the Queen. He named Wednesday, as Monday and Tuesday were days over which that House was in the habit of adjourning. He should on that day make a proposition to that effect, and he assured the House that he had none other with respect to her Majesty to make to Parliament.—(Hear, hear!) In the loyalty of the country the Right Hon. Gentleman could not have more confidence than he (Lord Castlereagh) had. When there was danger from the expression of one set of opinions, he was sure it was only necessary to be distinctly understood that there was danger, that an opportunity should be sought to express the opinions of the loyal upon it. This would shew what the temper of the country was, and he well knew that no Minister would ever show his face in that House, who had lost the confidence of the country.—(Cheers.) He could assure the Hon. Gentleman who cheered for himself and his Colleagues, that as long as they had the confidence of their Sovereign, of that House, and of the country, they mistook the men they had to deal with, if they thought they would continue to conduct the affairs of the State. But so long as they did possess these requisites, no taunts that the Right Hon. Gentleman could throw out, either personally or otherwise, should tempt him to retire.

Lord Falkstone denied that the voice of the country was with Ministers.

Mr. Wodehouse observed, upon the taunts thrown out against those who signed the loyal addresses, that they could not even thus manifest their attachment to the Throne without being stigmatized as servile dependents upon a wicked Government. But if men of his way of thinking ventured to express their opinions they were called dogs, dung-hill dogs, hole-and-corner men,—these were the phrases, and these were applied to them for supporting that Constitution which the Gentlemen opposite so often said they were ready to lay down their lives to support.—(Hear, hear!) As for hole-and-corner work, he would go into any corner to declare his sentiments. It was the power of expressing his opinions that was valuable to a Briton, and not the applause of a tumultuous body which might hear it.—(Hear, hear!) After some observations from Mr. Balthart and Mr. Warre, the Address was carried without opposition.

WEDNESDAY.

ITURNEY.—The Marquis of Tavistock gave notice, that on Monday se'night he should move a resolution expressive of the opinion of the conduct of Ministers towards her Majesty.

Petitions were presented from Troop, Chichester, Bedford, Cripplegate, Cokermonth, Stroud, Hull, and several other places, for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy, &c.

Mr. Pease presented a petition from Northampton, praying the House to adopt measures to restore the Queen to the exercise of those rights, and to the enjoyment of those privileges which were her situation.

Mr. Western said, the Noble Lord had pledged himself, in the event of the Bill failing, that inquiry should be instituted. The country had been insulted with false, perjured, and bribed evidence. Was it the intention of the Noble Lord to propose that inquiry should be instituted?

Lord Castlereagh replied, that he was not to be dragged into premises of the conduct by large and high-sounding phrases.—(Cheers.)—If the Hon. Member deemed inquiry to be requisite, he could propose it.

Sir R. Ferguson alluded to the motion which he had made regarding the Milton Commission, said that the Noble Lord had promised he would produce the required papers and information when the proper time arrived. That time had now arrived. Was the Noble Lord prepared to fulfil such pledge?

Lord Castlereagh observed, that if it were thought the proper time had arrived, the gallant General could repeat his Motion.—(Cheers.)

After some explanation the Petition was laid on the table. On bringing up the Report of the Address, Mr. W. Lamb wished Ministers to state the principles on which they acted towards Naples.

Lord Castlereagh said, the topic was one of the most delicate nature, and could not be discussed with propriety at the present moment. He had no hesitation, however, in saying, that His Majesty's Government was no party to the measure of inviting the King of Naples to Laybach; nor did it participate in the policy of the measures which were to be the consequences of that war.

Mr. Warre gave notice, that on Thursday se'night he should submit a motion respecting the Bowditches, (convicted in the case of Miss Greg, since found guilty for perjury in the Court of King's Bench,) founded on a petition presented to the Home Department.

CORRUPT BOROUGHES.

Lord J. Russell gave notice, that on Tuesday se'night he should propose some general measure respecting Corrupt Boroughs.

The Sheriffs of the City of London presented the Petition of the Common Council respecting the Queen, which was laid on the table.

On the presentation of a petition by Mr. Estcourt, from Devises, on the same subject,

Sir F. Burdett was glad that no further proceedings were to be adopted against the Queen; and a more distinct declaration of that fact, would be most consolatory to the country. He was glad of the change that had taken place, and he hoped His Majesty would put an end to those heart-burnings which were injurious to the Royal Family as well as to the country.

Lord Castlereagh denied that any change had taken place in the minds of His Majesty's Ministers. After the abandonment of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, it never had been in the contemplation of the Ministers to institute any further proceedings against the Queen, but he denied that it therefore followed that Her Majesty's name was to be restored to the Liturgy.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Burgham with great warmth, complained of the language adopted and the course contemplated by the Ministers. He understood that, in the event of the charges not succeeding, of the trial failing, then the Queen's Rights would be recognized; but it now seemed that punishment was to follow, just as if conviction had taken place.—(Hear, hear!)

The Petition was laid on the table.—Adjourned.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 54.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Stewart, the British Ambassador, is not going to Larch, where his place has been taken for the time by Sir R. Gordon.

The Corporation of Dover have unanimously voted an Address of Congratulation to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence on the birth of the infant Princess Elizabeth.

**THE ARMY.**—The following is the report of the intended reduction of the army—the whole of the Veteran battalions; in the three regiments of Guards, all the men under five feet eight inches high, in the three battalions of the first; those under five feet ten, in the Coldstreams; and five feet nine in the third regiment.

The Whig Journal of Friday last most unfairly states that the Duke of Wellington, in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, was pleased to observe that he did not think in any point of view, that the face of a county meeting was at all necessary. This is a gross perversion of the sentiments of the illustrious Hero, who, on the contrary, stated that he did not mean to denigrate County Meetings a farce, being well aware that such Meetings were a part of the Constitution, and that when properly connected, public opinion might be expressed by them in a constitutional manner. His objection was to the calling a County Meeting in Hampshire, after the sense of the County had been sufficiently expressed, as he thought, by an Address signed by nine thousand Freeholders.

The Russian American Company has received news from its colony at Sitka, that there are Russian families in the north of Behring's Straits, whose ancestors were driven there by a storm about a century ago. The Directors of the Company expect, in a short time, a circumstantial account of this remarkable occurrence.

A motion was made in the Senate of North Carolina, on the 1st of December by Mr. Adams, that the seat of Thomas Person, a Senator, from Granville, be vacated in consequence of his being an Atheist!—Resolution referred.

Letters from Sierra Leone, dated the 24th of November, mention the very sickly state of that unfortunate colony; the rains, even at such an advanced period of the year, had not ceased; several of the few Europeans there had died, and others remaining were in the most miserable state imaginable.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, YESTERDAY.

**The King v. Sir Francis Burdett.**  
Mr. Scarlett, in the absence of the Solicitor-General, said that a general understanding had gone abroad, that the defendant in this case would be brought up on Monday, to receive the judgment of the Court for the publication of a libel, of which he had been convicted at Leicester. He had now to state to their Lordships, that, in consequence of an arrangement come to between the parties, judgment would not be prayed until next Thursday.

**Edmonds v. Walter.**  
The plaintiff in this case, had it will be recollected, brought his action against the defendant, the proprietor of the Times newspaper, for a libel inserted in that publication, reflecting on his character, and tending to injure him in his profession. The defendant justified, and, under that justification, obtained a verdict.

Mr. Chitty now applied to have that verdict set aside, on the ground that the justification did not cover the whole of the plea.

The Court desired to have the briefs handed up to them, and said they would give an answer to the application on a future day.

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

The Court, in this case, decided that a bill of exchange originating in a gambling transaction was still a good security in the hands of a bona fide holder.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Friend "Clericus Cambriensis" is come to hand. The anonymous letter, dated 24 January, 1821, contains much valuable information.—We were in possession of some of the facts before.

A. G. H. will see that the press of matter excludes his communication this week.

Waithman's Trials shall be inserted, as "A Liverman" wishes.

"Cariboo" is by far too comical.

We have heard nothing of the scandal Spy alludes to—nor should we repeat it even if we had.

Cox shall be brought into play.

An Englishman's letter is received; his hints are valuable, and will be attended to.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

3 per Cent. Reduced 69 3/4—1 per Cent. 90 1/4 1/2—Long Ann.—The Funds have materially improved this week: the cause of the rise is generally considered to be the statement made by Lord Liverpool, on the creation of Stock this year.—Money is still very plentiful, and Exchange Bills are done at 6s. 7m.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

We have no room for remarks upon the debate of Friday night and yesterday morning: indeed, there is not much necessity for talking about it, the division proclaims the feeling of the country as loudly as the motion itself has clearly shewn us the weakness of the opposition.

All the blustering of the Whigs and Radicals has ended in what? A motion by which the King's right to omit the Queen's name in the Liturgy, was to be questioned? No! A motion by which the

effect was to be produced of re-inserting it? No! What then? a shifted shuffling thing, by which Ministers were to be turned out of their places for inability or misconduct, in advising the measure of striking it out at all.

Lord Archibald Hamilton (the brother of her Majesty's court) having cut and shaped, and pared and changed his announced motion under the direction of longerheads than his own, so as to make it palatable to the Whigs, who are notoriously mad to get in at any rate, and more especially without pledging themselves to do any thing for the Queen, about whom they care as little as they do for the King, or any body else except themselves, launched it; and, after a long debate, in which nothing is particularly to be remarked except the length and dulness of the opposition speeches, it was negatived by a Majority of ONE HUNDRED AND ONE! Need we add another syllable?

The Funds have continued rising ever since the meeting of Parliament.

COLONEL BROWNE.

THE barbarous and inhuman observations upon the assassination of this gentleman in the *Old Times* newspaper, call for the strongest and most marked reprehension. The palliation of midnight murder is a new and somewhat extraordinary service for an English Journal to engage in. We turn from those who attempt to extenuate it, with a disgust, very little short of that which every Englishman must feel for the diabolical perpetrators of the crime itself.

The *Old Times*, not content, however, with making murder in cold blood a matter of joke, is pleased to cast insinuations on the character of the sufferer on the present occasion. The *Old Times* should be told, that a more amiable or honourable man than Colonel Browne, does not exist. That his character in the army as a brave and experienced officer is established by his long and arduous services in the Peninsula war, under our illustrious Wellington, where he was several times wounded; that in all the private relations of life there is not a more estimable man, nor in society a man more generally sought and admired.

THE Baron Bergami has left Paris, with three carriages in his suite, and in all the splendour of high rank and great opulence. His resources are not doubtful—the money which he is thus lavishing he has received from the house of Coutts in London, bankers of the Queen. We confidently trust, that a clear statement will be laid before Parliament, of the amount actually expended for LAW CHARGES out of the enormous sums which have been drawn by her Majesty and her LEGAL advisers.

WE have received Mr. Theodore Hook's second letter. We are ready to confess, that we may have appeared to treat him too unceremoniously; but we will put it to his own feelings, whether the terms of his denial were not in some degree calculated to produce a little asperity on our part: we shall never be ashamed, however, to do justice, and we readily declare that we meant no kind of imputation on Mr. Hook's personal character.

I, William Shackell of Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, and No. 2, Gough-square, both in the City of London, Proprietor of the Sunday Newspaper, called JOHN BULL, make oath and swear, that the said Paper was not established at the suggestion, or under the direction, of any person or persons connected, directly or indirectly with the Court or Government; and that I, the said William Shackell, know, of my own knowledge, that no sum or sums of money whatever, have been at any time paid to the Proprietor, Editor, or Conductor of the said Paper for its support or maintenance by any person or persons whatsoever; and further, that no person or persons have at any time had any communication with any Member of the Court or of the Administration, of any kind or nature on the subject of this Publication.

And I, the said William Shackell, do further make oath and swear, that the sale of the Two last Numbers of the said Paper, Nos. 5. and 6. has amounted, up to this day, to ten thousand two hundred and thirty copies.

W. SHACKELL, Proprietor.  
Witnesses J. H. COOPER, Editor.  
J. T. WEAVER, Publisher.  
Sworn before me at the Mansion House, this 27th day of January, 1821.  
J. T. THORPE, Mayor.

We last week took occasion to notice an attack made upon us by Messrs. Meston and Wilson, at a parish meeting in the Borough, because an assertion was made by those gentlemen, that we were hirelings of the Ministry.

We care very little for the abuse vented by the Radicals: first, because their dispraise is most to be desired; and, secondly, because, in the blindness of their malignity, they cut and slash at people who are as little connected with us as the Pope is. But there is published, (few of our readers know the fact, we dare say), a Weekly London Literary and Political Review, called—(probably by mistake) *The Independent*, which undertook, last week, to review the four first numbers of this Paper.

The conductor of that work might have continued reviewing and abusing, and calling names till dooms-day, unnoticed by us, had not his Review been put forth by her Majesty's booksellers, in token of which protection and patronage, it bears the Royal arms; and in the placards announcing it, the initials, C. R.

This identifies the paper with her Majesty; and, therefore, it requires a word or two. As it is notorious that the Queen is unable to write our language better than her Serene son-in-law, we acquit her of personal contribution to its pages: but, from the indiscriminate (may we be allowed to say, injudicious) praise of her Majesty, and her whole Court—viz. Lady Anne Hamilton—it is evident that it comes from the only house in England where the opinions it gives forth are entertained.

In the outset of the review of JOHN BULL, an assertion made in the Borough, is repeated—that we are hirelings. This reproach, and all the other reproaches and abuses of a faction, stung and wounded by our exertion, we should laugh at, if we did not fear that our silence would implicate those whose political conduct we admire, and whose personal characters we esteem. In answer to all such remarks, we refer the "*Independent*" to the affidavit at the head of this article. We do not exactly know in what estimation oaths are held at Brudenburgh House, but we should think it would satisfy its inhabitants and partizans, that we are somewhat more independent of those whose cause we espouse than persons who assume the particular bearings of her Majesty as a passport to their paper, they being at the same time her Majesty's acknowledged tradesmen and retainers.

With respect to "nothing but falsehood in its most disgusting form," appearing in JOHN BULL, we can only say, as we said last week,—point it out;—shew us where we are supposed to have erred, and ample apology shall be made, if we fail of substantiating the facts we have adduced.

It is said we have made a covert attack upon the sobriety of the Queen. This is a mistake: our attack was a very open one. And, as for the "*Independent*," it is very easy for him to say, that a pretended correspondent asks Dr. Borland whether the Queen drank a bottle of Madeira at breakfast, at his house at Genoa, and another at dinner, &c. &c. But would it not be much easier to procure Dr. Borland, who could be a real correspondent, to deny the fact?—The Doctor is living at Kensington, as we said before—his negative would be worth something to them. But where is it?

The "*Independent*" says, that we speak of the Queen as if "her Majesty had been judicially condemned." Why so she has been—as far as her trial went, a majority of her judges found her guilty. This really does not seem to be generally understood—one does not expect the "tinkers in armour," and "the darsels from Marybone," to be particular or correct in their views of political questions, but, even respectable people appear to have taken up the idea, that the Queen's innocence was established by a division in her favour; whereas, the fact is, (and it never can be too often repeated) that her guilt is recorded by a majority of her judges—a majority three times as large as that which in France doomed the unfortunate Louis to the scaffold; nine times as large as that which produced the impeachment of Lord Melville a few years since, and larger even than that which seated William III. on the throne of England.

As for our remarks on Mrs. Brougham, we never inferred that she had been more indulgent than she ought to her husband before marriage. We merely know that the announcement of the birth of Mr. Brougham's child followed that of his marriage sooner than such events generally do, for which all the papers of the day are our witnesses; but as we are on the subject, if the "*Independent*" could inform us in what part of England Mr. and Mrs. Brougham were actually married, we and many of our correspondents would thank him. And it would be doing her Majesty service, inasmuch as such information would naturally increase the value of Mrs. Brougham's countenance.

Mrs. Brougham is, in private society, a very amiable Lady; and we admit that it was cruel—atrocious, to have dragged her before the public under the circumstances in which she is placed; but who so dragged her? Not we; but those who so pompously blazoned her support of the Queen as an evidence of immaculate purity and good conduct, sufficient to counterbalance the testimony of all the other women in England.

As for the catalogue of the Queen's virtues coming from her Majesty's bookseller, it is of as much value as a horse-dealer's enumeration of the good qualities of a broken down rip which he wants to sell, and as for the probity, fidelity, and disinterestedness of Lady Anne Hamilton, we never meant to quarrel with them. All we observed is, that if she has been faithful and affectionate to her Majesty, she has been no more than she ought to have been, having been paid for it.

With respect to our strictures upon her Majesty's visit to a Concert at the Mansion House, we repeat that it will have an ill effect upon the charity, and as for identifying her Majesty with all the obscene details in evidence, we are not in the least anxious to do so in this case. Allow the stories told by her own witnesses to be true, and we will give her up all the rest.

The "Independent" after proceeding to review four of our Numbers, (not five), without answering any one of our questions or refuting except by a sweeping praise of its mistress any of our assertions, says—"We have no hesitation in declaring that her Majesty is entitled not only as 'the first in rank, but as the first in VIRTUE and in TALENTS to be at the head of the females of England.'"

Having said this, we verily believe the "Independent" can have no hesitation in saying any thing.

We have finished this part of our subject, and having cursorily noticed the "Independent" as a "political" work, we will just take a look at it as "a literary" publication.

We, however, shall be more malicious than usual in this proceeding, we will let it speak for itself. We give our readers five specimens of original poetry which appear in it, and leave them to judge of its merits.

No. I.

"THE BRIDE OF LAUSAC.

"Oh! who is more gay than a bride of Lausac,—  
 "In her hat is the husband's feather:  
 "The fur of the hill-fax warms her buck,  
 "And her shoes are of chamois leather.  
 "As cold and as bright as the Furka snows  
 "Is a Lausac virgin's honour;  
 "Though her heart like a July sun-beam glows,  
 "She bears no stain upon her.  
 "In summer her feathering oar she plies,  
 "Nor boatman needs to escort her;  
 "And the slippery skis to her heel she ties,  
 "When winter binds the water."

No. II.

"ISIDORE.—A VILLAGE LAMENT.

"Where's the young Isidore,  
 "Rose of the village!  
 "Roams she the barren moor,  
 "Tills she the tillage?"

"Her, in her beauty's flower,  
 "Barbarous Herman  
 "Spoiled, in an helpless hour—  
 "Curse on the German!"

PATHETIC STORY OF THE UNTERVALED COTTAGER.

"Young Gaspard, whom all Ersefelden admired,  
 "Was scarcely sixteen when his father expired:  
 "Pierre summoned his child to the bedside, and said—  
 "I am dying, take care of our poor Adelaide."

Which, to rhyme, must be pronounced "addle-head"—probably a namesake of the author.

EPIGRAMS!

"Better to suffer in a low estate,  
 "Than to endure the insults of the great."

"ON A GLUTTON.—(FROM THE GREEK.)  
 "Oh, Mav, rapacious—freedom's yawning grave,  
 "You make the parasite a cringing slave."

All of which specimens bring the literary department of this work as near to perfection as its politics are to independence.

LONDON EDUCATION CLOTHING SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern. Mr. Brougham, who was in the chair, gave a very gratifying account of the benefits derived by the rising generation from this institution; and his observations were amply borne out by the Report of the Secretary. The Rev. Rowland Hill was of opinion, that education alone would be but of little avail, unless it was accompanied by religious instruction; for those who had but a little education were often found to make a most abominable use of it.—The healthy appearance of the children, who were introduced, afforded general satisfaction.

A Gentleman at Manningtree, Essex, breaking up a corn patch for firewood lately, a false bottom was discovered, containing three wrappers, each containing ten guineas, of the reign of George II.

THE QUEEN'S VISITORS.

The *Morning Post*, with an air of flippancy, talks of our pretended special information about Mrs. Hume and her not having visited the Queen. The *Morning Post* may have better authority than we have for saying what it does, but our authority for disavowing Mrs. Hume's visit to her Majesty, is the lady's father; and our authority for denying the fact of Mrs. Denman's having seen her Majesty, is Mrs. Denman herself.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—In the third number of your estimable paper, where treating of those females who have disgraced themselves by visiting the Queen, I perceived the following observation:—"Mrs. Archdeacon Bathurst, Lady Rush, Mrs. W. Madocks, and Mrs. Taylor, defy our research, &c. &c." As to three of these ladies, I really know nothing; but Lady Rush is easily heard of, at 26, Pall-Mall, which is the town residence of her husband, Sir William Beaumaris Rush, an old and honourable naval officer, and than whom His Majesty has not in his dominions a more truly loyal subject; a man who has given substantial proofs of his loyalty; for, to my knowledge, he has not, for many years, drawn a farthing of his half-pay; and during the late war he raised a corps of Yeomanry at his residence in Surrey, without putting the county to the least expence.

Sir William was well known to, and much liked by our late good old King, who conferred the honour of Knighthood on him in 1800, when he was High Sheriff of Suffolk, in which county, as also in Essex, he has very considerable landed estates.

Having now Sir, informed you who Sir William and Lady Rush are, permit me to add, that at the time their names appeared in the *Bergamite Gazette*, as having called on the Queen, they were actually staying at Brighton; and I can positively aver, they never did call at Brandenburgh House.

With equal truth am I enabled to state, that Lady Sarah Butler has not been there: a piece of intelligence that cannot fail to be acceptable to her high-minded countrymen, who feel themselves sufficiently disgraced by their Peer of highest of rank having forced his amiable wife to do an act so repugnant to her well-known feelings, of what is due to female reputation, which ought at all times be dearer to woman than her life.

Lady Grosvenor refused to obey her husband's mandate in this instance; and I believe it is the only one in which she ever disobeyed her Lord: but her Ladyship foresaw the disgrace that must attach to any female who would visit a woman of such character.

If you can spare a corner in your excellent constitutional paper, you will much oblige your friend, L.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR MR. BULL.—I have been a constant reader of your paper from its commencement, and admire much your love of truth; be therefore, candid enough to notice in your next, a misrepresentation which appeared this day in the morning papers, under the head of "Addresses presented to the Queen on Monday," that Sir Gerard Noel presented the one from Stamford, and assisted in the presentation of the Address from St. Mary-le-bone.—Sir Gerard is now in Rutlandshire, and has been absent from town since the 17th inst.—I remain your constant admirer, TRUTH AND JUSTICE. January 23, 1821.

"The Duke of Roxburgh is appointed Chamberlain to the Queen."—*Times, Jan.*  
 The Duke of Roxburgh never heard of the nomination. He is eighty-five years of age, lives retired on his estates in Scotland, and never proposes again to visit London.

His Majesty opened the Session of Parliament in person on Tuesday last, and never was sight more gratifying to the real friends of the country.

The late King in going to the House passed from St. James's through the Park, and His present Majesty while Regent took the same road, it being customary for the Sovereign to proceed from his Palace to Parliament; but since the commencement of this reign, Carlton House being the actual residence of the King, the procession moved directly thence through the streets to Westminster, which afforded the people a better opportunity of beholding their Monarch.

The crowd was immense and the applause tumultuous. Hats and handkerchiefs moved along (the whole line of march, and men and women seemed to vie with each other in demonstrations of joy at seeing their King.

If the voice of humble individuals such as we are, could be supposed to reach the Throne, we would exert ourselves in calling upon His Majesty, to let us see him more frequently—in praying him to mix more amongst us, and refute by his appearance in our streets and public places, the calumnies vented against his fine person and gracious manners.

Thus rendering contemptible and innocuous the shameful libels and caricatures now so plentiful in which, one of the handsomest men in the country and decidedly the most finished gentleman of the age is held up to the people as a monster of deformity and ill-breeding.

The Queen received her friends on Saint Monday, as usual. The glass-blowers shewed her their bottles and lustres; and the industrial classes (who had nothing else to do) marched out to Haumersmith, which, according to placards posted about the streets, they were graciously permitted to do, "free of expence."—The tinkers paid her Majesty a second visit, some of whom were curiously dressed in copper hats and tin breeches. This carrying brass to Brandenburgh is something like carrying coals to Newcastle.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

NEW SONG.

With a head,  
 Dull as lead,  
 Roaring lungs of Leather all;  
 And a shape  
 Like an ape,  
 Enter Charley Wetherall.

At the Bar,  
 Very far  
 From being in high feather, all  
 Lincoln's Inn,  
 Thought it sin  
 To have bred this Wetherall!

When he tried,  
 Far and wide,  
 Briefs and fees to gather all;  
 Agents scowled,  
 Clients growled,  
 At puzzle-pated Wetherall.

"Could I meet  
 "A saug sent,"  
 Thought he, I might out feather all:  
 Hart and Heald,  
 And Bell would yield,  
 To Senatorial Wetherall.

So he bought  
 A sent, and thought  
 Place and praise to gather all,  
 "Pray, who is  
 "That monstrous quiz?"  
 Was all the praise of Wetherall.

When my Lord  
 Sent round word,  
 Partizans to gather all;  
 Running first,  
 And like to burst,  
 With loyalty, came Wetherall.

Steady votes,  
 Copious notes,  
 Attendance too in weather all;  
 Opinate speeches,  
 Black silk breeches,  
 Were the claims of Wetherall.

Sad to tell,  
 Two places fell,  
 He was thought fit for neither. All  
 Gifford praised,  
 And Copley raised,  
 But not a word of Wetherall.

"Zooks," quoth he,  
 "I shall see  
 My legal prospects wither all;  
 Unless I make  
 Ministers quake  
 For their neglected Wetherall.

On the scene,  
 Flaunts the Queen,  
 Exclaiming now "Come hither all;  
 "Knaves and fools  
 "Shall be my tools,"  
 Glorious hopes for Wetherall.

So he spoke  
 A speech, like smoke,  
 Flimsy and thick together, all  
 The eyes and noses,  
 Both friends and foes,  
 Curs'd this blund'ring Wetherall.

When an ass,  
 In search of grass,  
 Hath run out his tether all;  
 And cannot get,  
 A morsel yet,  
 He's just the type of Wetherall.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I know no duty more peculiarly within the province of a British House of Commons, than the exercise of a jealous vigilance over the channels into which its pecuniary bounties are directed by their grantees. I maintain that, that which is granted liberally should be applied not only wisely, but to purposes strictly national. When this is the case, I decidedly agree with the enlightened and sober authority of Mr. Justice Bayley, (however, it may be controverted by the Sir Oracles of the Edinburgh Review and Morning Chronicle), that taxes are no drawback on national prosperity. It appears from their evidence before the House of Lords, that both Count Oliveira and Chevalier Vassalli receive pensions from her Majesty's bounty. Well aware, as I am, of the liberality of that August Personage's disposition, I humbly conceive it to be incumbent at the ensuing meeting of Parliament, before a specific annual income is voted to her Majesty, to move a humble Address to her, that she would be graciously pleased to lay before the House a list of all pensions granted, and allowances made by her to Aliens since the year 1814, specifying the amount, dates, and services rendered by the holders. I should then propose that the gross sum thus got at, should be deducted from such annual income as Parliament in its wisdom, under all the circumstances of the case may conceive her to be entitled to.

Allow me to subscribe myself, friend Bull, your sincere well-wisher,  
 PETER FOUNCE.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 51.)  
THURSDAY.

The House met at a quarter before two o'clock, and went up with the Address, in answer to His Majesty's most gracious Speech.

ORDERED.—That this House will not receive any Petition for Private Bills after Friday, the 9th of February;—that no Private Bill be read the first time after Monday, the 3th of March;—and that no Report of such Private Bill be received after Thursday, the 10th of April next.

FRIDAY.

The influx of strangers into the gallery this day, was very great on account of the motion of Lord A. Hamilton respecting the Liturgy.

A Petition was presented by C. Farquhar, Esq. against the return for Tregony.—Ordered for consideration on the 12th of February.

A Petition from Mr. Bryant respecting the return for Aldborough was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 13th of March.

Sir J. Newport gave notice of a motion for Thursday next, respecting a certain publication which he deemed a libel on both Houses of Parliament.

Petitions were presented from the city of York, Carlisle, St. Mary, Bernoudday, and Rotherhithe and an immense number of other places, for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy.

The House, in a Committee of Supply agreed to a resolution for granting a supply to His Majesty.

## MOTION TO RESTORE THE QUEEN'S NAME TO THE LITURGY.

Lord A. Hamilton rose, and after laying on the table a petition, respecting the Queen, from the town of Lanark, proceeded to address the House.—He said he never remembered in the whole course of his Parliamentary duty, an occasion when it became more necessary for him to intreat the indulgence of the House, both with reference to the individual who had to address them, and to the subject upon which he was to occupy their time. It would be quite superfluous when the number of petitions on the table must have unanswerably declared it, to insist on the inherent importance of this motion, or the interest which the public had in it. The first and obvious impression which every man had upon this subject was, the general ferment which pervaded the country from the moment the proceedings against her Majesty commenced—a ferment which not only extended to that House, and prevented it from attending to the peculiar interests of the country, but also extended from one corner of the country to the other, interrupting even the ordinary occupations of the people. He was aware, that in taking up this question, it might be said that he had adopted it because he thought it would make an excellent party question, and might be perverted to the promotion of party views, it was not to be imputed to him that he was swayed by any party bias (without meaning, at the same time, to disclaim a fair political hostility to the Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House) because, in his conception, he ventured to offer nothing to the House, which was not a subject involving the responsibility of Ministers. This being his view, he believed he was not liable to the imputation of intending in this motion any thing personally disrespectful to the Sovereign. The first observation which occurred to him on a consideration of this matter was, that he did not think it possible—and he wished to hear an exposition of the sentiments of Ministers upon it) that matters could rest as they now were. He thought it was impossible that her Majesty should continue to be marked by this stigma, and be recognized by the Government and Legislature by the addition of a mere pecuniary establishment. Her name was excluded from the Liturgy at a time when she had little reason to expect that such an act would have been committed against her. If her Majesty was to be tried for subsequent acts to which she might have been driven, then let subsequent irritations and acts of injustice against her be taken into account also. But the principle of such a proceeding was wholly unjustifiable, and its practice to be compared only, as was well observed by a Noble Friend of his, (Lord Nugent), to the inquisitor, who laid the victim on the rack, and took his expression of pain as a deposition against himself. This act, however, which in itself, he contended, was unwise, unconstitutional, and illegal—was oppressive and unjust, when inflicted upon one who was already wronged and injured. What was her situation at the time? She was without a home or a station. The laws of her country had deceived her, for they told her she was Queen. In her estimate of the obligation of domestic life, she was equally deceived—for she was a wife, and had no husband. She left this country with what he would almost call a letter of licence, and instead of being treated in conformity to what appeared to be the effect of this letter, she was followed by spies, and hunted by diplomatic agents. Every where she set her foot, she was treated by the Ministers with nothing but contumely, and no protection or consolation in any quarter. As to the Orders in Council, he contended, that they never had any other than a negative effect. He strongly denied that the 13 and 14 of Car. the Second was an authority for the Order in Council. That Act simply empowered the King in Council to "alter" the names of the Royal Family, as occasion would require, but not to omit any of them. The Noble Lord continued to say, that only one more observation occurred to him on the subject of this supposed authority, which the Order in Council devised from the Act of Uniformity.—He was ever unwilling to make personal allusions, and the pain that he felt at all times in being obliged to do so, was in the present case aggravated by the absence of the Gentlemen of whose conduct he meant to speak.—(Hear.)—Mr. Canning was the Gentleman, he alluded

to, and his principal complaint he had against him was that he was absent.—(Hear.)—For an understanding having gone abroad, an understanding too which was not dis- countenanced by the Right Hon. Gentleman himself, that on this very important question, he had differed from his colleagues, (but of the fact he, Lord A. H. pretended to have no knowledge) it was most desirable that he should in his place state whether such a difference had taken place, and whether he had differed from his colleagues from principle.—And did not the Right Hon. Gentleman keep his place during the whole of the proceedings, until at length, for some reasons as yet unexplained, he thought proper in the end to cease to act with Ministers.—(Hear.)—What credit then, should be given him, or how far could his subsequent and late desertion from the responsibility of public affairs discharge him from his former obligations of that responsibility. The Noble Lord after a variety of observations respecting the proceedings against the Queen, concluded with moving "That it is the sense of this House, that the order of Council of the 12th of February, by which the omission of Her Majesty's name in the Liturgy was occasioned, was most ill-advised, and inexpedient."

Mr. C. R. Ellis defended the conduct of Mr. Canning, who had taken an early opportunity of declaring that he would take no part in the proceedings against the Queen. And from the time that all hopes of an adjustment failed, by the miscarriage of the Address of the House to Her Majesty, he withdrew himself altogether, and left the kingdom. He was absent during all the proceedings in the other house, but returned after the Bill of Pains and Penalties was withdrawn. Finding then that the new state of things approached too nearly to that which he had objected to, he became sensible that a continuance in office was incompatible with his former professions, and he had no other course left but to surrender his employments. But he was glad to have this opportunity of saying, that, though Mr. Canning had withdrawn himself from office, he did not, by any means, wish to shrink from the responsibility which attached to his colleagues. (Hear!)

Mr. Robinson contended that the Crown had a discretionary power under the Act of Uniformity, and treating the matter candidly, it was not easy to look at the conduct of Ministers, in advising the omission of Her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, without also taking into account all the circumstances which preceded and accompanied that advice. It was well known that their Majesty's had lived separate for many years—that that separation had been in some measure sanctioned by the late King, and recognized by more than one Act of the Legislature. Ministers were also sensible that, one day or other, the question would be brought before the House; and they had sufficient proof in their hands to warrant the exclusion of Her Majesty's name. (Hear!) How then could Ministers confer a personal honour on the Queen by restoring her name to the Liturgy, under the circumstances which he had mentioned. Had the law, indeed, been imperative, it would have relieved Ministers from a great difficulty. It would have been more agreeable to have no discretion. They were compelled by the proofs they held in their hands, to bring the Queen to trial. (Hear!) Gentlemen might be incredulous but he was not now going into a vindication of the measures which Ministers had taken. At a proper time he and his colleagues would meet the House on the subject, and not shrink from the most satisfactory explanation. (Hear!) But the Noble Lord said that this motion would steer a middle course, and that, without addressing the King directly, it would at least convey to his Majesty a hint of the feelings of the House of Commons. A hint!—Was this the language to be used on so momentous a subject as the present? He contended that it was not the proper mode of conveying the feelings of the House of Commons to the foot of the Throne; and that, if Ministers had acted in the very criminal way in which their conduct was represented, the House of Commons were bound in duty to take other steps than slight reprimands. On all these grounds, therefore, and because the proposition was not a fair and manly one, but rather a collateral issue upon an abstract point, which would not involve the case one way or the other, he should oppose the motion, and the fairest way he thought, of meeting it, was by moving that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Hobhouse agreed entirely with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Ellis), that with regard to Mr. Canning, he should be allowed an opportunity of defending himself before any attacks were made upon him. But whether he was attacked or not, or whether he was absent or present, appeared to him, in the present state of things as of very little consequence, and the House should not be occupied with such discussions. The Right Honourable Gentleman had declined entering into the legal question, at the same time that he made a motion for adjourning the House. He (Mr. H.) was no lawyer, but he thought the *onus probandi*, lay with Ministers to show that their acts were not illegal. He was not obliged to do so. Every lawyer knew well that there was no law for changing the formula of prayer; and, from the year 1536, to the present time, there was no instance of a Queen Consort's name being omitted under the same circumstances as the present. There was, indeed, one exception, namely—the Queen Consort of George the First; but her case was hardly analogous to the present, for she was totally unknown to the people of this country, either as Queen, or Princess of Wales; and if she had never been prayed for, it was because she was not known at all to the persons who frequented the Court here—in fact, she was no part of the King's family, so far as the people of this country were enabled to judge.

Mr. Wetherall addressed the House. He conceived that the present question ought to be discussed on general constitutional principles, without any reference to the Sovereign, or the individual who was immediately the subject of it. Whatever had been done must be considered as the act of the Ministers, and not the act of his

Majesty. The question was of no less importance than this—whether the law of the land invested the government of this country with power to erase the name of the Queen Consort from the Liturgy of the Church; and it was a fallacy to suppose that a case of this kind could be laid down on any, except a general principle, which was, that according to the *Consuetudo Regni*, the name of the Queen Consort had always been placed in the Liturgy along with that of the King, and that it could not be removed therefrom at the pleasure of the executive government; and therefore, whatever decision the House should come to, must rest upon the abstract question, whether a custom that had existed in this country for three centuries, should still be continued or overturned. He now charged the Ministers of the Crown with having, on the 12th of February last, made an order respecting her Majesty, which was contrary to the *Consuetudo Regni*, and grossly illegal.—(Loud cries of Hear.) After the restoration, a general Church Liturgy was established by the Act of Uniformity, which had for its object to secure a civil recognition of all the component parts of the Institutions of the country. The principle of that Act was, that the Church and the State were to be so united, that one should be recognised in the other. The effect of this Act was the complete settlement of the Liturgy, in the year 1661. This was done by Act of Parliament; and the Service of the Church was itself as much an Act of Parliament as if it had entered on the Parliament Roll. The House, therefore, in considering this question, was bound to look at the construction of the Act, of which the Liturgy formed a part. The Act of Uniformity declared, that the Liturgy should be printed, and made a part of the service of the Church; therefore the Liturgy was made an Act of Parliament. The Act did not contain any charge to enable the Crown to make an alteration in the Liturgy. The Crown had not the power to alter even a letter of it, except the power granted by one clause to which he should refer. They must, therefore, refer to the Act of Uniformity, in order to see what were the powers which belonged to the Crown. The clause to which he alluded was to this effect: "Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in all prayers relative to the Queen, and other branches of the Royal Family, the names may be altered from time to time, according to lawful authority." &c. Here then a power was given to the Crown to put out a name, and substitute another name according to circumstances, in its stead; but the act gave the King no power to erase the name of a person living at the time; and if such a power was claimed, why was it not stated in the Act of Parliament? The Act was most elaborately revised by the greatest lawyers of the country. It was made after the rage of civil war had ceased; and those who restored the monarchy never intended to degrade the Queen. The names of all the former Queens were in the Liturgy; and the act of uniformity followed the example of what had been done before; and was to be supposed that the act gave the King a power to leave out the name of the Queen Consort? In the printed copy of the Prayer Book, after the Act was passed, Charles II. not being then married, there was a blank left for the name of a Queen Consort to be inserted in it. This was an argument to show, that the Liturgy, established by the Act of Uniformity, was to be a complete copy of the Liturgies existing in the former reigns of James I. and Charles I. After this Act was passed, the names of the Queen of Charles II. and James II. were inserted in the Liturgy. The Learned Gentleman now proceeded to advert to some of the precedents on which his argument was founded. The circumstance of the name of the Queen of George I. was relied on. But that Queen never came to this country; her name was hardly known when the King resided in Hanover, before he came over to this country; her name was not even mentioned. Indeed the King had been divorced for 13 years before from her; and she had been locked up as a prisoner in Hanover. Therefore her case could be no precedent. She could not, in law, be considered as a Queen, because she had been divorced by an Ecclesiastical Court. If any one had a right to be considered a lawful wife of Geo. I. it was the Duchess of Kendal, who had been united to him by a left-handed marriage. Then it was impossible to lay this down as a precedent for leaving out the name of a lawful Queen Consort. The precedent was a miserable one, and every argument founded on it was sophistical and absurd. There was another principle on which he founded the rights of the Queen Consort. By the common law of the country the Queen had equal privileges with the King; and she had the privileges of a *feeme sole*. These rights were not given her by the King, but by the law; and therefore it was not in the power of the King to take any of these rights away from her. There was no privilege enjoyed by the Queen which were not as well secured to her as those of the King were secured to him; and it might just as well be said, that the King could take away from her the name of Queen as of any other her privileges. He had consulted many lawyers and divines on this question, and they all agreed with him; and their opinion was, that if ambiguity did exist on any question relating to the Queen's privileges, it must be construed in favour of her Majesty. He begged, therefore, as a plain humble man, that he might be permitted to ask the present Monarchical and Anti-Radical Ministers, whether the same power which had left the Queen's name out of the Liturgy might not have done the very same thing with regard to the name of the King.—(Hear, hear.)—Were not the words of the Act equally applicable to the one as the other? He had carefully perused the Act of Uniformity, and he declared it as his opinion, that the name of the one could not be left out without that of the other. The principle of that was, to unite the Church and the State; there was no power to alter any part of the civil State, except an Act of Parliament, and there-

fore there could be no power to alter the Ecclesiastical part, because they were both united together. It was known that Henrietta, Queen of Charles II. was the first object of attack upon the principle on which her present Majesty had been assailed. But that authority was not one which should be called into operation, as the act of expunging her name from the Liturgy, had been followed by an attack upon the King himself, and was not likely to be cited as a precedent of any force upon the present occasion. It was the duty of Ministers to bring forward, if such a thing were in contemplation of the Crown, all the evidence which went to establish the necessity of such a proceeding, instead of doing which, they had put in array against her a tribunal such as had never before resorted to, except in the memorable instance of the jurisdiction of the High Commission Court, which had exercised a censorship *morum* over the Queen similar to that which was now established by the Privy Council.—(Hear, hear!)

Combining all those objections with the knowledge of the positive fact, that 8 out of 10 of the people of England were of opinion, that the whole proceedings against the Queen were unjust and inhuman; he could not but deprecate them with all his might, in the hope that immediate means would be taken to put an end to a system which had caused so much agitation.—(Cheers.)

Doctor Dodson contended, that the King had as much authority over the Church as the Pope had exercised before the Reformation.

Sir J. Newport quoted the Irish Act of Uniformity, as evidence to prove that the right to exclude the Queen's name from the Liturgy, existed in Parliament alone. The Statute Law was, he said, as it stood conclusive.

The Attorney General expressed his surprise, that those who were dissatisfied with the act of omitting the Queen's name had not expressed their dissatisfaction twelve months ago. The reason was, that that the act was illegal, but that it was inconvenient. (Hear.) They had already admitted that it was strictly legal. The whole argument of those who advocated the Queen was built upon the position, that the right of her Majesty was immutable; but they had not shown how she had any right of the kind. The Act of Uniformity gave no such right; and, notwithstanding the application of Star Chamber, which had been given to the authority from which the order had issued, the power that had been exercised was an existing legal power. The law upon the subject said the King had the power of "altering" the names in the Form of Common Prayer, which included "erasing." But there was no Prayer annexed to the Act for the Queen or the Royal Family. It remained with the King to fill up the blank, and if the King had no power to act, how could he fill up the blank? At the time of Charles II. there was no Queen Consort. The blank was then filled up with the name of the Queen Dowager. Omissions had frequently taken place. In the reign of George II. the name of Prince Frederick, who had been for some time prayed for, was struck out; and in that of Philip and Mary, the King was prayed for, and not the Queen.—(Hear, hear, and cries of, "She is not Queen Consort.")—No—she was Queen Regnant. The form of prayer was, "Pro Rege et principibus suis." The Hon. and Learned Member then contended, that there was neither law nor usage to sanction the right claimed by her Majesty; and he was much surprised to hear a gentleman of the attainments of his Hon. and Learned Friend, assert that the Queen was entitled to the special prayers of those whom he called her subjects. He never heard that a Queen in this country had any subjects; nor did he find the term *subjects* made use of, except in the addresses presented to the Queen, and the answers to them. It was quite clear that this question was brought forward for party purposes; he would ask, if that was not the case, it would never have been introduced.—(Hear.)—It was charged against his Majesty's Ministers that they acted in an illegal manner. Now what was the fact? They had received information from abroad of the Queen having been guilty of such a degree of misconduct as required a solemn investigation; and were they then to be accused of acting illegally, because they had resolved upon an inquiry into the charges against her?—(Loud cheers.)

Sir J. Mackintosh then rose, and after a few preliminary observations, said, that the late Order in Council was a violation of all the recognised principles of the British Constitution. His Honourable Friend, the Member for Westminster, had very aptly illustrated this point then with respect to the wife of George I. who was styled Duchess of Zell, all that could be said was, that she inherited that title from her father who was Duke of Zell, and her assuming it after she was separated from her husband, proved that she was held to be divorced, to all intents and purposes. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman then proceeded to examine in detail all the various statutes enacted in reference to the question, and denied the correctness of the interpretation given to them by the Attorney-General. He contended that the high authority of Lord Chelmsford, and Sir Matthew Hale, was against the Honourable and Learned Gentlemen. He then proceeded to contend, that the exclusion of Prince George of Denmark from the Liturgy was no precedent to support the exclusion of Her Present Majesty, because the 25th Section of the Act of uniformity did not contemplate the Consort of Queen regnant. George was the husband of Anne, and he did not come under the other part of the description, namely, "the royal progeny." But the Princess Sophia's name was inserted, as she was one of "the royal progeny"—a person towards whom Anne had no friendly feelings. When he first heard of this measure, he supposed that Ministers were at least secure as to the legality of what they did. But he was now fully convinced of the imbecility of their case. Much was said of holding the scales of justice with an even hand, before the trial of her Majesty. And yet, before that trial, by the omission of her name from the Liturgy, they caused it to be proclaimed in twenty thousand pulpits that she was an adúlteress. He was convinced that upon this subject there was, in fact and in truth, no division of opinion in this House. No man could lay his hand on his heart and say that he did not deplore this as a most unfortunate measure, though many, most inconsistently, as he thought, still went on to support an administration which had committed such an error.—(Hear, hear!)

The public were decided, and most ardent against this most unhappy measure. The feeling of the people now was sufficient to call on the Throne for the abandonment of all hostile proceedings against the Queen. They felt that she was degraded before trial—prosecuted without sufficient cause, and endeavoured to be punished without conviction.

The Solicitor General did not think that the revival of this question was calculated to allay the discontents which were said to exist in the country.—(Hear, hear!)

He referred to the negotiation which took place, and contended, that at that time her Majesty's advisers assented to negotiate for an equivalent for the omission of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy. Some new lights, he supposed, had broken in upon Gentlemen, since there was a time, and that not very remote, when this omission was considered as a "trifle as light as air." He then proceeded to argue, that according to the act of uniformity, and to established usage, it was competent to the Crown to change the names in the Liturgy by its mere will and fiat. He maintained that the Queen had no more right to complain of not having her name inserted in the Liturgy, than the whole body of the "Royal Progeny" had of not being prayed for nominatim.

Mr. Scarslett contended, that if the power contended for was in the King, it was also in his power to alter the whole of the Liturgy. But even had he the power, it was contrary to all principles of justice to exercise it and degrade the Queen, who was then about to be put upon her trial.

Lord Castlereagh then rose to oppose the motion, amidst cries from every part of the House. The Noble Lord went on to argue, that in this question the Hon. Gentlemen opposita had lost sight entirely of the Queen, and were only occupied with their plans of aggrandizing themselves, and getting up a measure. A great deal had been said of the illegality of the measures taken by Government, but that was gone by; there was no doubt but that the King in Council had a discretionary power with regard to the insertion of the Queen's name in the Liturgy. The present motion was but a trick to catch votes; by framing a proposition which did not directly censure Ministers, but was collaterally directed against them. The framers of this motion expected to have some Members with them, who they knew to be decidedly hostile to them on the general views of the case. But after all, what would be the effect of the motion? would it succeed in restoring her Majesty's name to the Liturgy, which was the precise object? Certainly not. He did not think his friend near him treated the question, as framed so indirectly, in an unbecoming way, by moving an immediate adjournment of the House upon it. Much had been said of the Queen's legal right to have her name in the Liturgy. To him it did not appear to come within the definition of a "right." He had never read in any writer that it had been treated as such. Blackstone, though very particular in describing the rights of the Queen Consort, said not a word of her right to be prayed for. It was clearly a matter entirely within the King's discretion. And if her Majesty had a legal right to it, why were her law advisers silent so long. Surely it was never insinuated, but that if she applied to the Privy Council, her complaints would be referred to a committee of the Privy Council, where they would be investigated by those eminent Law Authorities whose business it was to advise concerning captures and prizes. And he should again say, that with regard to the law of the case, there was nothing at all in the wording of the clause in the Act of Uniformity, which limited the discretion of the King in Council; indeed, by the very genius of the law, the King seemed to be looked upon as the person the most qualified to settle all matters concerning the Royal Family. And it never could be the policy of the Legislature to look with suspicion upon that one so entrusted to the Sovereign. For would it escape the observation of the House, that the education and marriages of all the branches of the Royal Family were entirely under the King's control; and it would be a most dangerous principle indeed, if Parliament were to interfere with him in an affair, which was clearly connected with the internal management of his domestic household.—And, really, when gentlemen talked of the hardship which the Queen suffered in the late trials to which her Majesty had been put, he could not help reminding them of the way in which she was treated in 1800, when Lord Erskine was as one of her judges. It had been the boast of Lord Erskine, that he would have no sort of trial but that by jury; and yet, in what way were the proceedings in 1800 conducted—upon a principle of the most inquisitorial secrecy, unknown to, and without the privacy of the defendant, and a judgment, as it was in fact, pronounced upon her by her father and her Sovereign before she had any notice of it, but what she learned from common report. Let them cease thus taunting the servants of the Crown with putting her Majesty to an unjust or oppressive trial, or bringing her conduct to issue on proofs which they knew to be incapable of sustaining a charge. For who that looked into the proceedings in the other House, to which he was now at liberty to allude, that would venture to say, that House did not find her Majesty guilty of what had been charged to her. And if, because Ministers, from the great delay of bringing the question before the House of Commons, had consented to give it up, was it not clear, from the Protests of the Peers themselves, that they thought the charges made out against the Queen. There was nothing in that trial, or any thing attending it, which made him regret that such steps had been taken, when any steps at all became necessary; and, before his God, the Noble Lord protested, that if the same necessity occurred again, and that he had the misfortune to be placed once more in the same embarrassing circumstances, he would again recommend and take precisely the same steps; but he could not consent to any thing which would compromise the dignity of his Sovereign; and feeling as he did on the case, he felt himself bound in conscience to oppose the motion, and support the amendment of his Right Hon. Friend near him.

Mr. Brougham supported the motion.

Mr. Alderman suggested opposition.

The House, at seven o'clock yesterday morning (Saturday) divided. For the motion, 200—Against it, 310—Majority for Ministers, 110.—Adjourned on Wednesday.

THEATRE.

DRURY LANE.—Miss Wilson has repented the character of Mandane several times: we confess, however, that our first expectations of her merits have hardly been realized.—much of that which we attributed to timidity, turns out to be want of skill; and associated as she is in our minds with Miss Stephens, we turned to our favourite at Covent Garden with longing ears. Madame Vestris ap-

peared on Thursday to particular advantage.—This fascinating woman wins upon the public every time they see her. We confess, that the brilliant sparkle of her eye is more bewitching in comic characters; but whatever she does, she does well. Brahan was not in particularly fine singing voice, but Mr. Horn really surprised us by his performance of Artabanus—in the song of "Your Father you lost," &c. he was literally excellent.

The farce was "The Devil to Pay."—Munden & Jobson was irresistible; and Miss Kelly, as far as vulgarity went, was equally good in Nell.

We noticed that the books of the opera sold in the Lobbies, were old editions with new titles.—this is, perhaps, economy: it, however, has the effect of rendering the book perfectly useless, and of creating a strong sensation of disgust at the system introduced into this Theatre by the sapient and enlightened directors, Messrs. Calcraft and Moore.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

THE KING'S COURT.—On Thursday, the King held a Court, at his Palace in Pall Mall. At Two o'clock, the whole of the King's Guard under the command of Colonel Higginson, marched into the palace yard; a detachment of Life Guards took their station in Waterloo-place and Pall Mall, with their numerous bands. The Officers of State, and other officers in attendance, were the Lord Chamberlain, the Groom of the Stole, the Master of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, as Groom in Honour, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Sir Thomas Hanmer, as Chief Equerry and Clerk, Marshal Master Page, and the Duke of Devonshire, as Captain of the Honour. At half-past two o'clock, the Speaker of the House of Commons arrived (with the usual attendants) in his state carriage—he was accompanied by Mr. Seymour, the Sergeant at Arms, his Secretary, Chaplain, Train Bearer, &c. also by Viscount Castlereagh, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Binning, Sir G. Sutherland, General Phillips, Colonel Townsend, Messrs. W. Dundas, Sturges Bourne, Brogden, Wellesley Popham, Robinson, Banks, Browne, Arbuthnot, Vansturt, C. D. Duthurst, and several others. They were conducted into the state room, adjoining the crimson drawing room.

On His Majesty entering his state apartments, he gave an audience to Colonel Epton, the Field Officer in Waiting, who made a report to the King of the effective state of the three regiments of Foot Guards.

The Speaker and the Members of the House of Commons were then conducted to the state rooms, by Mr. Nash, the Gentleman Usher in Waiting, and the Lord Chamberlain. On their entrance into the throne room, the Speaker, with Mr. Banks, jun. and Mr. Browne, the Mover and Second of the Address, on his right and left hand, and surrounded by the other members, approached the Sovereign on his throne, making their obeisances. The Speaker read the Address of the House of Commons in an audible voice, to which His Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

His Majesty gave an audience to Viscount Castlereagh. MEETING OF MERCHANTS, BANKERS, &c.—On Wednesday, a very full meeting of certain merchants, bankers, &c. of the Metropolis, was held at the Mansion House, to consider the late Declaration of the loyal part of the commercial body.—The object of the gentlemen who proposed the meeting, was to disclaim any connection with the merchants and bankers who voted the Address to the King, and to show that they arrogated to themselves a degree of unwarrantable importance, in stating that they expressed the sentiments of the merchants, bankers, and others of the City of London, in their Loyal Declaration. The Lord Mayor was in the Chair.—John Smith, Esq. M. P. proposed several resolutions expressive of loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign and the Constitution—regret at the restrictions on the liberty of the press, the proceedings against the Queen, &c. A very considerable tumult ensued, when the resolutions were made known: the opposite party, the original addressers, violently opposing them.—Sir W. Curtis, Mr. Darling, and several other gentlemen, attempted to speak, but were, in their turns, assailed by the different parties.—At length, the Lord Mayor stood upon the Chair, and held the resolutions in his hand—"Gentlemen," said he, "I see you are determined to hear no discussion—I shall put the question to you without any further ceremony." His Lordship then stepped to the front of the hustings, and put the previous question, which had been moved by Sir W. Curtis.—After much altercation, in the midst of a most violent uproar, the resolutions were declared to be carried.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF COL. BROWNE. The following is a copy of a letter, dictated by Colonel Browne, and addressed to a friend in London. The letter is signed by the Colonel, and we are happy to observe, it confirms the hopes that were entertained of his recovery from the atrocious attack which was made upon him:—

"You will have heard, I am sure, with much concern, of the outrage which was offered me at this place on the night of the 8th inst. on my return home from the theatre. I am happy to say, that, thanks to skilful surgical treatment, and the unequalled kindness of my friends, I am making rapid progress towards recovery, though not yet quite strong enough to leave my bed. The wounds in my head, of which three were tolerably deep, have suppurated well, and are now healing fast. A discharge began the day before yesterday from that in the breast, which has operated most favourably, and has relieved me from a very troublesome cough and most acute pain. I am much weakened, but my spirits are excellent, so that I hope, in the course of fourteen or fifteen days, to be able to begin, by easy stages, my journey to England. Dr. Ciceri is doubtful on this point, but I trust much to a good constitution for strength to perform it."

"The Authorities and Police here have used, and still continue every exertion to discover the perpetrators of this foul and cowardly deed, and the examination of 12 or 13 persons has given traces which they confidently expect will lead to a discovery. For my own part, I think the only chance is, that by and by one of the assassins will impeach the other.

"The indignation which has been excited in all classes of this city, by this painful transaction, can be better imagined than described.

"You are aware, that although I had my watch and some money about me, no attempt was made to rob me."

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Mr. Campbell's Point of Law set aside.—Paul, Smith, and Wilder, three young boys, were brought up on a charge of burglary. It appeared from the testimony of Mr. Tyler, of Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square, that the window of his house was broken, on Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, and a quantity of pencils, French chalk, and other articles were stolen therefrom.

The clerk at the office was about to bind over Mr. Tyler under the usual recognizance of 40l. when the latter, availing himself of Mr. Duncan Campbell's recent discovery, refused to be bound over as a prosecutor, but expressed his readiness to be held as a witness for the Crown.

Mr. Dyer, the Magistrate, said the objection was one of straw, it amounted to nothing, for when he went to give evidence his common sense must tell him he went to prosecute. The expense would be but very few shillings to him, as he had the power of applying to the court for his expenses.

After some altercation, Mr. Tyler consented to enter into recognizances as a prosecutor, instead of being a witness, the Magistrate assuring him that the objection was a mere quibble, the law being imperative upon him to appear as a prosecutor.

TOWN HALL, SOUTHWARK.—The Sitting Magistrate at this office (Alderman J. J. Smith) was occupied during the greater part of Thursday in the investigation of a most distressing case, where the father charged his eldest son, a young man aged 21, with a capital offence, in breaking into his house in the night time, and committing a felony therein; and the circumstances of the case were proved by the prisoner's mother and brother! The prisoner was fully committed to the Assizes.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRADFORD.—S. Rogers, a newsman, was attacked near Tumbidge, by a robber who demanded his money and threatened to take his life. Rogers struck him a blow with a stick, which the fellow was returning when Rogers drew a pistol from his pocket and fired at him, the villain fled. Rogers hastened to Tumbidge to procure assistance, but on his return he was gone, traces of blood were discovered for several yards.

BRIGHTON.—Statue of the King.—Upon this interesting subject, a numerous and most respectable meeting took place at the Old Ship, last week, the Earl of Egremont, in the Chair. The reports upon the collection, and other matters connected therewith, were of the most gratifying complexion; and at which a resolution was passed, that the smallest sums, as the genuine offerings of its heart, would be duly appreciated and noticed accordingly.

At the instigation of a large number of the loyal inhabitants here, there is to be a dinner at the Castle, on Monday, to celebrate the anniversary of our Sovereign's accession to the Throne. The existing dulness here will not be of any long duration, if, as it is expected, his Majesty once more honours and enlivens us with his presence on Saturday next. Various parties of nobility and fashion have been allowed to inspect the magnificent apartments in the palace since the King's departure.

Bristol.—Last week as the workmen were excavating under the premises of Messrs. Hurl and Co. in the High-street in this city, they found the upper jaw of an alligator, about fifteen inches long and very perfect.—Robberies have become very frequent, a gentleman was attacked on Sunday night by three well-dressed men, near Prospect House-passage, and robbed of his gold watch, chain and seals; after one of the villains had struck the gentleman a blow with a large bludgeon.—The house of Mr. Pritchard, grocer, in Castle-street, was robbed of cash and notes to the amount of 40l. while the family were at church.

CHILSFORD.—Already we observe, with pleasure, that our loyal town prepares to emulate the London Patriots in the celebration of the 29th of January. A numerous company is expected—our worthy resident magistrate, Mr. Crabb, will preside, and having distinguished ourselves by turning out of the reading-rooms the unprincipled prius which libel loyalty, even before our town's people could see their most offensive ribaldry, has proved itself true to those sentiments by which it has long been honourably distinguished, and by consequence opposed to those degraded vehicles of artless insolence and vile sedition.

DUBLIN.—Just before twelve o'clock on Thursday last a serious attempt was made to upset or stop the mail coach from Dublin to Cork, between Kilslesh old Mansion and the cross road turning to Ballypatrick, about six miles and a half N.E. of Clonmel. Seven armed men stopped a man with a cart loaded with corn and tied and kept him till the coach came up; they had built up a wall of loose stones about two feet high, and when the mail coach came up they fired at the leading horses and wounded one of them in three places in the head. The horses, however, leaped the barrier, and the guard fired on the assailants. Fortunately they escaped from the villains, and the coach arrived safely in Clonmel.

IPSWICH.—Wednesday evening the New Assembly Rooms, in this town, were opened with a dress ball and supper, which was very splendidly and numerously attended, there being present nearly 200 of the nobility and principal gentry of the county. The ball room is 54 feet long, by 27 feet wide, and 2 feet high, under which, at the north end, is an oval room, designed for a public library.

LYON-REGIS.—A most superb specimen of the Zoophile walled Pentecoste, was lately found here in a blue line formation. It is now in the possession of Mr. J. Anniug. This fossil is three feet long, and two feet wide, it exhibits the different parts of the animal in the most superb manner.

NORWICH.—At the County Sessions, last week, E. H. Gibbs, esp. a gentleman of fortune, was found guilty of an unprovoked assault on Mr. Robert Swann, saddler and collar maker of Fakenham, in the market-place of that town, by violently horsing him, and calling him a swindler. After some strong remarks, the Court sentenced him to pay a fine to the King of 300l.—On Monday night a robbery to a very large amount took place in Chapelfield, in this city. Mr. John Thurlthill, who had just returned from London by the coach, where he had been to receive a large sum of money, was discovered in the above field under a frivolous pretence, where he was knocked down by some men, and robbed of his pocket book, containing £1,500 in notes, 13 of which were of the Bank of England, value 4700 each.

NOTTINGHAM.—Tempora Mutantur.—It was exultingly stated, some time ago, in a public newspaper, as a proof of the spirit of the times in this town, that the sign of a public-house, known as the "King's Arms," was taken down, and altered to the sign of "the noble Thomas Denman, Esq. her Majesty's Solicitor-General." We can now state, from good authority, that the sign of "Thomas Denman, Esq." is now taken down, and the former sign, "The King's Arms," put in its place. It thus appears that there are some people in the town, who, notwithstanding the insults and threats of a Radical faction, are determined, as far as in their power, to put down every thing which may excite a discontented feeling, and be the means of promoting disloyalty to their King and Constitution.

PONTASRUPE.—A very remarkable occurrence took place here on Tuesday; Admiral Sir George Campbell, K. C. B. put a period to his existence by shooting himself with a pistol. His valet had not left him but a few minutes before he committed the dreadful act. His death is much lamented on account of his unamiable manners and unbounded liberality to the poor. The jury who have enquired into the circumstance of his death have returned a verdict of Lunacy.

RAMSDAY.—We are sorry to state that no tidings whatever have been ascertained here as to the fate of the crew of the brig lost on the Goodwin Sands on the morning of the 10th inst. and it is greatly to be feared that the poor fellows have all been consigned to an untimely and watery grave.

SALISBURY.—By the Annual Report made to the Mendicity Society, in this city, last week, it appears that 3264 persons were relieved at the expense of 1281.

WORCESTER.—At our Quarter Sessions, the conviction of J. Bloomer, of Cradley, nail-fitter, was confirmed with 35l. 16s. 8d. costs, for paying his workmen indirectly, otherwise than in money; John Edwards who was also convicted for a similar offence, paid the costs 10l. 17s. 4d. and withdrew his appeal; as did J. Adams, of Rowley.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

The Brighton Union coach was robbed near Tooting, on Friday se'nnight, on its journey to town, of a portmanteau belonging to one of the King's footmen, containing the royal state liveries, and a large stock of linen, &c.

Another of those accidents, several of which have lately arisen from the placing spring guns in grounds, occurred last week, by which the game-keeper of R. Denson, Esq. of Kilwick Percy, in Yorkshire, was killed. He had previously placed the gun in the plantation, and having incautiously gone there afterwards, he himself became the first victim—the contents lodged in his knee, and he bled to death before he was discovered.

On Saturday se'nnight, as Miss Hollingsworth, of Draper-terrace, Paddington New Road, was adjusting her dress at the drawing-room chimney-glass, a part of it caught fire, and she was instantaneously in one blaze. Before assistance could be rendered, she was much burnt; but hopes are entertained of her recovery.

On the commencement of the firing of the cannon on his Majesty leaving the Parliament House, the horses of two gentlemen's carriages in the New Palace-yard, took fright, and ran away with the carriages. One of them knocked down a cripple and went over his wooden leg.—The horses in a hackney coach at the same place also took fright at the firing on the opposite side of the water, the carriage was overturned, and received considerable damage, besides having the pole broken. One of the Life Guards was accidentally dismounted, and his horse galloped down Palace-yard, when he was retaken by a Dragon.

DARING ROBBERY.—A most daring robbery was committed at the banking-house of Messrs. Jones and Co.; on Wednesday evening, as the clerks were making up their accounts, with the notes before them, a strange man entered, seized a pile of notes amounting to 4,000l. and made off. A hue and cry was raised in vain; the thief escaped.

HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquisition was taken lately in the Board Room of the Loudon Hospital, before John Wright Unwin, Esq. Coroner for the Eastern Division of the County of Middlesex, on the body of Richard Jones, aged eleven, a chimney sweeper's apprentice, who was bit by a dog as he was going along Hermitage-street, East Smithfield, on the 28th of November last. Verdict—"That the deceased died in consequence of his being bit by a mad dog."

SHIP NEWS.

LOSS OF THE SHIP TAJORE.—MADRAS, Sept. 18.—Late yesterday evening, His Majesty's schooner Cochin, Captain Twyman, arrived from Trincomalee on the 16th inst. She brings the distressing account of the total loss of the Free Trader Tajore, Captain Daere, by fire, of Batticaloa, on the evening of the 6th inst. The following particulars of this melancholy accident have been handed to us by one of the survivors. The Cochin has brought up the names and officers of the ship (of which we subjoin a list); the crew remained at Trincomalee. Captain Daere: Mr. Wardle, Supercargo; Mr. Ibbetson, Chief Officer; Mr. Bryan, second Officer; Mr. James, third ditto; and Mr. Ritchie, fourth ditto, of late ship Tajore; Mr. Thomas, Mr. Mowett; Mr. Thomas, Assistant-Surgeon; Rev. Mr. Mowett, Missionary; Rev. Mr. Hole, ditto; Messrs. Pousonby, Campbell, Irwin, and Anderson, Surgeons; Mr. Fenbush, and Mr. Hooper, Assistant-Surgeons. Ship Tajore, of London, Captain George Hall Daere, Commander, sailed from the Downs May 22, 1820, and on her sight of the coast of England May 31, 1820, and proceeded on her voyage to Ceylon, Malacca, and Bengal; made the Island of Ceylon on Sunday, September 3, 1820. On the 5th September, about six P. M. anchored off Batticaloa River, and landed Sir Richard Outley (Judge) the Rev. Mr. Browning, and Mrs. Browning.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 26.—The Mary, Donaldson, reported last night as from Lisbon, is from London bound for Lisbon. Sailed the Lord Cranston, Davis, for Jamaica, and Mary, Donaldson, for Lisbon.—Wind E.

HARVICH, Jan. 26.—Sailed the Princess Charlotte, and Prince of Orange packets, for Holland.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 25.—Arrived the Eleazar, Jalaris, from Dantzic.—Wind N.E.

DOYNE, Jan. 26.—The American brig Mars has been condemned, not being worth repairing. The Balgore revenue cutter has brought in a lugger, with 363 tubs of spirits on board.

FALMOUTH, Jan. 27.—Arrived of the port the Fidelity, Lilburn, and Bengal; made the Island of Ceylon on Sunday, September 3, 1820. On the 5th September, about six P. M. anchored off Batticaloa River, and landed Sir Richard Outley (Judge) the Rev. Mr. Browning, and Mrs. Browning.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, Jan. 26. There have been a few arrivals of Wheat from Suffolk since Monday, and some quantity of that day's arrival remaining over, on account of its inferior quality, the trade was dull, and except for fine parcels, rather lower.—Barley, also, of which there has been a fair supply this week, meets a heavy sale, except for the best samples.—In Oats, Beans, and Pease, there is little alteration to notice.

Table with columns for various grain types (Essex Red Wheat, Old, Rasek White, Superfine, Rye, Oats, Barley, Flax) and their prices per bushel or quarter.

Table with columns for Flour types (Town made Flour, Ditto, second, Essex and Suffolk Flour, Norfolk and Stockton, Flour) and their prices per sack or quarter.

PRICES OF BREAD 4½s. Work. The highest price of the White Bread throughout the Metropolis, is stated by the principal Bakers to be Twopenny Halfpenny the Quarter Loaf, of 4.5 4½s.

Table with columns for Grain types (Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Pease) and their average prices per quarter for the week ending January 11.

Table with columns for various types of wool (Smyrna, Merino, etc.) and their prices per stone.

Table with columns for various types of hyacinth and straw (Hay, Inferior, Clover, etc.) and their prices per ton.

Table with columns for various types of hops (Kent, Sussex, Essex, etc.) and their prices per cwt.

Table with columns for various types of tallow (White Tallow, Yellow Russia, etc.) and their prices per cwt.

Table with columns for Coal Market prices (Ships at Market, 23 Newcastle, 75 Sunderland) and their prices per ton.

Table with columns for various types of stocks (Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Redreem, 3 per Cent. Consols, etc.) and their prices.

On Saturday last, the 20th inst. at Brentford Butts, the Lady of Mary Ronalds, M.D. of a son.

On Friday, the 18th inst. at Lewisham, by the Rev. Hugh Jones, the Rev. Richard Dyer, D.D. Vicar of St. Nicholas, Leicester, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late William Mercer, Esq. of Claydon Common.

On Wednesday last, the 24th inst. Mr. Samuel Pritchett, of Dransfield, Hertfordshire, and late of Goodman's-fields, London.

On Thursday, the 25th inst. at Great Warley-place, in the county of Essex, Samuel Donham, Esq. in the 53d year of his age.

On the 22d instant, at her house in Saville-row, the Dowager Lady Hamilton, relict of the late Sir Henry Hamilton, Bart. after a few days illness.

On Thursday evening, after a short illness, George Webb, youngest son of Mr. William Webb, of Brunswick-place, and the Stock Exchange, in his 14th year, a victim of the measles.

On the 13th inst. at Clifton, at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain Adams, of Haxley House, Dorset, Mrs. Peers, relict of Newnham Peers, of Alceston House, and Chesham, County of Warwick, Esq.

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY.

Lord Granville presented a petition from Burslem, in Staffordshire, praying for the removal of all Restrictions on Foreign Trade.—Laid on the table.

The Earl of Liverpool moved, that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would give directions to lay before the House Copies of Communications received from Foreign Powers, dated July 19, 1820.—Agreed to.

The Duke of Devonshire presented a petition, from Derby, praying that her Majesty's name might be restored to the Liturgy, and that no farther proceedings should be instituted against her.—Ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Earl of Liverpool laid on the table a copy of the despatches sent to the Foreign powers at Troppau, (a reply to their circular) dated 10th July, 1820. In answer to a question from Lord Holland, the noble Earl said that the document had been sent to all the governments in Europe, and to the Brazils.

Adjourned till Monday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

As the extreme length of the debate prevented us on Sunday from giving the reply of Mr. Alderman Heygate to the allusion made to him by Mr. Brougham in the debate on Lord A. Hamilton's motion, we now insert a more full and correct report of it:—

Mr. Alderman Heygate said, that injured as he felt himself by the attack of the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) he had no wish, rising unexpectedly, and at that hour of the morning, unnecessarily to protract the contest. He would, however, tell that Hon. and Learned Gentleman (never more ingenious than to-night, and never less convincing) that he was not vain enough to imagine that the trap which had been alluded to was set by the Noble Lord (Lord A. Hamilton) for so humble an individual as himself. But, at all events, he gave credit to the Honourable and Learned Gent. for having discovered, at an early period of his speech, that he (Mr. H.) was not likely to be his victim; a sagacity, at which he wondered the less, when he called to mind the small success of the recent effort of that Hon. and Learned Gentleman, to catch and manage another Alderman. But his were light and playful sarcasms, and far less terrific than the heavy artillery brought to bear against him a few evenings since from another quarter (Mr. Hume). On that occasion, the weighty epithets of "barbarous and unmanly" were lavished upon the line of argument he had then thought it his duty to pursue, and which, whatever faults it had, was at all events clear, straight forward, and decided—lavished upon him because he had ventured to *oppose* with party, to allude moderately, openly, in his place in Parliament, to the face of her Majesty's Advisers, official and extraordinary, and for his own justification with his constituents, to public documents bearing the name of the Queen, and circulated with indefatigable industry, to the remotest corners of her Sovereign's dominions. He professed not to conjecture, and must leave it to the House to decide, whether the method pursued for putting him down was adopted because better arguments were not to be found, or whether it was intended to afford in his person an example of that degree of liberty of speech and freedom of debate which would be hereafter allowed to individuals who dared to speak their own opinions, by some of those to whom he alluded, when they should have attained that power which they now so confidently anticipated. But he could not doubt that the British House of Commons would, in spite of this system of terror, show by their decision that night, that they were resolved still to support the majesty of the Throne, and the constitutional authority of the Legislature; and that no individual, however illustrious by birth, or exalted by rank, not even the Queen Consort, the first subject of the State, should be able, with impunity, to suffer her name to be used even without design, as the vehicle of sentiments at variance with the first principles of civil liberty, because calculated to induce the interference of a military body in political affairs, in opposition to the Crown which commands, and to the Parliament which pays it. As to the motion now before the House, he hoped in a few minutes to shew the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, that, however refined and candid he might be called, he was able to come to a decisive conclusion at last. He objected to the motion, as he did to some of the Answers of the Queen, and for the same reason. The maxims were true in the abstract, but misapplied in the application. If carried, this motion would be followed by others in endless succession; and it would tend only, in his judgment, to prolong the unhappy agitation of the public mind, and to interrupt still further the important business of the nation. He felt confident the House would that night endeavour by their vote, to draw a veil over transactions neither creditable nor beneficial to the parties concerned. He would add only one word more. He was no supporter of Ministers, nor an enemy to the Queen; on the contrary, he sincerely wished—no one could wish it more sincerely—that her Majesty might continue, after so eventful a career, to enjoy, during many and happier years, with a suitable dignity and with credit, discretion and repose, the ample income which he doubted not the liberality of Parliament would in a few days provide.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Freemanite gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move for a Committee to consider of the most advantageous mode of supplying the City of London with water.

Petitions were presented to the House from Richmond, in Yorkshire, and from the Town of Spalding, in Lincolnshire. Each prayed the House to adopt the best means of procuring the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy.

A similar petition was presented from the Mayor and Corporation of the City of York, and one from Durham, which also prayed the House to institute an inquiry into the origin of the Milan Commission, to procure the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy, and to provide for her suitable establishment.

Mr. Wyatt presented 32 petitions from the City of York, for Triennial Parliaments.

Mr. Lambton, in answer to a question from Mr. Hobhouse, said he was resolved to bring the subject of Reform in Parliament under the consideration of the House early in April, and had reason to entertain the best hopes of success.—(Hear.)

Mr. Grenfell had for 20 years opposed, with all his power, every attempt at an undeformed Reform of Parliament. Whatever imperfection, whatever blemish, existed in the present system, (and blemishes there were, without doubt,) yet in practice, it secured to this country the greatest benefits. With this impression on his mind, he could not consent to surrender, or

put to the risk the substantial and practical advantages resulting from the present system, until some other system be presented, which shall be clearly demonstrable to be not only theoretically, but practically better.

Mr. Curwen put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to know whether any change was intended to be proposed with respect to the mode of composition for the amount of assessed tax due and uncollected, up to Jan. 1821.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the negative, if we rightly understood him.

Mr. Curwen then gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would move for certain returns connected with the Assessed Taxes, and would take that opportunity of bringing the question of compositions under the consideration of the House.—The returns were ordered.

In answer to a question from Mr. Curwen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he intended to make a proposition to the House, in which it would be seen, that consideration was given to the distresses of the agricultural interest.

Several other Petitions were presented on the question of the Queen's business.

Lord A. Hamilton gave notice of a Motion for Wednesday next, for the production of the Orders in Council which were sent to Scotland for the erasure of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy. In some parts of Scotland he believed those orders were not obeyed, and he stated, that in one instance a Clergyman who had not obeyed them, was placed under military arrest.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Butterworth moved for a return of the number of Weekly Newspapers printed in the Metropolis, on Sundays and Mondays, and also for a return of the amount of stamp-duties derived from the last twenty years.—Ordered.

Sir R. Heron moved for a return of all the appointments to Civil Offices of 50l. per annum salary, made since March, 1810.—Ordered.

A petition was presented, complaining of an undue return for the Borough of Tregony.—Ordered to be taken into consideration on the 13th of February. Another from Bossiney, on the 15th of February; from Truro, the same day; and from Warwick, the 4th of May.

Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a Bill similar to that proposed in the last Session for the disfranchisement of the Borough of Grampound.

## THE QUEEN.

Lord Castlereagh moved the order to go into Committee on that part of His Majesty's message which referred to making a provision for the Queen.

Mr. Brougham immediately presented the following message from the Queen:—

"CAROLINE II.

"The Queen having learnt that the House of Commons has appointed this day for taking into consideration the part of the King's most gracious Speech, which relates to her, deems it necessary to declare, that she is duly sensible of His Majesty's condescension in recommending an arrangement respecting her to the attention of Parliament. She is aware that this recommendation must be understood as referring to the support of her estate and dignity; and, from what has lately passed, she is apprehensive that such a provision may be unaccompanied by the possession of her rights and privileges, in the ample measure wherein former Queens Consort, her Royal Predecessors, have been wont in time past to enjoy them.

"It is far from the Queen's inclination needlessly to throw obstacles in the way of a settlement, which she desires in common with the whole country, and which she feels persuaded the best interests of all the parties equally require; and being most anxious to avoid every thing that might create irritation, she cautiously abstains from any observation upon the unexamined predicament in which she is placed. But she feels it due to the House and to herself, respectfully to declare, that she perseveres in the resolution of declining any arrangement while her name continues to be excluded from the Liturgy.

"Brandenburgh House, January 31, 1821."

"On the question for the Speaker leaving the Chair.—Mr. Western objected to granting the public money without explanation, especially when the Queen had been declared guilty by the verdict of 123 Peers—he deprecated the idea of laying 50,000l. burthen on the people, after Ministers had said that the Queen was an adulteress. He was determined to oppose the proposal, unless the distresses of the country are improved.

Lord Castlereagh regretted the Hon. Gent. should have come to such a determination. It was needless to argue on such an opinion. He would advert to the message which had been delivered from her Majesty.—In effect, that she would accept of no provision unless her name was restored to the Liturgy. Here her Majesty would have nothing to dread of the exercise of any authority in opposition to her rights. She might if she pleased, decline the grant.—(Hear, hear!)—and no power would force its acceptance upon her. The Crown had no desire to press it.—(Hear!) From the beginning of this unfortunate business, there never had existed in that quarter any wish to inflict pain or injury on this illustrious and unfortunate Lady.—(Hear, hear!)—But her Majesty need not be alarmed, as she was evidently mistaken about the nature of this grant. It was the duty of Parliament to place what it thought fit at the disposal of the Crown; but she could only receive it from the King. But here, as in all the rest of her proceedings, she travelled into unconstitutional error—and was trying to exert herself to a great power in the State; and where she was only a subject, it had gone so far as to be commode to hear of her subjects.—(Great applause, cheers, and cries of Hear, hear!)

Mr. Wetherell rose to declare that the Learned Gentleman began by explaining something he had said on a former night (Loud cries of Order! and much confusion.) Mr. Wetherell persevered in being heard, notwithstanding the agitation into which the House was thrown—at length

Mr. Hume also rose to order. It was, he thought, necessary to ascertain if the Noble Lord knew what he did mean, or if he meant what he said—(A murmur and cries of order.)

The Speaker instantly interfered. Nothing could be more disorderly than this first sentence of an appeal in favour of order.

Mr. Hume, to order, said he considered the Noble Lord's attributing to her Majesty a desire to erect herself unconstitutionally into a power in the State, which he (Mr. Hume) knew she never meant—and of travelling unconstitutionally into error in the whole of her proceedings, was quite disorderly. He called on the Noble Lord to state his authority.—(Cries of Order!)

The Speaker said, this question was not upon the point of order, and itself a disorder.

Lord Castlereagh resumed, had he been allowed to proceed without interruption, he thought he would have given the

House to understand, that he was not out of order, and that it was perfectly competent to him to offer the observations he had made. It was too much for the Honourable Member under the gallery, (Mr. Hume) to call him to order, even admitting that in the warmth of the moment, he had made use of the expressions referred to, (Hear,) for he had yet to learn that the sovereignty of the Queen was so completely established in this House as to preclude her name being introduced and commented upon by any Hon. Member (Loud cries of hear, hear.) He had not imputed to her Majesty any views or motives without foundation. He had good grounds for every thing he said.—(Hear, hear.)—At the same time he would readily admit that the Hon. Member was much more in her Majesty's confidence than he (Lord C.) could pretend to be. He had not, like the Hon. Member, ever travelled about from place to place, with the literary productions of her Majesty, in the shape of addresses, (a laugh,) which by the way, seemed to show that the Hon. Member had known something of them before they were put forth in print, and distributed among her Majesty's "affectionate subjects." The House would see many instances in the several answers returned by the Queen to the addresses she had received, that she called the people of England her subjects. The answer to the Dover address had these words:—"I hope the time will come when it will be in my power to promote the interests of my subjects," and in like manner the Queen said she would do all that "the happiness of her subjects, the good people of Canterbury." But in what way would she consult the happiness of all these her good and loving subjects? Why, by subverting the Constitution of the Realm, by destroying every thing that was valuable and revered, in order to bring about that Parliamentary reform which was so much talked of, (repeated cries of hear, hear.) But reverting to the motion before the House, surely they would not suffer themselves to be dictated to by the Queen. It was not for her to make conditions with the House, as to the terms upon which she would consent to receive any money that was to be assigned to her by the liberality of the Crown. The House would see how her Majesty's conduct upon this occasion went from step to step in her endeavours to destroy the Constitution. In the first instance she said she would receive no money from the Ministers of the Crown, and now she refused to accept it from Parliament. He should be glad to know if she would not consent to accept a pecuniary provision, till she was placed in a royal palace, and had all her rights, as she termed it, granted to her. In short, she was not to acquiesce, for that was the plain English of the matter, till she had the King's authority laid at her feet.—(Cheers.)—But this she should never have, if he could help it.—While he had power to act, the feelings of the Monarch should not be outraged, nor should the Royal authority be openly and daringly invaded.—(Hear, hear.)—He well knew the object of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite in opposing this motion, and he was glad he knew it, for he would never bend to them; he would now meet them openly and fearlessly. It was quite clear that the only object which Hon. Gentlemen on the other side had in view with regard to the present question, was to contend for power.—

Mr. Tierney rose to order; and submitted that such an imputation as that now cast upon himself and his Hon. Friends was contrary to all order and decorum of debate.

The Speaker concurred with the Right Hon. Gentlemen, and thought the Noble Lord had made an allusion to the Hon. Member for Essex, which was not perfectly in order.

Lord Castlereagh apologized for having been led into any impropriety in the warmth of debate, and proceeded. He had stated on a recent occasion, that His Majesty's Government did not contemplate any new measures against her Majesty; and he thought that ought to have the effect of silencing those who were so clamorous against him and his Honourable Friends. He, however, considered the whole of the proceedings that had occurred, open to the judgment of the House and the country. The Noble Lord concluded some further observations by insisting, that the regular course was, to go into the Committee at once, as the House would thus best evince that respectful duty which the Crown had a right to expect.

Mr. Tierney said, it was quite unparliamentary for the Noble Lord to say of him or his Hon. Friends, that all their acts emanated from a love of power.—(Hear, hear!)—He had not the affection to say, that he was not ambitious! he felt that he was so, but it was from quite a different feeling to that attributed to him by the Noble Lord. It was natural to seek power, as the only bond of union that could give effect to the principles they professed. He knew of no other bond than that. But if the Noble Lord meant to say, that he (Mr. T.) or his Hon. Friends would hold power upon the same terms as the Noble Lord and his friends held it, then he would throw back the imputation in his teeth, and tell him that he would rather die on a dung-hill, than go through some of the work which he had seen performed. Never yet had there been heard of a more unmanly attack on a defenceless woman than that contained in the latter part of the Noble Lord's speech on Friday. The message sent down by the Queen was not palatable to the Noble Lord. Upon the merits of it, he (Mr. T.) would pronounce no opinion; but this he would say, that had he been the Queen, he would have sent a similar one, under the circumstances. It was said by the Noble Lord, that the professed object of it was, to attack and insult the Crown—quite the contrary. There might, perhaps, have been some colour for the imputation; but the message been sent after the money was voted; but it was obvious that the object of the Queen was to avoid any remarks of the kind; while, at the same time, she thought to vindicate her honour. The Right Hon. Gent. said, before accepting any provision of a pecuniary nature, she said, "I owe it to myself to declare, that I will not give my money, till you absolve my character." This, he contended, was language every way worthy of a Queen; but then the Noble Lord made a boast of his forbearance, by stating, that no new proceedings were to be instituted against her Majesty. The reason was obvious, he knew he dared not institute any. The Right Hon. Gentleman then commented on that part of the King's Speech, which referred to the provision for the Queen, and asked, what was there peculiar in the Queen's case, fit for the consideration of Parliament? Or what other knowledge had the House and the country of her Majesty, but that she had been tried, persecuted, and acquitted; and that up to this good hour, she had not received a shilling of the public money. Having descended at some length on these topics, he said, the Noble Lord might use as many and as high-sounding phrases as he pleased, but the Queen's name would, notwithstanding, be restored to the Liturgy. Let the Noble Lord believe him, and he (Mr. T.) would strike all his credit upon the event. He was convinced, in his own mind, that the people would never give over, until they had obtained the full restitution of her Majesty to all her rights. The omission of her name had caused a ferment which the Noble Lord was bound to allay. He would advise the Noble Lord to set speedily and sincerely about

it, and he would suggest to him that the only means of accomplishing the thing, was by proving to the country, that she who had been acquitted, ought and would have the full benefit of that acquittal.

Mr. B. Bathurst vindicated and explained the King's Message; the preliminary part of which he contended, contained a clear recommendation to make provision for the Queen. The Message stated, that her Majesty had not had as yet, any provision. Surely Parliament was the fittest Tribunal to entertain the question of the Queen's allowance. The Noble Lord had properly alluded to the matters in the other House, for they were now become the property of the public. By the second reading of the Bill, the principle of it was adopted, as he conceived. That House and the country must judge of the evidence in the other House, without taking into account the judgments of their Lordships. The Queen now stood in the same situation as if she had never been acquitted. She was not entitled to ask a loan from the Crown.

Lord Falkstone deplored the introduction of this most unhappy proceeding. And, if it appeared objectionable in the beginning, every step which was taken on it subsequently, only made that disgust which he first felt increase. Neither was the Noble Lord's speech to-night calculated to undo the impression: what in fact was the subject or object of the Noble Lord's proposition; could it be said that it was meant for her Majesty's benefit, when in the very speech in which he asked a grant for her, he threw out against her the most bitter sarcasms. The Noble Lord went little short of accusing her Majesty of high treason; and was this language which, at the present moment, ought to go forth to the public? With respect to restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy, if it was a favour, were would be the great merit of conceding it? for it would not be a favour to her personally, but a favour to the wishes of the people of England. That it would gratify the people there was not a shadow of doubt; and was a trifling favour to the great, when the Ministers of the Crown were asking 50,000*l.* a-year from the empty pockets of the people? It seemed to be admitted on all hands, that the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy was the great object of all the petitions to that House. He then moved, as an amendment, that instead of the Speaker's leaving the Chair, the House should now adjourn.—[Here there was a loud cry of *Question*. The Gallery was ordered to be cleared; and while strangers were retiring.]

Mr. Browne rose; he denied that the Noble Lord (Castle-reagh) had given any opinion respecting the guilt of her Majesty. But he wished to know what the Noble Lord opposite (Folkestone) meant, when he talked of her Majesty's innocence—the innocence of one against whom a Bill, charging her with adultery, had been read a second time—who, by such second reading was virtually declared to be guilty of the highest offence which a Queen Consort could commit. And it was fit that this female should receive and enjoy the same honours which had been granted to the late virtuous Queen Charlotte? He thought the sum of 50,000*l.* would be an abundant allowance for a Queen whose character, to say the best of it, was suspected not to be good; and if a smaller sum were proposed, he should vote for it.

Mr. Lamb said his wish always was that this business should never be brought forward. As the proceedings against her Majesty had been brought to a conclusion, he must consider her as virtually acquitted, and, therefore, he thought her name ought to be restored to the Liturgy. On these grounds, he also thought, she was entitled to a provision. At the same time he thought it would have been altogether as favourable for her if she had in the first instance accepted the 50,000*l.* a-year which had been offered to her, before any trial came on. And even at the conclusion of the trial, it would have been as well if she had given up this point of the Liturgy. And although he would not presume to condemn, he could not help lamenting the Message which her Majesty had sent down to the House that day. It would be unwise for the House to alter its course in consequence of that Message. In pursuance then of the duty which he owed to his Country, and with a view of calming the agitated state of the public mind, he should vote for the House going into a Committee.

Mr. Brougham lamented that his Hon. Friend should have made the observations which he had first done. For his own part the fullest conviction rested on his mind, that the Queen was guiltless. If he (Mr. Brougham) had conceived that the Liturgy was a thing of no importance, if he even considered it no more than as due in the balance of this question, the Noble Lord opposite would have relied him from all doubt, by the manner in which he treated the question. At one time the Noble Lord looked on the exclusion of her Majesty's name as a stigma: now he called the abandonment of the Bill of Pains and Penalties a technical acquittal, and would assume that the Bill ought to bend the consciences of that House, although it had never come down there. He never heard any thing more moderate in its tone than the Message sent down to the House by her Majesty that day. How could such a Message as this be construed into disrespect to the House? He could lay his hand on his heart, and conscientiously declare, that he saw no means of terminating these discussions, except by doing justice to her Majesty, on the principle that she who had been acquitted, ought not to be treated as if she were guilty.

Mr. Bright conceived it was the duty of the House to proceed immediately to the proposed grant; and he thought the Message of her Majesty this day, was an additional reason why the House should do its duty in voting the proposed sum to the Queen. The Queen had said she would not receive the grant, and that was the reason why the House was bound, in support of its own dignity, to go on. He, for one, would vote a proper allowance, and say—"There it is; if you wish to have it, take it from the Exchequer; if you will not take it, leave it." That was the principle upon which he should vote against the adjournment, as the only means of tranquillizing the country.

Mr. Martin, of Galway, supported the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair. The motion for the Speaker leaving the chair was then carried without a division. The House in a Committee.

Lord Castlereagh rose and said, the only question on which the Committee had then to deliberate was, what should be the proper quantum of allowance to be granted to her Majesty? He should propose such a provision as he considered suitable for her present situation. In looking at the condition of her Majesty, it appeared to be that of a Queen Consort separated from the King. It was a separation recognized by his late Majesty, and one which had been felt by her as inevitable. The provision, therefore, could not be that of a Queen living in the court of her husband, and keeping up all the forms of state along with him. If the Queen survived his Majesty, she would be entitled to a dower of fifty thousand pounds a year; therefore he

thought the same income should be given to her while living separate from her husband, and which was the same as that proposed to be given to her in 1814. The grounds then on which the House made that division existed at this time. It was on the same principle that a similar offer had been made to her at St. Omer's. It was on these grounds that the present grant was now proposed, and that he should move a resolution that an annual sum of 50,000*l.* be granted out of the Consolidated Fund to her Majesty, during her Majesty's life.

Mr. Stuart Wortley objected to the grant of so large a sum. He saw great danger in placing so large a sum in her hands—of one who had used such unwarrantable language in her answers to various addresses; and particularly in her letter to the King. He defied any manner to say that such sentiments as they contained were not directly calculated to overturn the constitution of the country.

Lord John Russell thought it highly improper to throw out such a charge against her Majesty, after her severe and bitter trial.

Mr. Alderman C. Smith deprecated the Queen's answers to the addresses, the language of which, in his opinion, was highly objectionable.

Mr. Hume could not, indeed deny, but there might, on close examination be found some individual and detached expressions which to some may appear strong. He well understood the meaning of those cheers on the opposite side, and how unwilling gentlemen on that side were to support any thing that leads to arbitrary power, tyranny and oppression. He did not see that all the sentiments in her Majesty's answers to the addresses were blameable, although he could admit some one or two objectionable expressions. He would contend, however, that the honorable member for York had not been able to substantiate his charge; he (Mr. Hume) would maintain these answers contained principles the most constitutional, moral, and religious. He would repeat it, that they contained doctrines of the soundest morality and religion.

Mr. Stuart Wortley insisted that so far from being constitutional, most of her answers to addresses, and particularly her Majesty's letter to the King, were quite seditious.

Mr. H. Sumner should deem it his duty to move on a future day for monies advanced on her Majesty's account, and how applied. He had heard from rumour that she had paid no private bill since she came to this country. Where, then, he would ask, is all the money advanced gone to? If not sent out of the country, as he believed it was for the worst of purposes—it was employed at home to create sedition, agitate the country, and corrupt the press. He proposed an amendment to the grant, by substituting instead of 50,000*l.* that of 30,000*l.*

Dr. Lushington would not hesitate to say, her Majesty would have a better chance in being tried before a jury of felons.—[Cries of *Order, Order!*]—What was the description of proceedings, he would ask? Nothing could be more repugnant to the Constitution than Bills of Pains and Penalties. He congratulated the Ministers on their change of mind; he congratulated them on their intention to proceed on a milder ground.

Mr. Alderman Wood begged leave to call the Member for Surry, to point out any one debt her Majesty incurred since her arrival, which has not been paid; all her bills are paid monthly; and have been so, although, for the first quarter she was obliged to live upon credit, and for the last quarter no advances have been made. If the Member for Surry could point out any bill of her Majesty's not paid, and it were sent down, he would see it paid.

Mr. Sumner wished for better authority, than the Hon. Alderman's assertion.

Mr. Brougham rose and said that he and his colleagues were indeed her Majesty's law advisers and responsible Ministers; but could not be supposed to have a perfectly accurate knowledge of her expenses and disbursements. He believed the worthy Alderman to possess a correct knowledge on the subject. Had never heard any positive assertion as to her Majesty's bills not being paid punctually once in a month.

After some further conversation, the Motion was agreed to for granting the sum of 50,000*l.*, and at two o'clock in the morning the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Grandpound Disfranchisement Bill was read a first time. Second reading on Monday.

A great number of petitions were presented in favour of the Queen from Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Northampton, and other places.

Mr. Grenfell asked the Right Hon. Gentleman when the Public might expect the issue of the Bank Notes, the plan of which had been agreed to twelve months since.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, they were not ready on account of the difficulty of obtaining a note calculated to prevent forgery of it.

Sir J. Newport called the attention of the House to a breach of privilege, and a censure upon the deliberations of that House and the liberty of speech, which was one of the peculiar privileges of Parliament, this was recognized by an entry on the Journals of 23d May, 1810. The complaint originated in an Address to the Throne from the Presbytery of Langholm, in the County of Dumfries, published in the Gazette of the 21d January last, and stated therein to be received by His Majesty, "very graciously," but which, in his opinion, was most improper to be presented to the Throne. But he knew that no blame attached to the Throne.—[That His Majesty was too early brought up in this matter, and had been deeply impressed with the principles of the Constitution to feel any disposition to impair the rights, or to impair the attributes which belonged to this House. The Right Hon. Baronet then read the Address, the objectionable passages were—"We have witnessed with much concern, and we strongly deprecate the spirit of disaffection lately become so prevalent, for what we would term the violent and unconstitutional speeches of the opposition in both Houses of Parliament—and the infamous scurrility and misrepresentation of a licentious press.—With every good citizen and loyal subject we reprobate the Address and Petition of the Common Council of the City of London—than which a greater insult could not be offered to Majesty, and which it behoves all who wish well to their King and country publicly to condemn; nor can we refrain from reprehending severely the insolence of certain Members of the Opposition upon the late prorogation of Parliament—for if such conduct in the Representatives of the people pass unnoticed, what may be expected from the people themselves?"]

The Address having been handed in and read by the Clerk. The Right Hon. Baronet moved a Resolution.—"That the Address, entitled 'The dutiful and loyal Address of the Presbytery of Langholm, County of Dumfries,' inserted in the London Gazette of 21d January last, is a manifest breach of the most essential privileges of this House of Parliament."

Lord Castlereagh admitted, that many parts of the Address were objectionable, and he was the last person to defend the encroachment on the privileges of that House, but while he made this admission, he put it to the Right Hon. Baronet, whether this was a case which he could press to its extent. Would it be advantageous, amid the multitude of libels on the House and on its Members, with which the press seemed, to take up one insulated example, or by doing so provoke a general proceeding against all who offended, which, if done, would entirely occupy Parliament for many months, and put a stop to all other business; besides his Right Hon. Friend (Sir J. B. Bathurst) had stated that the Addresses for publication in the Gazette were selected from the whole number presented, by the Noble Secretary of State, his relative; but he had further declared that in the present instance the publication had taken place in consequence of an oversight and inadvertency, and that it occasioned regret when it was discovered. If this were to be an example for bringing forward all similar offences, he would pledge himself by to-morrow, to address three or four charges from Addresses of another kind, in which the most unjustifiable accusations were lavished upon him and his colleagues, the most unwarrantable motives imputed to them for their temporary conduct, and the most gross imputations upon the House, of corruption, of disregard to the people, and of other crimes. If the Gentlemen opposite required that they should be thus covered, he begged to offer his counter-protest.

After some observations from Mr. Scarlett, Mr. B. Bathurst, and Mr. R. Gordon, Sir J. Newport consented to defer the further consideration until to-morrow, in order that an entry might be framed to put on the Journals, of the opinion of the House on the Address.

Mr. Maberly moved for a variety of Papers shewing the deficiency in the Consolidated Fund from the 31h July 1820, to the 31h January 1821, &c. &c. He regretted that the Sinking Fund should be used for the resources of the year, and asserted that in 28 years there had been a loss in collecting the Revenue to the amount of 18,000,000*l.*—[that the national debt for the last eighteen years had increased on the average 20,000,000*l.* annually, and that it now reached the enormous amount of 900,000,000*l.* It was a mere fancy, he said, to talk of the Sinking Fund being 17,000,000*l.* its nominal amount, for in fact, it was nothing more than the excess of the Revenue over the Expenditure. He contended there might be a great saving—the expense of collecting it amounted to 8*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* per cent.—in Ireland it was 21*l.* per cent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to the observations of the Hon. Genl., said the Revenue of last year furnished a considerable surplus. It gave him pleasure to state that all the current expenses of the year could be met by the Revenue without any recourse to New Loans, or any new Tax. He trusted that the Country had now arrived at the period when it might bid adieu to the necessity of further Loans and New Taxes. He also wished to state that by accounts from London, Liverpool, and Hull, the increase in the Revenue of Customs for the last half year exceeded that of the former half-year by 3,500,000*l.* A cheering prospect of the actual improvements of the Country.

Mr. Baring, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Phillips, &c. made some observations and the various accounts were ordered.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee on the King's speech relative to making provision for the Queen, Mr. H. Sumner renewed his proposition for substituting the sum of 30,000*l.* in lieu of 50,000*l.* as the allowance to the Queen.

The Hon. Genl. said that the evidence obtained from Mr. Heron alone was sufficient to satisfy him that the Queen was guilty. This opinion he could not alter, and he did not think that he acted inconsistently, when he thought that it would not be safe for the Public that so large a sum as that proposed by the Noble Lord should be placed at the disposal of her Majesty.

Mr. Brougham said, the House would see that he could not rise for the purpose of opposing the motion of the Hon. Gentleman; whether the House chose to insert 30,000*l.*, 20,000*l.*, or 10,000*l.* must be to himself and his Hon. and learned Colleague a matter of perfect indifference. The Queen refused the money entirely. She resolved to take none, and therefore whatever sum the House might think proper to vote was to her Majesty, and her Legal Advisers a matter of perfect indifference.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge said they had no right to try the question of the guilt or innocence of the Queen there, but he had a right to express his opinion on the case; and looking at the evidence, he would lay his hand upon his heart, and say he believed her Majesty to be guilty. Neither the taunts of her advocates, nor the clamours of the people out of doors, should deter him from expressing this opinion. He should be sorry to go one step beyond what might be regarded as moderation, but he could not help expressing his sentiments on this question, and as one of the Representatives of the people of England, he would say, that when a grant like that moved by the Noble Lord was proposed, he had a right to support an amendment that went to substitute a smaller sum. It was disposed to do this, because he could not approve of the way in which the money placed in those hands had been disposed of. It was said that the Courier Bergami had lately been living in the metropolis of France in a manner which would better fit the rank of our highest Nobility, than a person of his ignoble character. He wished to know, where the fund came from that supported him in this style of living?—was it from the House of Commons? If they were thus to dispose of the money of the people of this country—if this were submitted to, he knew not what character would be given to the British People.

Mr. Alderman Wood denied that any money had been transmitted to Pergami. He challenged the Honourable Gentleman to prove that the individual in question lived in Paris in the style described. He was there by the express desire of her Majesty's legal advisers, in case he should be wanted as a witness in this country. The Alderman denied that the language imputed to her Majesty had been used by her in the answers to addresses, in reference to culling the addressers her subjects.

Lord Louther rose to say a few words, which went to corroborate one of the statements made by the Hon. Member for Somersetshire (Sir T. Lethbridge). He had been at Paris, and while there, the person pointed out to him as Pergami, was distinguished by an equipage, and a style of living, fully as splendid as any then to be found in Paris. He lived in the most public way, his servants were about every where, and nobody there lived in greater style. Where he got the funds which supported him in this mode of living, and whether he paid for what he had, were circumstances of which he knew not anything.

Mr. Brougham said, it was his colleague and the rest of her Majesty's counsel, that Pergami had been brought to Paris to reside. It was at his suggestion that he was fetched from Italy, whose he was residing on his own farm, in case the bill should be brought

from the Lords to that House, and in case her Majesty's legal advisers should think it necessary to call him as a witness. This he asserted to be his own knowledge.

Lord Castlereagh referred to the printed book, to show that the statement he had made in the answers to the addresses was correct, when the Alderman challenged him to shew that they were those of the Queen; by proposing them in writing, he knew very well that he (Lord Castlereagh) was not in the service or in the confidence of her Majesty, and he might therefore most gallantly challenge him as he had done, as he must be aware that it was the last challenge that he could possibly accept. In page 73, the answer ran thus: "Though no Queen has been more easy of access to her people, on their part, there has been no diminution of love and respect. The age of ignorance is passed away, when it was thought indispensable that subjects should be distant and obsequious. A sovereign may dispense with the ceremonial formerly required, (here it would be seen the Queen considered herself to be a Sovereign), and could not keep aloof from them without forfeiting their regard."

Mr. Gipps referred to a record of a vote of thanks from that House, thanking Queen Anne for ordering the Electress Sophia (the next in succession) to be prayed for. This proved that it was optional with the Sovereign to regulate the names in the Liturgy, as had it not been so there would have been no thanking the Queen for what she had done.

Mr. Denman, Mr. Wilmot, Sir T. Acland, Mr. Forbes, Sir F. O'Manney, and Sir F. Blake, made some observations, and the original grant was carried. (Adjourned.)

(For Continuation of Debates, see page 62.)

**MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—On Friday evening, Lord Viscount Cranbourne, the only son of the Marquis of Salisbury, led to the Hymeneal altar, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Bamber Gascoyne, in the presence of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Countess of Westmeath, Marchioness Dowager of Downshire, the Ladies Hill, Lord Arthur Hill, General and the two Misses Gascoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Earl of Clarendon. The ceremony was performed in the great saloon at Mr. Gascoyne's house, by the Hon. and Rev. Gerrard Wellesley. The Duke of Wellington gave the Lady away; the Bridesmaids were the Misses Gascoynes, her cousins. The Bride was habited in a superb dress of Valenciennes lace, and looked most lovely. After the ceremony, the happy pair left town for Mr. Daniel Giles's beautiful seat, called Youngsbury, in Hertfordshire, there to pass the honeymoon.

Admirers of native talent, and desirous of promoting the interest of the most delightful of sciences, we had great pleasure in attending the first of the Apollonian concerts for the season, vocal and instrumental, at the rooms of Messrs. Flight and Robson, St. Martin's Lane, on Thursday evening. Mr. Adams's extempore playing drew forth warm plaudits from an audience distinguished by its numbers and respectability; and, in Mozart's Overture to *Figaro*, Hadyn's Seventh Grand Symphony, one of Handel's overtures, and two or three other pieces, the powers of that extraordinary instrument, the Apollonicon, were developed, by the skill of five performers at once, in a style of excellence that could scarcely be imagined. Miss Williams's full, clear, and well-harmonized voice was very successful in Rossini's cavatina of *Di Piacent*; and, in her duet with Mr. Nelson, *Crudele perché sinora*, that lady's efforts were rewarded by a warm and cordial encore. Shield's *glòe of Load-stars*, sung by Miss Williams, Mr. Goulden, and Mr. Nelson, with great spirit and effect, was also loudly encored; and Mr. Goulden's *Comfort ye my People*, and Mr. Nelson's *Farewell to the Nymphs*, experienced a very warm reception. Shakespeare has well observed that—

"The music, that does move in his soul,  
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils."  
The genuine John Bull love of the art, combined with his patriotic feeling, was strikingly displayed, in the ardour with which our grand national anthem of *God save the King* was received by the whole audience standing. We rejoice at the prospect that this is becoming a highly popular entertainment.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Omicron has been received.—Mentor has also come to hand. The stale scandal of "An Englishman" could answer no good purpose, nor have the Lord and Lady he so resolutely follows up, put themselves sufficiently forward in the cause of injured innocence to subject them to the lash.

A Correspondent informs us that Dr. Borland [whose name we have several times alluded to] lives at Teddington.

The History of theelopment from Chelsea, the pursuit to Bromley, and the subsequent steps taken, is whimsical enough, but the parties are not sufficiently known to render it interesting to the public.

Our Female "Constant Reader" shall have an answer. "Tale Blue" has been received—he will proceed in today's Paper another article similar to that to which he alludes; perhaps his suggestion had better not be adopted till more have appeared.

"The Constant Reader," if he wishes to see the *Anecdote* he sent us, inserted in John Bull, must fulfil the pledge given in the Postscript.

We did mention the "Intercepted Letter" in our notices to correspondents in No. 5. We are much obliged by the Author's communication; our reason for not inserting it [which was stated in our notice] was that the idea had been anticipated in the Morning Post.

We are requested to state, that Isaac Topper, consisted of receiving stolen goods at the last Surrey Sessions, is not, nor ever was connected with the Society of Methodists.

D. M.'s attack on Peter Moore's too sharp for us.

Our Correspondent is right. Lord Erskine did pay a visit at the green-grocery in Pall-mall-court, Golden-square, on Monday last; and he is probably correct as to the contents of the blue-and-white pocket-handkerchief, which his Lordship carried in his hand; but our Correspondent will excuse our saying any thing further upon the subject, as the fact will doubtless be proved in the pending trial for a divorce, a mode of proceeding which his Lordship's late exertions in the Queen's affair, have rendered so peculiarly delicate, that it would be highly improper for us to interfere in the transaction.

"A True Friend to the Monarchy" is mistaken in the character of the person whose cause he espouses.

D. H. is comical enough, he will find his joke in every just book that has been published since the days of Noah.

Spectator is mistaken. W. Samuel Boyers is, as every body knows, a very lively and entertaining companion, but we never heard of his dancing quadrilles in the way Spec. mentions.

We have to apologize to numerous Correspondents for not noticing their favours—want of room is our excuse for the apparent inattention.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.**  
Monday, Miranda.—Tuesday, Antiquary.—Wednesday, Miranda.—Thursday, Rob Roy.—Friday, Miranda.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.**  
Monday, Artaxerxes.—Tuesday, Aito.—Wednesday, Poor Gentleman.—Thursday, Artaxerxes.—Friday, Hair at Law.—Saturday, Artaxerxes.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

Reduced Ann. ....	73 1/2	Navy 5 per cent. ....	106 1/2
Consols. ....	72 1/2	Exchequer Bills. ....	6 5 7
Ditto Acct. ....	72 1/2	India Bonds. ....	
4 per Cents. ....	80 1/2	Omnium. ....	8 1/2

#### FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per cent. Div. 22 Sep. 81-50 Bank Sh. Div. Jan. 1. 1487-50  
Recon. Div. 22 Sep. . . 95-90 Ex. Lond. 1m 25-40—3m 25-30

There has been a great deal of business transacted at the Stock Exchange during the last week, chiefly in consequence of the confidence reposed in the financial departments of Government. The declaration made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday night in the House of Commons, that the Government would not require any loan this year, nor was it necessary to lay on any new tax, has had the effect of strengthening the confidence which previously prevailed in the Market; consequently on Friday morning, as soon as the Market opened, the funds rose upwards of a half per cent, and continued upon the rise. It is affirmed by a number of sensible men, that before the account day the funds will reach 75; this occasion much speculating. The following were the prices yesterday afternoon:—

MR. SCOTT and MR. LOCKHART.  
MR. SCOTT'S FIRST and SECOND STATEMENTS OF THE PARTICULARS OF HIS DISPUTE with Mr. LOCKHART, are distributed, on application, by Messrs. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, Paternoster row; and Copies may be seen on Monday, at the Shops of the different Booksellers.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

THE Queen (the poor Queen, her Radicals begin to call her) has been extremely damaged in the gales which have blown without interruption, since the meeting of Parliament; "When the winds are high," (said the Grecian Mystic) "worship the Echo." This oracular advice, which has hitherto puzzled the learned world, the Queen's friends have explained and practised; for since the storm begun, they have not dared to make one single effort to save her, but have wisely contented themselves with repeating and re-echoing all the weather-beaten and shipwrecked nonsense, with which the town had been strewn for the previous six months.

Parliament meets; a speech is delivered from the Throne! Innocent and injured as the Queen was, oppressed and degraded as the Majesty of the Throne was said to be in her person, indignant as every English breast was at her wrongs, and endangered as every Englishman's safety was by her oppression; why, why, we ask confidently, was the opposition silent on that most important occasion? Why were they content with such indignation swelling in their hearts, with such charges burning on their tongues, why were they content to sneak in silence after the speech of the Ministers, and again we say, when the "winds were high, to worship the Echo?"

It could be no respect for the King's speech, for Mr. Tierney in the year 1819, did not hesitate à propos des hottes to move an amendment to the address—it could be no respect for the King's person, for Mr. Denman showed his loyalty and learning on a late occasion, by comparing him with Nero, and Mr. Brougham has called His Majesty and every body else so many things, that no one will suspect him of feeling respect for any body, not even for himself.

Well—we pass over their shirking the address, and come to the next stage of their proceedings; Lord Archibald Hamilton gave notice of a motion, which promised to propose the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy: this, at least was bold, and the country expected that the question would now be brought in a tangible shape to a specific point, but no—the Queen's character (though to be sure it is rather a heavy article) was as dust in the balance, when counterpoised by the gossamer hope of the King's favour. Mr. Tierney, like the old serpent, looked upon the frailty of Eve as worth nothing, unless it could lead to the debasement of Adam, and accordingly he summoned his compeers to meet him in the Piccadilly Pandemonium, for the purpose of mitigating the Moloch-like fury of Lord Archibald Hamilton, and substituting for his offensive motion, the plausible, insidious, and self-interested proposition of the Parliamentary Belial.

For a long while, Lord Archibald was like the deaf adder, which "heareth not the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely:"—he is said to have stated in very strong language, with a very weak voice, the ridicule, the disgrace, that would attend such shuffling and calculating; but the obstinacy of

the old hounds, and the scent of office which ascended from Downing Street, and regaled the delighted nostrils of the young ones, overcame the objections of Lord Archibald, and although his Sister is the Queen's only female companion, he was obliged to submit to the mortification of leaving the Queen stuck in the mire of her own evidences, and endeavouring to shew, not that she was innocent, not even that she had a right to be restored to her station, but

"Oh lame and impotent conclusion!"

that the Ministers were ill-advised in leaving her out of the Liturgy.

So complete and bare-faced an abandonment of the principle which a man voluntarily had taken up, we do not recollect, and we thought could not be paralleled; but the debate which followed this proposition not only equalled but surpassed it in inconsistency: for it was discovered [rather late to be sure] that the words "ill-advised and inexpedient," would naturally involve the Queen's advocates in the very difficulty which they wished to avoid, as a question on the wisdom and expediency of the omission, would obviously lead to a discussion of the grounds on which the omission was made, and of course of the character and conduct of the Queen.

Observe then what follows: the whole question of advisedness and expediency appears to have been abandoned in the debate, and a dry question of legality substituted in its place; and instead of a large and statesman-like view of the whole question, four eternal lawyers, Messrs. Wetherall, Mackintosh, Scarlett and Brougham, laboured from seven in the evening till seven in the morning, to shew that by the strict and imperative words of the law, the Queen, however bad she might have been, whatever might be her guilt, and however flagrant her offences, must necessarily be prayed for *ipso facto* because she was Queen.

We earnestly solicit the attention of our readers to all this management. The dry question of legality, which excluded all consideration of the Queen's character, formed the sole theme of the debate, while a censure upon the ministers was artfully reserved to be the object of the vote, or in two words, the Queen's character was kept out of view and the ministers placed never lost sight of.

The result was such as always attends that left-handed kind of wisdom commonly called cunning;—a few dupes were made, and the ranks of the opposition were swelled by some persons, of whose discernment we think we need say no more than that they were deceived by this clumsy trick, as children and nursery-maids are by the Indian Jugglers; but a commanding, an indignant, and almost unparalleled majority of THREE HUNDRED AND TEN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, defeated this series of manoeuvres. And after the affront of being obliged to shift their motion from their notice, and their debate from their motion, and their votes from their debate, the Queen and her friends were left in the deplorable plight of having made their attacks on every possible bearing of the case, and being defeated upon all.

But this is not the worst—a new opportunity was offered, in which they not only might, but indeed were obliged to bring the Queen's conduct into direct examination. Lord Castlereagh moved on Wednesday night for a committee of supply, in which he intended to propose an allowance for the Queen, no greater than that to which she would have been entitled had she never been Queen,—no greater than that which had been offered to her while she was yet abroad,—no greater than that which had been offered to her since her arrival in England, and which she had been so mischievously and madly advised as to refuse.

Here then, at least, the course of the Opposition was clear. Such an offer was neither more nor less than a repeated insult, it was an assumption of guilt; for no man will presume to say that a virtuous and innocent Queen Consort of England could accept the same stipend that had been offered to a suspected, stigmatized, and separated Princess of Wales.

We are therefore not surprised that Mr. Brougham (who we suppose is her official and responsible adviser,) came down to the relief of the perplexity of his friends with a message from the Queen; the purport of which was, that unless her innocence were solemnly recognized by the restoration of her name

to the Liturgy, she could not accept this diminished stipend.

Thus the matter was again brought to a point; the two armies were in presence, and in great force: there were four hundred and fifty members in the House, and the Whigs in consonance to the Queen's message, and, for once in their lives, with some degree of consistency, avowed their determination to meet the question in the first instance, and upon its broad principles, by refusing to allow the Speaker to leave the chair, until the previous condition of the restoration of the Liturgy, should be conceded or carried.

High and lofty were the speeches which they are reported to have uttered, great the hopes, and triumphant the anticipations which they seem to have expressed; but again we have to exclaim,

"Oh lame and impotent conclusion!"

When the question was put from the chair, they shrank again before their victorious opponents, and did not dare to divide upon the very question they themselves had proposed.

This sudden panic may be attributed generally to the visible feeling of the House; but no doubt, it was increased by the very able and honest speech of Mr. William Lamb, and by the judicious observations of Mr. Bright of Bristol: these two gentlemen, although generally voting with the Whigs, could not, on this occasion, strain their consciences to that extent.

Mr. Lamb took a clear and just distinction between a technical and a real acquittal; and reprobated, in high and eloquent language, the mischievous arts by which the Queen was advised to keep up the popular ferment: while Mr. Bright, with plain good sense, exhorted the House to do its duty without any respect to the mode in which the Queen might think proper to receive their determination. "Let us vote her the money," said he, "on such terms as we consider to be just, and then let her take it or leave it, as she may think proper."

The House now got into the Committee, and there Lord Castlereagh proposed the sum which had been offered twelve months ago. Not one voice of all the asserters of the Queen's innocence was raised against the amount;—not one of all those who had before so loudly proclaimed her virtues, was now found to move for a sum which, had she not degraded her high station, she ought undoubtedly to have received; while, on the other hand, several respectable Members, in the most distinct manner, declared their wishes that the sum should be still farther reduced, and grounded those wishes expressly upon the Queen's misconduct.

It was in vain that her Majesty's ablest advocates—Alderman Wood, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Hume, and Dr. Lushington, repelled in debate the accusation of guilt; not one of them ventured to move that increased stipend, which, as we have already said, would have been the clear and undoubted right of an innocent Queen.

The same system of conduct has been persisted in through the week, and after all the big words and mighty professions of the party, Her Majesty remains in *statu quo*. Mr. J. Smith has, to be sure, given notice of a motion for the restoration of her name to the Liturgy, for Tuesday the 13th instant, and we wait the issue without much apprehension.

Mr. Creevey, it will be seen, amused himself, by dividing the House five times in the Committee of supply, because the naval estimates were not before the House. Mr. Bathurst observed, that this trick was by no means a new one. When that liberal advocate for freedom of discussion, Mr. Bennett, stopped the Right Honourable Gentleman in his remarks on such conduct, by moving that the House should be counted.

Our readers will perceive, that an attempt has been made upon the life of His most Christian Majesty, the King of France. From the restricted state of their press, we are unable to form a just idea of the affair.

We sell Seven Thousand Papers; and it is a small computation to suppose that ten persons read each number: now, of those seventy thousand persons, we do not believe that there is one (except the Whigs, who buy us out of fear, and read us in secret) who does not think that Mr. Holme Sumner's proposition for the reduction of the Queen's annuity ought to have been carried; and that that gentleman has done himself as much honour by the manly expression of his opinion, as other persons have disappointed public expectation by their shilly-shally and cowardly submission to so profligate an enormity as the giving our English money to be lavished on Italian minions and domestic sedition-mongers.

We are credibly informed that Count Vassali is

a pensioner of the Queen's. We believe that Countess Oldi, that high-born lady, has not a petticoat but what the Queen gives her. Every body knows the scandalous profusion of Bergami: his two palaces in Paris; his diamond earrings; his English chariots; his royal liveries, and the princely equipage of his journeys. It is well known, also, that, with all the clamour against bribed witnesses, Howman is pensioned by the Queen; and Flynn, if not pensioned, has at least received sums of money from her; and to this, the "Tinkers in Armour," the Glass-blowers, the "Damsels of Marybone,"

"In ten hackney coaches,"

and all the idle and disorderly processions and addresses, which nothing but money could have procured, and they let us ask—whether John Bull is indeed such a dull and stupid being as to be satisfied to increase his burthens by providing for such profligacy? JOHN BULL indignantly says—No.

#### "TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"SIR,—As I find a report to be very prevalent that I am a writer in a Sunday paper, called JOHN BULL, allow me through the medium of your journal to contradict the rumour. I have never contributed a line to any paper bearing that name.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,  
18, Austin-Friars, Jan. 29. "JAMES SMITH."  
We publish this formidable disavowal with pleasure.—On turning to our Directory, we discover, that the Mr. James Smith, who writes the letter, is an attorney. What can he have been thinking of?—All our Law Reports are (if not copied from the daily papers) furnished by a gentleman of the name of Harewood; and we have no wish to change him.

#### BRIGHTON ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

A correspondent asks us if we know any thing of the two gentlemen, Thunder, Esq. and Slight, Esq. who presented this Address to the Queen.—We are apprehensive that their claim to the rank of Esquires is rather equivocal. Mr. Thunder is a very inferior shoemaker at Brighton, and Mr. Slight an humble stay-maker, in North-street, in the same town.

Alderman Wood is made, in the *Old Times* newspaper, to deny, in Guildhall, that the Queen ever called us HER subjects; and defies any body to prove that she ever has.

In her answer to the Canterbury Address, she says, "I shall be happy to do any thing for the good Town [City she would have said] of Canterbury, and to make my people happy."—In the answer to the Dover Address, she says, "I trust that some period will arrive, when I may be permitted to promote the happiness of my subjects."—To Wandsworth she says, "No Queen was ever more easy of access to HER subjects than I have been."—Nay, in her letter to Mr. White, the butcher, of Norfolk-market, Dublin, Lady Anne Hamilton, in acknowledging a piece of beef, which he sent the Queen, says, (speaking of the beef) "her Majesty receives it as a token of that loyalty and attachment so grateful to her feelings, from HER dearly-beloved people of Ireland.—What a stupid Ass this Wood must be, to talk such nonsense.

In one of our early numbers we remarked, that we could shew, that the gentleman calling himself Sir Robert Wilson, is no Knight. This is no matter of difficulty; but it is unpleasant to us, because it unhights two or three very good fellows. Keir, Butler, and Pocklington are all in the same predicament. As young men, in the 15th Dragoons, they made a gallant push, and saved the Emperor of Germany, and were rewarded with a cross and ribband resembling that worn by the Knights of Maria Theresa. The fact that they were never Knights even of that Order, does not bear upon the point we are now discussing; nor could it affect Major-General Wilson, who has subsequently procured half a dozen stars and ribbands; but the truth is, that none of these officers were knighted by their own Sovereign; and by the Ordinances of our Government, foreign Orders give no nominal distinction.

#### ROBERT FELLOWES.

SIR,—I have lately been engaged in perusing a book, which has excited in me the highest admiration of the author's learning and piety, Dr. Magee on the Atonement. In that work, the eminently learned author, besides giving a correct and Scriptural exposition of his subject, has likewise conferred signal service on his younger readers, by pointing out to them the faults of such writers as were most likely, from the beauty of their style, or the boldness and novelty of their notions, to attract attention. Among these is a man of the name of Fellowes.—ROBERT FELLOWES. Can you inform me, Sir, whether this man is yet in the land of the living? Whether he is suffered by the Bishops of our Church to hold any kind of preferment? or to hold communion at all with the Church? If he is so suffered, it is of little consequence, henceforth, what a man's faith or practice may be, who can contrive by any means to "climb" or "intrude" into the Christian fold. Such preposterous, such blasphemous doctrines as this man has been suffered to usher into the Christian world, would certainly have never been endured if the public mind had not been previously poisoned by the infidel notions of Paine.

The Universal Church of Christ, and our Church in particular, contends, that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God;" and that, therefore, we may receive the doctrines contained therein, without fear and without suspicion. But, Mr. Fellowes, with great and laudable modesty, tells us, that of St. Paul and his various "puerile conceits." He (Fellowes) makes no account. The Apostle, he informs us, labours with mysterious meanings, which he fails in developing with sufficient

perspicuity. His Epistles, generally, relate to questions, which are at present of *more curiosity than importance!* "A modern believer has," consequently, "very little concern with any of the Epistles of this Apostle;" or, indeed, with any of the Epistles, all of which this writer finds to be "involved in a ten-fold obscurity;" and to which, he pronounces to be impossible that we could ever pay the smallest attention, but that we "prefer stumbling in darkness"—that we delight more in error than in truth, &c. &c. &c.

Were it not that such blasphemies might shock your readers, I could give you numerous and still more explicit extracts from the writings, or (if you please ravings) of this man—whose language, Dr. Magee tells us, "is every where that of the bitterest rancour against all who embrace the doctrines which he rejects, and which, in subscribing to the articles of the Church to which he belongs, he bound HIMSELF BY SOLEMN PROMISE TO MAINTAIN." Sir, I call upon the Right Reverend the Bishops—I call upon their Graces the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, (the former of whom sanctioned, and very properly, the removal of Mr. Stone for a similar offence) to have diligent search made in their respective Dioceses and Provinces, whether this person be still within the sacred pale of the Church.

If the altar itself is to be polluted by the presence and services of men who glory in their disbelief of every thing that distinguishes that Church from Mahometanism or Paganism, and who reprobate and ridicule the most essential doctrines of Christianity, then, Sir, the downfall of that Church, and of civil and social order cannot be very remote. CLERICUS CUMBRIENSIS.

Note.—We can take upon ourselves to save their Graces the Archbishops the trouble of hunting the person our correspondent alludes to—the Reverend Gentleman performs DIVINE service before her Majesty at Brandenburg House on Sundays, having been selected by her Majesty for that purpose from the whole body of the English Clergy.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

##### ELEGIAC STANZAS

##### TO THE EARL OF HAREWOOD.

Harewood! too long mistaken, I am glad  
Your pompous lumber is at last found out;  
Fools thought you wise, because you looked so sad;  
And fancied one so big must needs be stout:

But now we see the value of all that!  
Thy little speeches made with mighty pains,  
Thy long red waistcoat and thy broad-brimmed hat,  
(No Hat in England circles weaker-brained.)

Decieve no longer—we have seen you try  
To steer 'twixt popularity and jobs,  
Touching both shores; and very cheaply buy  
The Monarch's favours, and the shouts of mobs.

But Truth at last prevails; and when you chide  
Your Father's title, conscious Truth took care  
Your own peculiar merits to expose—  
Think as a Wood and timid as a Hare!

And further still, the likeness holds—a Hare  
Squats and sits upright, when no dangers frown;  
But, being pressed, she doubles in despair,  
And what she late ran up, she now runs down.

And further still the likeness holds—a Wood  
Drinks greedily, when young, the solar ray;  
But when full-grown—ungrateful for the good,  
The sullen shade rejects the light of day!

That Title's now thy shame, which was thy boast;  
Thine Hare is strangled, and thy Wood is out;  
The Hare with your good leave, we mean to roast,  
And use the log of Timber as a butt!

##### PUN-ICA FIDES.

On Mr. GRENFELL'S declaration, that the vote against the Queen on Saturday morning had brought him round to Parliamentary Reform.

Old Grenfell after many a party storm  
Takes a new view of morals and reform,  
And hopes our towns and ladies may be seen  
Pure as Penryn, and spotless as the Queen:  
The wish seems wondrous strange; but let it pass,  
Copper has great affinity to Brass.

To the same—on the same.

BY MR. TIERNEY.

Pasco, my copper-faced old friend,  
Your scheme our Parliament to mend,  
Is somewhat rash, I doubt;  
For if you make it law, that sense  
Should bring man in, instead of peace,  
You are for ever out!

On the same.

BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD ERSKINE.

Pasco attempts at eloquence to reach,  
And makes a blunder which he calls a speech.

REPLY, BY MR. GRENFELL.

Erskine, at least, is guiltless of my blunder,  
For ev'ry speech he makes he calls a wonder!

John Bull honestly confesses that he cannot see the point of either of the above epigrams; but as he is unfortunately blind to Whig patriotism, he may possibly be blind to Whig wit.





THE KING.—On Monday, a very elegant dinner to commemorate the happy Accession of his present Majesty, King George the Fourth, having been announced to be holden at the City of London Tavern.—The company that assembled was equally numerous and respectable. The cloth removed, "Non nobis Domine" was sung; after which—

Sir William Curtis (the Chairman of the day), after an appropriately animated and loyal address to the Meeting, in which he set forth the importance of those who loved their country, proving their attachment to their King, gave as the first toast, "The King, with four times four."—The toast was drunk with thunders of applause, which was repeatedly renewed from all parts of the room. "God save the King," was then sung.

"The Royal Family," and "The memory of our late memorable King," were the next toasts.

The following toasts were then drank:—"The glorious Constitution," with three times three.—"The two houses of Parliament—may they continue honest in their judgment, and firm in their resolves."—"The Duke of York and the Army," with three times three.—"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy."—This was followed by "Old England, and those who do not like it may leave it."

The chairman then called upon the meeting to remember the place in which they met, and proposed—"Prosperity to the City of London and its trade."

The Chairman then, advertising to the circumstances of the times, set forth the important duties which devolved upon the magistrates, and concluded by giving "The Lord Mayor, and the magistracy of the City of London."

The "Health of the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin" was next proposed with three times three.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin declared, that any words at his command were quite inadequate to express the gratitude he felt for the honour he had just received. He was proud at being at the head of a Corporation which had been distinguished like that of Dublin, by attachment to its King. He hoped the two corporations of London and Dublin would ever go hand in hand in loyalty, and concluded by proposing the health of their dignified chairman.

Sir W. Curtis returned thanks. "The M. P.'s who have honoured us with their company this day," and "Mr. Wilson, the City Member," were the next toasts.

Mr. Wilson returned thanks, and expressed his determination ever to remain faithful to his duty, and attentive to the interests of his constituents.

Sir W. Curtis then gave a toast, which he thought would meet with the approbation of all present;—"The Earl of Liverpool and his colleagues in office." This toast was drunk with three times three, and the Chairman then gave "Kield-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, the pride of England, and the terror of its enemies."

The Chairman said, no man could be more sincerely a friend to the liberty of the press than he was. It must, however, be felt that there were bounds beyond which liberty of the press ought not to trespass. Every one who knew the present situation of the country must feel that those bounds had been long exceeded. He concluded by giving "The Liberty of the Press without licentiousness."

After drinking the health of the Stewards of the day, and several patriotic toasts, the company separated at a late hour.

An article from Petersburg announces that the town of Zamose has been purchased by the Polish Government, for the purpose of being converted into a fortress.

By recent accounts from Canada to the 30th of November, it appears that 11,239 settlers arrived out in the course of the present year.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.—The Ladies all dressed in grey, with their grey pelisses, grey robes, grey riding-habits, appeared like the 35th edition of *Mary Stuart* revived. Now to relieve the monotony, pink is the reigning colour; the dress bonnets are copiously ornamented with pink gauze; black velvet hats, with pink feathers, are much in vogue. The dresses this year were too heavy for trimmings of gauze, satin is more worn. The head-dresses are more simple and becoming than they have been; the hair is now more braided and banded, and not with such volumes of curls in front.

The Duke of Manchester, on the 15th Dec. met with a serious accident by being thrown out of his carriage, his skull was fractured, and he was otherwise much wounded, a piece of his skull covered with blood about the size of half a dollar was picked up near the spot. We are happy to say, that his ultimate recovery is expected.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALFRISTON.—An uncommon shock or tremulous motion of the earth was felt here on Thursday evening about half past two o'clock.

BRIGHTON.—His Majesty took his usual promenade on Wednesday, on the Palace grounds, and appeared in charming health and spirits. His Majesty, it is said, intends inspecting in person the brave 85th, stationed here, but on what particular day has not yet been mentioned.

Prince Esterhazy, in his progress to this place last night, met with an unpleasant accident—his carriage, owing to the breaking of one of the axletrees, was overturned within about two miles of Crawley; but no serious injury happened.

The Anniversary of the King's Accession to the Throne was celebrated here on Monday, in a most splendid style, Sir Matthew Tierney, in the Chair.

Bristol, Jan. 30.—The anniversary of our Gracious Monarch's accession to the Throne was kept here yesterday, in a style most gratifying to every loyal heart. In addition to the profusion of colours displayed from the shipping in the harbour, the churches, and public edifices, several individuals had hand some "True Blue" flags waving from their houses. Upwards of seventy gentlemen of the first respectability dined together at the White Lion; and many other parties in the different parishes celebrated the day in the same manner; the bells rang merrily peals the whole day; and at the theatre a Loyal Address was spoken by one of the players, to an overflowing house.

A melancholy event happened here on Monday evening. A gentleman and his wife, having been to visit a friend, who resides opposite Cumberland Basin—on leaving him, from the darkness

of the night, mistook their way, and walked into one of the locks of the Basin, where they were both drowned: they left four children.

CANTERBURY.—Charles Henry Later and Thomas Harvey, the two persons who were apprehended in this city, for passing a forged 5l. Bank of England note to Mr. Miller, a watchmaker of Dover, in the purchase of a silver snuff-box, have been re-examined, and fully committed for trial (under a recent Act of Parliament to remedy certain inconveniences in local and exclusive jurisdiction) to the Assizes at Maidstone.

CHESTER.—At our Sessions Ralph Booth and W. Rigby, were convicted of a robbery, and sentenced to be transported. On the sentence being pronounced, they damned the Magistrates, and exclaimed:—"We had done their worst." In this they were mistaken: for they were immediately whipped, having forty lashes each, in a cart, in the Castle-yard, by the hangman.

DUBLIN.—We understand that a number of most respectable gentlemen, who are not in any respect party men, had a meeting at Morrison's, on Saturday, when an Address was drawn up and approved of, to be presented to His Majesty; having for its sole object and prayer, that His Majesty would sometime deign to favour this country with his presence.

EXETER.—The body of a man was lately found in a ditch at Lochwinnoch, quite naked, there were several severe wounds about the head, the jaw bone was broken, one of the eyes knocked out and the nose flattened, and a stab in the breast. It was nearly covered with earth and bramble bushes. There is no doubt from the man being a powerful one, that he made a great resistance.

EXETER.—An investigation of the numerous records of our City has lately taken place. These valuable articles of antiquity have long remained deposited in old chests, in a private apartment of the Guildhall, almost neglected. Upwards of 100 manuscripts have already been discovered and examined by the Rev. George Oliver, Pitman Jones, Esq. &c.: many of them are beautifully written on fine vellum, and present some curious and interesting historical occurrences. The earliest yet found is of the time of King Wm. Rufus, 1090, being about the period that Osbertus, the Norman, was Bishop of Exeter; and it is thought some earlier manuscripts may still be discovered.

GALMOY.—The circumstances of Brophy's murder, in the parish of Eirke, and Galmoy barony, have not, we believe, escaped the recollection of our readers. A person who had been in Brophy's service was dispatched to market here by Patrick Whelan, of the above-mentioned parish, in care of wheat, on Saturday last: on when returning, in company with several others, was met by a body of men, at Fartugh bridge, at so early an hour as seven o'clock. The ruffians having ordered his companions to proceed, under pretence of business with him, commanded the latter to kneel and instantly to prepare for death. While in that posture, the sanguinary miscreants fired at and killed the unfortunate man!

GLOUCESTER.—At our Quarter Sessions last week, a stone-mason and his wife, were sentenced to seven years transportation, for obtaining money from the Overseers of Clifton, under a false pretence that the husband was ill and incapable of work, he being at the same time employed, and receiving wages, in his business, as a mason.

TRAVELLERS.—It is with regret we mention the loss of a fishing-boat off Helmsdale, on Tuesday evening, with a crew of seven men, who we lament to say all perished. The boat belonged to Bruen, and had gone out in the evening in company with another boat; on their return in the evening they were overtaken by a squall,—the one got into the harbour of Helmsdale, the other was seen no more. The seven men have all left wives and families.

KILKENNY.—On Sunday between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, an outrage of the most audacious character was committed in the vicinity of this city. Four armed men, wholly undisguised, entered the house of Capt. Wheeler, of the Rock, who was then in Church, and possessed themselves of a double-barrelled gun, the only fire-arms the house contained. Capt. Wheeler's aunt beheld on this occasion, with a heroism unusual to her sex and age. She caught one of the miscreants by the breast, and the servant-maid struck another of the party with such violence that blood flowed from his lips. The fellow with great nonchalance and good humour put his hand to the wounded spot, exclaiming:—"see what you have done!"

LEICESTER.—The Loyal declaration, which was signed by nearly every gentleman of property and consequence in our county, and which contained upwards of 8000 signatures, has been transmitted to the Secretary of State's office; to which an answer has been given, announcing the same to have been most graciously received by His Majesty.

LIVERPOOL.—The whole of the extensive premises of the Cuxton printing-office, in this town, were entirely destroyed by fire, early in the morning of Tuesday last. The loss sustained by the proprietor, amounts to several thousand pounds.

ROSS.—We regret to state that the diabolical outrages which have so long disgraced that part of the country are still continued. Fire has been set to the heath in a young plantation, the property of David Dick, Esq. of Glenishiel, which communicating with the larch, great part of it has been consumed.

WINSON.—The mansion of John Penn, Esq. at Stoke Park, was on the night of the 9th, or early in the morning of the 10th instant, burglariously entered. The villains made their way from the Park into the superb library, by cutting the shutters and removing the fastenings. The value of the property seized and carried off was between 70l. and 80l.; and amongst the articles were a silver gilt inkstand, and another of silver, bearing the family crest; the former valuable, from its antiquity as well as weight, being an heir-loam.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns: Arrived, Mails, Due, Arrived, Mails, Due. Lists various ships like Dublin, Waterford, Curweney & Jersey, etc.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, FEB. 2. We have had but few fresh arrivals of Wheat since Monday, but a considerable part of that day's supply remained over to-day; for which the sale was very limited and rather lower.—Barley, Beans, and Peas, most of dull sale, though with little variation in value; and the Oat trade is heavy, though the arrival this week has been moderate, but we do not consider it lower.—In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

Table of prices for various commodities like Wheat, Barley, Beans, Peas, Oats, etc. with columns for different grades and prices.

PRICE OF BRKAD this Week. The highest price of the best Wheat Bread through the Metropolitan, is stated by the principal Bakers to be Tenpence Halfpenny the Quarter Loaf, of 4 lb. 6 oz.

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week ending JANUARY 20. Table with columns for Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Pease, etc.

PRICE OF FLOUR. Table with columns for Town made Flour, Ditto, second, etc. and prices per sack.

SMITHFIELD.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2. Table with columns for Beef, Mutton, Pork, etc. and prices.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS. Table with columns for Beef, Mutton, Pork, etc. and prices.

PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW.—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1. Table with columns for Hay, Inferior, Straw, etc. and prices.

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 27. Table with columns for Kent, Essex, Farnham, etc. and prices.

PRICES OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 112lbs. Table with columns for Tallow, White tallow, etc. and prices.

COAL MARKET.—Jan. 31. Table with columns for Newcastle, Sunderland, etc. and prices.

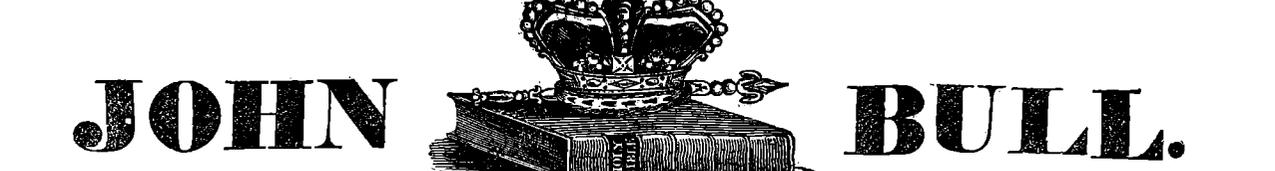
PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS. Table with columns for Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced, etc. and prices.

BIRTHS. On the 20th inst. at Paris, the lady of R. J. Jennings, Esq. of a son. On the 21st inst. at St. James's Palace, Mrs. Du Pasquier, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. On the 23rd inst. at Dublin, William Oat Hunt, Esq. to Caroline, only daughter of Sir John Browne, Bart. of Holles-street, Merion-square.

DIED. On the 18th inst. at the residence of the First Commissioners of Customs, Dublin, Elizabeth Anne, Baroness Castle Coote.

LONDON: Printed by R. T. WEAVER, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn; and Published by him, at No. 12, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.



FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE"

No. 9.

SUNDAY, FEB. 11, 1821.

Price 7d.

AMICABLE SOCIETY, for INSURANCE OF LIVES, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, London. Incorporated by QUEEN ANNE, 1766.

THE DIRECTORS have now to offer to the attention of the Public TABLES OF RATES, which have been lately completed, for the INSURANCE OF LIVES, at the various Ages from 1 to 72; either for the whole Life, any specific number of Years, the continuance of one Person surviving another, or for the joint continuance of the Lives of Two Persons, the Insurance payable on the Death of either.

Insurances in this Office are effected in certain cases at a reduction of nearly 20 per cent. and on the whole on terms greatly favourable to the Insured.

Insurances may be effected from 200l. to 5000l. and every kind of Insurance, however short the period of continuance, is entitled to a participation in the pecuniary advantages accruing to the Corporation. These advantages are wholly appropriated to the benefit of the Insured, in proportion to the amount of each Insurance, as circumstances arise in the year in which the death happens.

Of the Claims upon this Society which became payable in respect of Insurances on the Lives of Persons who died in the last Year, Fifty-three Shares having made fifteen yearly Payments or more, received additions amounting to 140 per cent.—Six Shares having made Eleven—Three Shares having made Ten—and Three Shares Eight yearly Payments, 100 per cent.—and Thirty-three Shares having made a smaller number of yearly Payments, received 80 per cent. in addition to the Sums originally insured.

Abstracts of the Chartres and By-Laws, with Tables of the Premiums, may be had at the Office, where Addendums is given daily from Nine till Three o'Clock.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. PENSAM, Registrar.

BRITISH GALLERY OF PICTURES.

THE above Work being now completed in both Series, the SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to make up their Sets immediately. The undelivered Numbers cannot be retained longer than the 31st of March, when the whole of the remaining Stock will be converted into Prizes for

TOMKINS'S PICTURE LOTTERY.

which by Act of Parliament MUST BE DRAWN before the End of JULY, and probably much sooner. As, by the Act of Parliament, the Copy-plates are to be destroyed, Subscribers' Sets, when completed, will become very valuable.

54, New Bond-street, Feb 5, 1821.

PAID-MAIL ROYAL SUBSCRIPTION CIRCULATING LIBRARY, being Marlborough-house, established by C. CHAPPELLE.

Catalogues, with Terms printed, are now on Sale. Readers in general are assured they will experience much pleasure in exchanging their Books, and will seldom meet disappointment, as in this undertaking the Proprietor has endeavoured to establish a plan for the supplying of all the most useful New Works, immediately on their publication. He embraces the present opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgments to his Subscribers and the Public, for the kind and ready manner in which they have hitherto honored him, and trusts that the strictest punctuality and attention on his part, will insure him a continuation of the favors of his friends and customers. Country Subscribers may rely on an immediate return of their boxes.

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By LIEUT.-COL. DE BOSSET.

Published by J. Warren, 19, Old Bond-street, and sold by all other Booksellers. The general outline of this work consists of a History of Parga, and of its Inhabitants down to the present day; comprising full and minute particulars of the Cession of that place to Ali Pasha, and of the necessary transactions accompanying it; together with an Account of that Tyrant's Fall, and of the causes by which it was effected. The work also contains an interesting view of the state of the Ionian Islands, under their present constitutional Government, as they relate to the Article in the 64th Number of the Quarterly Review, and an Examination of Sir Thomas Maitland's Dispatch to Earl Bathurst, on the same subject. And to this is subjoined a full and accurate Report of the Trial instituted by the Author against Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, in the Court of King's Bench, in which the latter was convicted of "Unlawfully, wrongfully, and maliciously," issuing a General Order affecting him. The Author presided for several years at the head of the Governments of some of the Ionian Islands, and was afterwards Governor of Parga, immediately prior to the Cession. He is already known to the literary world as the Author of a valuable Essay on the Coins of Ithaca and Cephalonia.

URLING'S LACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabric), 147, Strand, near Somerset House, removed from 392, Strand. G. F. URLING and CO. beg to inform the Fashionable World, that they have prepared for the Season a various and extensive Assortment of their PATENT LACE DRESSERS, from three Guineas, to one hundred Guineas each; some of which, from recent improvements, they humbly presume to compare with the most perfect foreign productions. And a great variety of Veils, Scarves, Squares, Laces, Nets, &c. of every description. This recently-issued Assortment of Lace, is of a higher order, is served the use of common Laces, which becomes rough and full of fibre on the first washing; the Patentees respectfully assure the Public, that the latter is frequently starched to conceal its defects, and make it resemble Urting's Lace, which, therefore, can only be relied upon as genuine, at their Wholesale and Retail Establishment in London, or of the Country Dealers supplied by them. Every Article is distinguished by a Seal, with the Patentees' Initials, G. F. U. and the words "of the late Queen's Manufacture." Specimens, shewing the superiority of Urting's Lace over common Lace, may be seen in Ackerman's Repository, La Belle Assemblée, and other fashionable works, and may be had gratis, by application, post-paid, to G. F. Uting and Co.

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London: Printed for Samuel Leigh, 18, Strand.

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*Sir J. Macintosh* was of opinion, the expunging of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy, was a high crime and misdemeanour; without saying any thing of the Bill of Pains and Penalties; but because his objections lay deeper to all the proceedings against the Queen. These proceedings, he asserted, had aggravated all the evils and dangers of the country; Ministers, by instituting them, had shown a disregard of these things: by going on with them they had added to the offence, and the House would be deriving matters to the utmost, if they did not pass this vote of censure to-night.

*Mr. Peel* observed, that he was one who did not concur with Government in the measure of omitting the Queen's name from the Liturgy, and on these grounds, that there was no inconsistency in continuing it, and at the same time coming boldly forward with the charges which were to be made against her. He approved of the proceedings which Ministers had instituted against her. In the course of his experience, there never was a case more imperative; for it was impossible to allow the Queen, labouring under such charges as she did, to mount the throne without making a communication to Parliament.

*Lords Nugent and Milton* supported the motion. *Mr. H. Twiss*, in a long speech, which was rendered nearly inaudible by coughings and other noises, opposed the motion. The debate was adjourned till one o'clock the next day.

TUESDAY.

A Petition was presented by *Sir F. Blake* from *Mr. Dodd*, calling the attention of the House to the present state of London Bridge, which, if suffered to continue, would be injurious to the commerce of the River.—The petition was laid on the table.

*Mr. Freeman* moved the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the Supply of Water to the Metropolis, and the laws relating thereto. The Hon. Member complained of the impositions practised by the Water Companies, by an increased rate of charges, and the object of the motion was to devise measures to give relief.

*Mr. H. Sumner* confirmed the statement. *Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. Ald. Bridges, and Mr. Wilmot*, wished justice done to the Water Companies.—The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of *Mr. Wallace*, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the Foreign Trade and Commerce of the Country, with a view to remove the impediments so as to give relief to the manufacturer.

*Mr. W. Smith* moved for copies of all communications between Foreign Governments and this Country in respect to the Slave Trade.—Ordered.

The House then resumed the adjourned debate on the motion for consoling Ministers.

*Major-Gen. Wilson* addressed the House. It was his object to show that his Majesty's Ministers had committed great errors; and whether they were errors of incapacity or errors of ignorance, they ought to be visited with the same penalties as if they were real offences. For those who undertook such situations must take with them all their responsibilities. He objected to a Bill of Pains and Penalties, and knew of but one case in which it ought to have received the sanction of the Legislature.

*Mr. Huskisson* replied to the observations of the former Speaker, and proceeded to notice the conduct of her Majesty on her late journey to the Continent, observing, that if she was really innocent, no conduct could have been adopted so calculated to excite suspicion. The Hon. Gentleman particularly dwelt upon the advancement of *Bergami* into very mysterious circumstances, and the secrecy which was observed respecting him.

*Mr. H.* then alluded to the reports which had given rise to the Milan Commission; and contended, that not to take notice of her Majesty's conduct, would be to disregard the best interests of the State. He concluded with opposing the motion.

*Mr. Bennett* declared, that however humbly he might think of himself, he considered that he should abandon his duty, if he did not express his condemnation of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers; and that if he were to share in the ruin, which their measures were calculated to bring upon the country, he should have the consolation of knowing, that he had entered his solemn protest against those measures.

*Mr. W. Pole* contended, that there was scarcely one of the efficient acts of administration for the last ten years, which the Hon. Gentleman opposite to him had not opposed, and for which they would have been quite as ready to pass a vote of censure upon Ministers as they were upon the present occasion. It was important that the House should bear this in mind, because when Gentlemen so loudly exclaimed that the conduct of Ministers for the last six months deserved all the censure it was now endeavoured to heap on their heads, it was but fair to ask whether those Gentlemen ever entertained any other opinion, and whether they had not been, at all times, and upon all occasions, equally violent in their opposition—equally loud in their censures—and equally anxious to effect the removal of the present Ministers. The opponents of Ministers at all the public meetings were composed of Whigs and Radicals. Witness the meetings at Liverpool, at Bedford, in Hampshire, in London, &c.; but that the public opinion was not so hostile to Ministers as Gentlemen asserted, appeared from the number of loyal addresses that were pouring in from every part of the country—addresses which had not been procured by any efforts of Ministers, but were the spontaneous expressions of the persons whose names were subscribed.

*Sir F. Burdett* disclaimed any intention of following the Right Hon. Gentleman who had last spoke through all the rhapsodies he had indulged in. They had no reference to the question before the House.—Whether the Whigs had or had not acted inconsistently on this or that question were matters of perfect indifference to the House and the country, compared with the present question. But he was not a little surprised to hear at this day any set of men, either in or out of the House, declare a belief that the House did in its present form, represent completely, accurately, and properly the feelings of the people. With respect to all his legal technicalities, and looking at the plain facts with the aid of common sense, he thought it was impossible to say that Ministers had on this occasion acted with the entire concurrence of the nation. The Hon. Baronet then censured all the measures pursued with respect to the Queen, and concluded by declaring that Ministers had not exercised that wisdom and sound discretion in the use they had made of the prerogative of the Crown.

The Attorney-General defended himself from the observations of the Hon. Baronet. He regarded not whether the Hon. Baronet gave him credit for correctness of conduct: all who knew him would do him justice. He did not wish to excite improper prejudices against any person, but he thought it his duty to open the case upon the evidence laid before him. He narrated the facts without distending or inflating the charges. Was it his fault that the facts were of a disgusting nature?—It was the fault of the evidence. He did go more than his

duty, and the Hon. Baronet did him injustice and wrong when he stated that he ought not to have made the statement. Many of the facts were disclosed in the strongest manner, and not opened so strong. Many facts were proved by the evidence which they went beyond the opening speech.

*Mr. Tierney* said, if the House really considered the proceedings against her Majesty unimportant, he for one would abstain from saying one word: but on the contrary, they considered it a case calling on every Member for his opinion, he should hold himself bound to deliver his sentiments. He then adverted to all the proceedings against the Queen, previous to the Milan Commission being sent out. That body was sent to collect evidence against her Majesty—a step he considered most dangerous to the tranquillity of the country. If the Milan Commission were sent out by His Majesty's Ministers given her of the same, it was unquestionably a proceeding which could not be sufficiently censured. The question now before them was of no common importance, not merely as it affected the Queen, but as it affected the Government, and would prove how far the sense of the people was spoken by the House of Commons, and so he would only add—“God send them a good deliverance.”

*Lord Castlereagh* was grateful to the Noble Lord who brought this motion forward, and to the Hon. Gentleman who seconded him, for the many way in which they had put this question on a proper footing, by submitting to the House a vote of censure on Ministers. He (*Lord Castlereagh*) contended that had Ministers treated the Queen as if her conduct had been believed to be correct, on the supposition that she would remain abroad, they would have pinned an instrument to her head which she might have come back to claim to be treated in this country in every respect as Queen Consort.—He could not understand on what principle the King could demand that her Majesty should be received at Foreign Courts, while she was excluded from the Court of England. He denied that the servants of the Crown abroad had failed to treat her with due respect. The instructions sent out (which were not sent till they were required) merely set forth that it was not to be demanded that the Queen should be received at Foreign Courts, seeing she was not received at the Court of Great Britain.—This was not a very novel case. In proof of this, he might refer to high Whig authority—to the letter written by a Noble Lord to the Honourable Member for Bramber—and to the notice publicly given by the Duke of Grafton when he was Chamberlain in 1737, when it was announced, that any person visiting the Court of Prince Frederick would not be received at that of the King.—He would, however, ask, whether any thing inconsistent could be required, so that the King should require the Queen to be received at other Courts, while she was excluded from his own? He should have felt that he dishonoured the Crown, the country to which he belonged, and himself as a Minister, had he signed a dispatch under such circumstances, instructing an Ambassador to make such a demand, and directing him to place himself on one side of the Queen while her courier took his place on the other. On the question of the Liturgy he would not now enter; but this he would assert, that under all the embarrassing circumstances of the case he would do the same again. He hoped it would not be thought that he was obstinately resolved to defend what he knew to be wrong, but could be called upon to decide on the arrangement of the Liturgy again, he would do so again in support of the King.—If the House were to go into an enquiry, and *Mr. Cooke* and *Mr. Powell*, the learned Gentlemen who conducted the Commission, were brought before the House, they would prove that every means of cross-examination and scrutiny which could be devised, had been resorted to in the collecting of the evidence. He could not as an honest man, have advised His Majesty to have received the Queen with all the dignities and privileges of his consort, after what her own witnesses had proved against her. The Noble Lord then adverted to the disposition on the part of her Majesty to continue to agitate the country with this question. With respect to the Message which she had sent down to the House a few nights ago, he had never witnessed any proposition received by Parliament under such suspicious and dissimulation had preceded even the ranks of Gentlemen opposite. With regard to His Majesty, the dawn of his reign had been overclouded by the necessity which compelled him to discharge a great public duty, out of which some unhappy confusion had been brought upon the country. But it was not more clouded than the dawn of his illustrious predecessor's reign, which had afterwards shone forth with so much splendour. If he knew his Sovereign's heart, it contained but one consideration— but one wish—the good of his people. And whatever might have been the impressions in an agitated mind, he was convinced that such sentiments would be returned by the grateful feelings of an affectionate people.—The Noble Lord sat down amidst loud and long continued cheers.

*Mr. Brougham* observed, that after the many pointed allusions which had been made in the course of the evening upon his personal conduct, it became a duty to himself that he should offer an explanation. After alluding to the continued molestations of the Queen, he adverted to the negotiation of 1819, to which he had been a party; and proceeded to explain the circumstances of that negotiation, which was without any distinct authority from the Princess of Wales to *Mr. B.* and, therefore, as he was unauthorised, the negotiation fell, as a matter of course, to the ground. He then noticed the negotiation of *St. Omer's*, the particulars of which are already before the public. The only circumstance having the appearance of novelty was a declaration made by *Mr. Brougham*, that it was never the Queen's intention to treat at all. *Mr. B.* himself saw no objection to a treaty which could be consistent with her honour. He desired to repel an insinuation which had been industriously circulated, that his private opinion of the Queen's conduct was at variance with his opinion as her Advocate. On the contrary, he, in the most solemn manner declared, that had he been one of the Queen's Judges, he should have conscientiously given a verdict of Not Guilty.

The question was then loudly called for, and a division took place, when the numbers appeared.—For the motion, 178—Against it, 324.—Majority in favour of Ministers, 146.—Adjourned at Seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at four o'clock; but upon the Speaker's taking the Chair, he found only thirty-eight Members present, and the House was accordingly Adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY.

*Mr. Denton* presented a petition from the Freeholders of the County of Surry, praying for economical reforms, the abolition of useless offices, lamenting the late investigation, and praying for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy, as the very means of tranquillizing the public mind. It was stated by *Mr. Estlin* in the course of conversation,

that the Freeholders were unanimous with the exception of about have a dozen dissentients.

*Mr. H. Sumner* admitted that to be the fact, but said that the meeting did not exceed 400.

*Mr. Denman* went over the ground of the late proceedings against the Queen, and insisted on the necessity of restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy.

*Lord Castlereagh* was not indisposed to answer the Hon. Gentleman, nor did he wish to restrain these kind of battles at Parliament, but when the Hon. and Learned Gentleman confined himself to the point of the Liturgy, he supposed he had his brief in his hand, which directed him as to the points he was to touch upon, and what he was to say on them—

*Mr. Denman* here interrupted the Noble Lord on a point of order. He appealed to the Chair whether he was to submit to such misrepresentation. He had spoken as a Member of Parliament, and as such was entitled to credit for the sincerity of his sentiments.

*Lord Castlereagh* rose, but cried of “Chair,” from the Opposition induced him to sit down.

The Speaker stated, that if the House understood, from the mode in which the Noble Lord made his observations, that they amounted to direct personal imputation, he could have no difficulty in saying that such conduct was highly disorderly. In stating this, he could assure the House, that with respect to the passage alluded to on the present occasion, he never had heard any passage, according to his notions, more free from a charge of calumny or direct personal disrespect.

*Lord Castlereagh* declared that so far from meaning to be disorderly or disrespectful in what he had said, he was rather desirous of diminishing the responsibility of all that he said. The Hon. Gen. and his Hon. and Learned Friend (*Mr. Brougham*) thought it not fair and reasonable to conclude that he spoke in the character of an Advocate on one side, and a Member of Parliament the next. It appeared, however, that to-night he was to be regarded as speaking in the character of a Member of Parliament. In conclusion, the Noble Lord gave that Hon. and Learned gentleman notice, as he had done on a former night, as well as to all those who called themselves friends to the Queen, although they were only pursuing their own objects in doing so, and making her an instrument for party purposes, that as long as the system which now prevailed of inflaming and misleading the public mind was kept up, no restraint whatever should prevent him from stating what he believed to be the truth to the House.

*Alderman Wood* said in reference to the attack on the Italian witnesses at Dover, it was nothing more than two or three old women laughing at them and calling out in a gruff voice, “get home again.”—and this was enough to take them over to Holland for protection.

*Mr. Honeywood* presented a petition from the County of Kent, the Meeting was held in the Town-hall, and it was the first time that a County Meeting had not been held in the open air.

*Sir E. Knatchbull* said only five magistrates out of 200 signed the requisition—indeed the Meeting was meant to be exclusively of the Hon. Gentleman and his friends.

*Mr. F. Palmer* complained that his name was not inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Wiltshire.

*Lord Palmerston* defended the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant of the County for not inserting the Hon. Gentleman's name.

On the motion of *Mr. Ellice*, the House allowed *Mr. James Webster*, who petitioned against the return for *Bosney*, and who had since become a bankrupt, to withdraw his Petition.

*Mr. Dugdale* presented a Petition from the Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers of Birmingham, stating the existing distress, and praying an enquiry with the most effectual means of removing that distress.

*Mr. Littleton* said it was the opinion of the petitioners, that much of the distress arose out of the measures adopted by Parliament to return to a metallic currency. He adverted to the distress under which the agriculturist laboured, and remarked, that it was hard on the farmer to give two bushels of wheat now for what he formerly could get for one, and that to benefit the fundholder who profited to the extent to which others were injured.

*Mr. Curwen* confirmed the claim of the agriculturist, and recommended the adoption of a Committee to enquire into the distress.

*Mr. W. Peel* believed the distress in Birmingham to be very great.

*Mr. Robinson* thought the House ought to pause before they consented to overturn an act passed two years ago, and which the petitioners considered would relieve them. He deprecated the idea of a legislative measure to reduce the interest of the national debt.

*Mr. A. Baring* agreed in the necessity of keeping faith with the Public Creditor, but he considered that no interest was deeper distress than the agricultural.

*Mr. Western* was favourable to enquiry.

*Mr. Ricardo* attributed the distress of the agricultural interest to the very laws which had been appointed to protect it.

*Mr. Alderman Heygate* observed, that the distress was not confined to this country, but had extended even to America—he thought retrenchment in public expenses would do much to remove the distress.

*Mr. Atwood* said, that the Bank during a period of two years and a half, had issued five millions and a half of Sovereigns, notwithstanding which not one remained in this country.

*Mr. Hume* said, not less than four millions of Sovereigns were lodged in the Bank of Paris. —Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, praying for a Bill to enable them to repair Blackfriars Bridge.

A variety of Petitions were presented from places complaining of agricultural distress; also from the Braziers of the Metropolis in favour of the Queen, and from other persons and places to the same effect.

*Lord Belgrave* presented a Petition signed by 300 Freeholders of the County of Chester, complaining of the conduct of the Sheriff at a late Meeting of the County, on the 11th of January, in not calling together the Inhabitants as well as Freeholders, and for refusing to attend to a suggestion in favour of the Queen. This produced some discussion, after which the Petition was laid on the table.

The Queen's Annuity Bill was read a second time and committed for Monday.

In a Committee of Ways and Means the usual Mail Excise Duties were proposed—this proposition produced some discussion.—On the Sugar duty the resolution in a division, for the resolution, 81—Against it, 42.—Adjourned.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Cambro Britannicus in our next.

In answer to the Letter "From a Friend of the Old Man's," we can only say that after diligent enquiry no such person as the Old Man appears to reside in the place alluded to—any further information will be received with thanks.

The "Bon mot which should not be lost," we should not like to have found in our paper.

We decline mentioning subjects like those alluded to by A. I. C. unless the names of the parties are authenticated.

The Pas de deux, by the Duke of Roxburgh, and Sir William Gell, has been in some measure anticipated by John Bull. There is much fun in it, and we shall be glad to hear from the author again.

We have received the anonymous communication in which the name of Bouverie occurs.—We abstain from touching on such a subject till the proper season arrives.

We have received also the Letter about the Radnor title—It is a curious fact which our Correspondent probably does not recollect, that this title has been twice sold—once by the Countess of Buckingham to Sir John Roberts, and secondly at the period he alludes to, when "the Countess touched the twelve thousand for Sir Jacob Bouverie's coronet," to which Walpole alludes.

ERIXOS, and Paddy from Cork are received.

We have ourselves noticed her Gracious Majesty's head on a gin-barrel, painted scarlet, and inscribed "Caroline's Cordial," in the City road, but we thank Veracity for his note.

Paddy Bull may see the genuine account of the affair he alludes to, in one of our early numbers—his notice of the Protector is quite correct.

Our other numerous Correspondents will forgive us for answering them in detail, our press of matter renders it impossible to do so.

## THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, Miranda.—Tuesday, The Beggar's Opera.—Wednesday, Miranda.—Thursday, Rob Roy Macgregor.—Saturday, (first time) Don John; or, the Two Violentas.

## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Artaxerxes.—Tuesday, Artaxerxes.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

Reduced Ann. ....	73 3/4	Navy 5 per cent. ....	106 1/2
Consols. ....	72 1/2	Exchequer Bills. ....	4 8
Ditto Acct. ....	72 1/2	India Bonds. ....	41 42
4 per Cent. ....	90 1/2	Omnium. ....	

## FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per cent. Div. 22 Sep. 83-00 | Bank Sh. Div. Jan. 1. .... 1500  
Racon. Div. 22 Sep. .... 97-40 | Ex. Lond. 1m 25-55—3m 25-35

There has been a great deal of business transacted during the week at the Stock Exchange, and bargains to an immense amount have been effected, which have had the effect of keeping up the prices. Consols have been done as high as 72 1/2 for the April account, and 73 1/4 for the present account, but yesterday they were lower than they have been for several days. It was expected that before the account day (15th inst.) they would reach as high as 75, which expectation was occasioned by the public confidence in the revenue department. The above were the prices at the close of the yesterday's market.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

THIS week began with a very important discussion in the House of Commons, in which, the Whigs (under the guidance of Lord Tavistock, who after all is, without any compliment, somewhat of a better orator than his father,) made another attempt in the Queen's name, and their own favour, to the principles which guided his Lordship's motion. The observations which we made last week upon Lord Archibald's are perfectly applicable, and we need not therefore repeat them.

The Whigs then, as now, endeavoured to associate to themselves, the Queen's popularity, such as it was; and now, as then, they have discovered that her popularity was fictitious, and her cause disreputable.

The motion was even more adroitly worded than Lord Archibald's, to embrace and include every shade of doubt, or difference, which any man could entertain upon any part of the conduct of the ministers relative to the Queen; but as Mr. Peel justly said, the attempt to ground a vote of censure on some isolated fact, or some minute difference of opinion, on one part of so great a transaction, was unworthy of the principles and manly sincerity by which a British Parliament bestows its confidence; and accordingly we were pleased, but not surprised, to find that the censure upon ministers was rejected by the triumphant majority of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR TO ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT.

Now, as nobody ever pretended that the Ministers could be justified, if the Queen were innocent of the abominable charges which they brought against her, it follows that this immense majority were of opinion, that there were sufficient grounds for these imputations; and thus we have that high judicial Tribunal, the House of Lords, voting, that she was guilty of an

adulterous connexion, and ought to be Divorced or Degraded, while the House of Commons, ratifies as far as in it lies, this decision, by refusing to censure the conduct of those, who had instituted and conducted these proceedings.

One very important observation presses itself upon us, in reviewing the whole of this transaction; it is this, that the Whigs do not, cannot believe the Queen to be innocent, and have taken up her cause, not out of any regard to her, but as a means of hostility against their political antagonists.

Let it be recollected that the question of the Liturgy, whatever be its weight and value, was as complete and (to use a legal expression), as "ready for Trial" this very day twelvemonth as it is to-day; if it was illegal to omit her name, that illegality was complete on the twelfth of February, 1820.

Why did not the Whigs, during the whole of last Session, stir this question? We beg their pardons, Lord Archibald Hamilton did, after a lapse of some months, make a motion upon the subject; but what happened? the proposition was scouted almost by universal consent. The Whigs did not yet foresee how far the credulity of the populace might go, and were not prepared to embark on that stormy sea in so frail a transport as the Queen's reputation.

If the omission was "ill-advised and inexpedient," after the House of Lords had voted the second reading of the bill of degradation, after the words "adulterous intercourse," were confirmed in the preamble, upon Question but without division; after an immense majority established the clause of divorce, and after the bill with all the imputations which it conveyed, all the crimes of which it convicted, and all the penalties which it inflicted; if, we say, the omission was to be considered ill-advised and inexpedient, after all their proceedings, how much more so must it have appeared to any impartial mind, early in the last Session before any of the horrible profligacy detailed in the evidence, had disgusted the public feeling, and excited an abhorrence in every well-regulated mind, which we verily believe would now look upon the introduction of the Queen's name into our holy Liturgy, as little less than an act of profanation and sacrilege?

We intreat our readers to look back on all the gradual steps of this connexion between our Lords the Whigs and our Lady the Queen, and they will be convinced, as generally happens to rich old Ladies, that the attentions of the Gentlemen have been prompted neither by love, nor respect for her, but simply with the hope of bettering themselves in the world; and we will venture to prophecy that the result of the transaction will not differ from the ordinary course of such affairs; and that as soon (and very soon it will be,) as the Whigs find that they can get nothing more by courting the old Lady, they will abandon her to a state of desertion and contumely, which will be rendered more bitter by the remembrance of their present flatteries.

But one very serious faux pas they have had the indiscretion to commit, out of which we prophecy they will not escape with success or with credit. The Queen has been advised to pledge herself in a message to the House of Commons, that she would not receive one farthing of public money till her name should be inserted in the Liturgy. Her name will be inserted in the Liturgy about the Greek Kalends, and her annuity will of course not become payable till latter Lammas; but how is she to exist in the meanwhile? Whence are the funds to come for the necessities, or the comforts, or the luxuries of Brandenburg House? the pageants of St. Paul's? and the Monday's processions? to say nothing of the salaries of Lady Anne and Keppell Craven, the schooling of Sir William Austin, the pensions of Flynn, Hownam, and other witnesses? the travelling expenses of Vassali and Carlo Forti? and the regal splendour with which that "fortunate youth," Bartholomew Bergami, astonishes all Europe from the Pas du Calais to Abruzzo!!! "Aye, there's the rub!"

We hear that the Whigs have had the justice (we cannot even call it the generosity) to pledge themselves that they will out of their private purses make up to the Queen the provision which they have advised her to refuse from the public: indeed they could do no less; and although we cannot be suspected of flattering them, we will say, that such a resolution does infinite credit to their liberality, their justice, and their personal honour.

We have never denied to many of the Lords and Gentlemen at the head of that party, a Gentle-

man-like superiority to mere pecuniary considerations, and a steady attachment to those who have suffered any loss by attachment to their party; and we, therefore, in this respect, applaud and approve, although we cannot in any other, the pledge which has been given to provide by a subscription of the Opposition an annuity of fifty thousand pounds for the Queen.

A Committee has already been formed at Brookes's for that purpose, composed of Gentlemen, some of whom, we conclude, (Major General Wilson, poor fellow, being of the number) are expected to make up by the activity of their solicitations, for the deficiency of their pecuniary assistance; but on the other hand, we are informed that some great noblemen have promised to mark by the respective magnitude of their gifts, these proportionate degrees of conviction of her Majesty's innocence.

All those who can lay their hands upon their hearts, and say that she is innocent, and pure as "unsunned snow," will it is thought book up twenty thousand at least. The *not gualties* will, it is supposed, be rated at ten thousand (and to say the truth they are *men of ten thousand*), the "not proven" men will probably imitate the economical Caledonians in their contributions, as in their verdict.—We suspect it will be difficult to scrow more than five thousand out of them. The *expediency* people, poor creatures, like Lord Grantham, and the Duke of Richmond, may get off for five pounds; and Lord Kenyon (who as far as we know, gave no reason at all for his vote) will do very handsomely if he contributes (as he does to so many other charities) a *one pound note*!

We would advise the Queen's friends not to press any matter to another division in the House of Lords; for if this scale be once established, we venture to predict that Lord Kenyon will rival Lord Grey in the confidence of the Whigs upon this important question.

There is one Noble Lord who must not be confounded with any of the before-mentioned classes.—All the rest have voted for the Queen either on political or judicial views of her case; but he has "eaten of her bread and drunken of her cup;" he has partaken of her hospitality, and shown a clear and irrefragable (though we think mistaken) conviction of her immaculate purity, by introducing into her society the amiable and innocent young creature whom he has associated to the ancient honours of his house, and from whom, as from a new fountain of honour, his blood is to be transmitted to his latest posterity. We mean the Duke of Leinster. All jesting apart, we cannot venture to limit the obligations which this Noble Duke may feel that the Queen has on his liberality; and, however we may differ in opinion with him on other subjects, we trust that the generosity of his nature and his nation will be conspicuously testified in the amount of his subscription.—*Nous verissons.*

We shall not lose sight of this subject: the "Queen's Subscribers" may afford materials for a list almost as important as the "Queen's Visitors." We shall take care, when the subscription is full, to have the names and sums printed on a fair sheet of vellum paper, which every Englishman, who has any gratitude in his composition, will no doubt frame, glaze, and hang up in his parlour, in honour of those patriot gentlemen who shall have so nobly vindicated a persecuted woman, and so generously saved their distressed country Fifty Thousand a Year!

God speed the subscription, says JOHN BULL.

THE public has read with a surprise, almost bordering on incredulity, the speech attributed in the public reports, of the debate of Tuesday last, to Mr. Brougham.—Mr. Brougham has the reputation of being an able man, not deficient in that species of boldness which is sometimes called impudence, but really a poorer, weaker, or more shuffling speech than the reporters have put into his mouth, we have never read; in some parts it appears to us wholly unintelligible, and in others, in which he is made to speak rather plainly, it is in direct contradiction with itself; in one place it is virulent, and in the next, mawkish,—fearless and furious in its attack upon others, lame and timid in defence of himself!

How much of all this belongs to Mr. Brougham, and how much to his reporter, we have no means of judging: all we have to say is, that whatever fame Mr. Brougham may have gained by former reports of the debates, is destroyed in the most humiliating manner by this.

It appears that Mr. Brougham began his own defence by making a violent attack upon that portion of the Press which had exposed the conduct of the Queen, and reproached that of her female visitors; we flatter ourselves that Mr. Brougham meant to place JOHN BULL in the very front of this

battle, indeed we know that he did, and although it is somewhat irksome to us to be under obligations to such a man as Mr. Brougham, we do, nevertheless, heartily thank him for his complimentary invective; we shall not dwell long upon what is personal to ourselves, but if Mr. Brougham, as he is represented to have done, accused us of base, unworthy, or unmanly conduct or feelings, we tell him, or his reporter, that HE SPEAKS FALSELY.

We are actuated by principles higher than, perhaps, he can conceive, purer, perhaps, than he may be willing to imitate; we have no personal motives; we have no private objects; our suffrage and our support, whatever may be its value, has never been bought or sold; we have never betrayed friendship, nor abused confidence; we have never dabbled in secret intrigues, nor skulked behind others from any responsibility with which we have been charged; and whenever our conduct has been arraigned, we have not hesitated to offer clear and intelligible, and in that sense satisfactory answers.

It is true indeed that we have felt it our duty to state the reasons why Mrs. Brougham's visit to the Queen, does not appear to us to be conclusive evidence of Her Majesty's purity: this is perhaps what Mr. Brougham, in his noble and gentleman-like indignation, affects to call base and unmanly; but what epithets of the slang dictionary, of which he is so great a master, would he apply to him who was the cause of all this scandal? who for purposes of his own (political or private, we care not), could drag a reluctant lady from her retirement, and exhibit her in the porch of Brandenburg House, as asseverating on the faith of her own immaculate purity, the virtue of the Queen.

We do from our hearts regret that even so many as half a dozen Englishwomen should have mixed themselves up as evidences, and parties, in this odious transaction; and still deeper was our regret, at feeling it to be our public duty to expose, and, by exposure to defeat the object of such lamentable conduct; but again we say, for the pain which this exposure may occasion, let the interesting, although unhappy sufferers, blame not us, but those who forced them into so painful a publicity.

The sacred respect which every Englishman feels for the female sex, the solace, and the ornament of our existence, was the very principle upon which the Queen's visit-hunters calculated, and they endeavoured to undermine the morals of the country, by means of the very respect which those morals excite and deserve; and if we had submitted to be imposed upon by these machinations, and to accept the evidence of Mrs. Brougham, or Lady Anne Hamilton, or Mrs. Damer, as conclusive testimonies of the Queen's purity, we should probably by this time have seen the female society of the metropolis infected by Bergamini and Oldis.

But too much of this: let us now return to Mr. Brougham himself; as we find that he reads JOHN BULL, we should be somewhat mortified at his not condescending to answer any of our former questions, except that it appears by the report of his speech, that he equally declined to answer any of the very pointed charges which Lord Castlereagh made to his face.

In the limited view of the debate, which a weekly paper can give, our readers will not expect to find the means of judging of the extent to which Mr. Brougham pushed his reserve and silence upon the most material points; but we have, as was our duty, attentively read over all the reports of the debate in the daily papers, and do not find in any of them that Mr. Brougham even attempted to answer the grave imputations which were made against him; and from the silence of a man, on all other occasions so talkative, we are forced to infer that all the charges are well founded.

One indeed, and a most extraordinary one it was, he had the grace to confess, namely, that without the knowledge or authority of the Queen, he had begun, and carried on a negotiation with the King's Ministers, by which she was to take the incognito title of Duchess of Cornwall, and thus virtually submit to one step of degradation. How long this negotiation lasted, we cannot gather from the report, but it seems that Mr. Brougham, the friend and adviser of the Queen, was (also in profound secrecy,) the friend and adviser of those whom he now designates as the Queen's bitterest enemies, and it would seem as if his first coolness with the Ministers in this confidential intercourse of theirs, was because the Ministers refused to proceed in the negotiation, unless Mr. Brougham could procure the Queen's authority for his interference: as the attempt to obtain this authority would have burst the bubble of Mr. Brougham's secret importance, it would appear, as well as we can collect, that the Queen was for eighteen months kept in complete ignorance that her chosen friend and councillor was in communication

with her enemies: If this be a true state of the case, (and it is the best we can collect from the report of the debate,) the English language has not words to express our horror at such duplicity.

But a more serious charge against Mr. Brougham, was the non-production at St. Omer's, of the proposition with which he had been entrusted by Lord Liverpool to deliver to the Queen: this seems to us to have been a triple breach of confidence, to give it the mildest name; it was a deceit upon Lord Liverpool, a deceit upon Lord Hutchinson, and a deceit on the Queen.

Of a reply to this we do not find in any of the papers, the smallest trace, it would seem that he either by his silence confessed the charge, or touched upon it in so confused a manner as to be unintelligible; in fact we know that no satisfactory answer can be given for such disingenuous proceedings.

But what followed appears to have been still worse, while he kept the real proposition in his own pocket, he manoeuvred to extract from Lord Hutchinson (a worthy and short-sighted Nobleman, who had the misfortune to accompany this harlequin to St. Omer's), a proposition which Lord Hutchinson was not authorized to make, which Mr. Brougham knew he was not authorized to make, and which nevertheless Mr. Brougham allowed the Queen to receive as authorized and genuine: here, again we say, the printed speech affords not a syllable of denial or explanation.

Numerous are the other points which Mr. Brougham was called upon to explain, and upon which he appears to have been silent; we have not leisure, at present, to pursue this matter further, but as a fit conclusion of this sketch of his intrigue and traffic, we beg leave to remind our readers of the two interrogatories which we have heretofore put to Mr. Brougham—

First, Whether he did not offer to resign the office of Attorney-General to the Queen, provided His Majesty's Ministers would give him, in consideration of his leaving the Queen, the same rank that her Attorney-Generalship would have bestowed.

And secondly, Whether he did not write a letter to one of the Queen's opponents, in which, amongst other very curious matter, the following expression is to be found, "We must not let THAT DEVIL come over the water to us," by THAT DEVIL, meaning her Majesty the Queen, whose graces he admires, and for whose innocence he vouches with the most solemn imprecations.

We know not what his Whig friends will say to the exposure of all these underhand dealings; of this obscure and filthy spirit of intrigue; of a proneness to betray, so invincibly strong as almost to overmatch the cravings of self-interest, and the antipathies of faction; but we think we may say that whatever figure Mr. Brougham's talents may enable him to make in the Senate or at the Bar, he has shewn in his private conduct between the Queen and the King's Ministers a want of sincerity, which in spite of still greater abilities than he possesses would render him odious to every man who loves plain-dealing, and is attached to those old-fashioned principles of fidelity and honour which are the best characteristics of an English Gentleman.

He may be—  
"Sagacious, bold and turbulent of wit;"

But he, in a still more eminent degree, deserves the opprobrium of a former part of the "false Achitophel's" character of being

"For close designs and crooked counsels fit."

Our readers will see in another part of our Paper, that the Court of King's Bench has granted a criminal information for an alleged libel on Lady Caroline Wrottesley: we are the first to admit, that, considering the affidavits laid before them, the Court could do no less; and, if all the facts stated in these affidavits to be true, we shall have done a great injustice and injury to the memory of that Lady, and to the feelings of her surviving friends. If they shall be substantially confirmed in evidence we shall not be sorry (however the result may affect ourselves) at the restoration of the character of a Lady, which nothing but our anxiety for female character, induced us to impeach.

We are equally above the vulgar boldness of braving the law, and the meanness of averting attacks by hypocrite and servile cringing; our readers will, therefore, excuse us for declining to enter either into justification or extenuation; we shall reserve what we may have to offer for the proper time and a legitimate tribunal, protesting that we had, and have no kind of personal feeling in this case; that we have no kind of acquaintance with the family either of the husband or the lady, and never had the slightest communication with any member of either; that we stated on public grounds and for public purposes what we believed to be a public truth; and how-

ever the result of a trial may determine that point, we are confident that no improper motives of personal hostility or private animosity will be ever alleged against us.

Connected with this view of the subject, and therefore fit to be even now alluded to, is a statement made and insisted on by Mr. Scarlett, in moving for the Rule, namely, "that extraordinary pains had been taken to distribute the papers, containing the alleged libel, in the neighbourhood of the country seats of both the families."

If this were true, it would indeed seem to shew, that we were actuated rather by private than public motives, and that we wished rather to hurt the feelings of individuals than to guard (as far as our humble efforts could go) the public morals. But this statement is wholly unfounded: we were ignorant, until we read Mr. Scarlett's statement, where either of the families resided; and it is therefore almost unnecessary to add, that we did not intentionally send any paper into their particular neighbourhood; nor, indeed, any where, except to the regular orders of our subscribers.

With these sentiments, and with this explanation, we shall await our trial in the face of the country, with that respectful silence which we owe to the law, and that proud attitude of innocence which we owe to ourselves.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

Laudat, amat, cantat nostros mea Roma libellos:  
Meque serius omnis, me manus omnis habet.  
Ecce rubet quidam, pallet, stupet, oscitat, odit.  
Hoc volo; nec nobis carminum nostra placeant:  
M. Val. Martialis Epig. LXI. Lib. VI.

#### IMITATED.

All England praises me, but livid Brougham,  
Is forced to give a still more flattring doom,  
His sense of taste, and truth and honour's laws,  
My work offends:—This is indeed applause!

#### COLONEL BROWNE.

We have been favoured with the following account of the infamous attempt to assassinate the above gentleman; and, as it contains more details than have yet been published, we think it will be interesting to our readers:—

On Monday night, the 8th ult. about half past twelve o'clock, as the Colonel was returning home from the theatre, on foot, alone, having just quitted the Duke of Leeds, he was overtaken by two men, about one hundred yards from his own house. One of them gave him a smart blow on the shoulder, at the same time saying "Colonello Browne," as if to ascertain that he was right in the person, and on doing so, said, "*ecce al fine!*"—(here you are at last.) The Colonel immediately received a violent blow with a poignard, on the left side, which he at first supposed to have been with the fist, the villain who gave it exclaiming, "*Ora è finito per lei!*"—(There is an end of you); and instantly ran away. The blow was so severe as to deprive him at the moment of the power of calling out for assistance; it seemed as if the rib had yielded to the blow, and then returned to its place. The second fellow did not attempt to attack him, nor had he apparently any weapon in his hand; but the Colonel certainly owes his life to his own presence of mind, for expecting to be again assailed, and desirous, if possible, to take the villain, he attacked the second fellow, struggled with him, and finding himself getting weak, fell on one knee, got hold of the assassin's leg, and threw him down. In the scuffle, the fellow got out a sharp knife, and inflicted three bad wounds behind the left ear, close to the jugular vein, and on the spot where Colonel Browne had received a severe sabre wound after the battle of Vittoria. While struggling, it occurred to him, that he might secure a shoe from the fellow's foot, to assist in leading to a discovery, and he succeeded. As soon as he could, the assassin got away, and made off after his companion. Colonel Browne then rose, took the shoe with him, and was proceeding home, but he then found he was wounded, began to be faint, and was obliged to support himself against a wall. In this situation he does not know how long he remained, but he at length succeeded in getting home, having, however, unfortunately dropped the shoe, without recollecting when or where. His cloak saved him; for, from the many folds of the garment, through which the weapon passed, it must have been exceedingly sharp, and must inevitably have killed him, had its progress not been impeded by the resistance of the cloth. It struck on the point of one of the ribs, which has been much injured: had the blow been a quarter of an inch lower, it must have been fatal, as it would have entered the cavity, and struck the heart.

We have great pleasure in being able to add to the above statement, that Colonel Browne, from the last accounts, which came down to the 20th ult. continued in a favourable state; he has had no fever. The wounds in the head are almost healed, and that in the side is much less troublesome. An exfoliation of a piece of the rib has taken place, since which he has been easier—has been able to sit up in a chair for two or three hours, and has had a few hours of refreshing sleep for a night or two, of which he had till then been wholly deprived.

The Government at Milan have done, and are doing every thing in their power to find out the authors of this horrible transaction: the Police is in full activity; many persons have been examined, and several arrests have taken place.



able impeachment of her vetacity, and a daring evidence of her tergiversation.

"This circumstance recalled to me strongly the Day of Palms (Palm Sunday), on which our Saviour made, in the same manner, his entry into Jerusalem. I imagined I beheld him, and inwardly made ejaculations: for assuredly, if any one can in any way resemble our great Saviour, it is this excellent Princess. She is, like him, charitable, mild, and beneficent to all; she has suffered much, and always supports her misfortunes with great patience and resignation; and, like him, she has not deserved them."

This is strong language, and prophane language, reprehensible in the highest degree, and declaratory not only of the authoress's want of respect for the divine personage she dares to allude to; but of her violent and enthusiastic devotion to the virtuous, charitable, mild and beneficent Queen. How can Mademoiselle Demont get over this? We will answer for her in four words. SHE NEVER WROTE IT.

Mademoiselle Demont's words are these:—

"Le 12. Au matin on fut encore contraint de dresser les tentes et de passer la journée en plein air. Jerusalem n'étoit plus éloigné que de six lieux. Son Altesse Royale desiroit y arriver ce jour la, c'est pourquoi à trois heures on partit, et à neuf heures des soir nous arrivâmes dans la Capitale de la Judée."

"On the morning of the twelfth, we were again obliged to pitch our tents, and to pass the day in the open air. Jerusalem was not more than six leagues distant; her Royal Highness desired to arrive there on that day (Palm Sunday), and therefore we set out at three o'clock, and at nine in the evening, we arrived at the capital of Judaea."

Not one single syllable of comparison (always odious, and in this case blasphemous) came from the pen of Mademoiselle Demont.

In short, the whole of Mr. Garston's version of the journal is full of errors; not so consequential as that we have just quoted. It may, however, be as well to observe, that the paragraph at page 55, beginning—"We there offered up our thanks, &c.," and ending with "the threatened dangers" at page 57, is not in Miss Demont's journal.

We do not, as we said before, attribute these errors and alterations to Mr. Garston, but we are aware of the difficulty he had in obtaining a copy, from which he could make a translation at all.

We know that he twice sent a person from Morgues, to endeavour by various little stratagems to get hold of the journal from Mademoiselle Demont's mother; on one of those occasions, flattery was resorted to, and the person only wished to read it, after the great eulogies which he had heard bestowed upon it. But her mother refused it; and then Mr. Garston and Mr. Fyson went to Mr. Gaulis to get it of him; but Mr. Gaulis refused, and sent off to his wife on the subject; and when Mr. Fyson and Mr. Garston went to her, she told them that she had but a part of Miss Demont's journal, and that it contained nothing to her disadvantage; indeed, its tendency was beneficial to her rather than not. The gentlemen said they were quite aware of that, and that they had several copies of the journal, which they intended to print, but that one copy differed so much from another, that they were puzzled as to their correctness.

We know, also, that Messrs. Garston and Fyson were in every house at which Miss Demont was in the habit of visiting at Collobrier, and other places, inquiring what she had been accustomed to say of the Queen.—This, as they "had the honour" to be employed to collect evidence in the Queen's favour, was natural enough, and we find no fault with it; but we must notice what Madame Gaulis is made to say in Mr. Garston's introduction. Madame Gaulis, according to Mr. Garston—

"Expressed the utmost astonishment at the part which Demont had acted, she having always spoken of her Majesty with the highest respect, and in terms of unhesitating praise, whenever her name was mentioned during the visits, which, in consequence of her having held a place about her Majesty's person, and of the false colouring given by her to her return home, she was invited to make at her mansion. She was at a loss to account for it otherwise, than by ascribing it to the influence exerted over her by the Italian who conducted her to Milan."

Now it so happens, that Madame Gaulis, only passing a few weeks in the summer at her country-house, Miss Demont never had the pleasure of exchanging a syllable with her, except once, and that was after her return from Milan, in 1819; and it is evident that she could not have spoken in the Queen's praise then, because she had, at that time, made her depositions against her.

That Madame Gaulis should have invited Miss Demont to her house, because she held a place about her Majesty's person, is not likely, because all that family speak of the Queen in terms much less equivocal than Martigny and others.

That Madame Gaulis should be so surprised at Mademoiselle Demont's having formerly spoken well of the Queen, is very surprising to us, who know that her daughter has recently said, that she thought Miss Demont had acted much better in speaking favourably of the Queen, before her compulsory journey on the subject, than she would have done in repeating that, which could not fail to be disadvantageous to her.

With respect to the translation, we are no judges of its merits, not having seen the original from which Mr. Garston has rendered it into English; but comparing it with Mademoiselle Demont's work, we find her ideas and expressions conveyed in language infinitely inferior to the French; and, indeed, the whole thing is done in a slovenly manner.

We now take leave of Mr. Garston and the journal; but we must observe, in concluding, that, as that gentleman is a clerk in the house of Marietti, (miscalled by our printer, Mariouetti), he would do the great Lady, who does him the honour to employ him, a very great service, if he could throw a little light upon the affair of the three dishonour'd bills of exchange, which we have noticed once or twice, and the bill which was filed in Chancery, in consequence of the conduct of his illustrious patroness therein.

## THEATRES.

It is a fortnight this day since we ventured humbly to call upon our beloved Sovereign to gratify us with his presence in our public places: we did so, because we knew it to be in accordance with the wishes of all his affectionate and dutiful subjects.—We are happy to be able to announce that those wishes were complied with twice last week—his Majesty honoured each Theatre with a visit in state.

The King on Tuesday commanded *Artaxerxes*, and a farce called *Who's Who*, at Drury-Lane:—early in the afternoon, a crowd began to collect round the playhouse, which continued increasing till the pressure became terrific; the narrow streets and alleys with which the building is so conveniently surrounded were completely choked up, and the rush into it when the doors were opened was without a precedent; however, we have not heard of any accident.

Precisely at seven o'clock, his Majesty entered the box on the right hand of the Proscenium, known by the name of the *Committee Box*, which had been fitted up in rather a slovenly manner for his reception. His Majesty wore a blue uniform, and was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence, dressed in the respective uniforms of their exalted rank. The Duke of Montrose, Lord Cathcart, and the usual state attendants followed.

To describe the enthusiasm with which the King was received by the audience is impossible—hats and handkerchiefs waved in every part of the House, and the shouts of applause lasted nearly five minutes; his Majesty remained standing, bowing graciously to the people. The national anthem of "GOD SAVE THE KING" was then sung, and was only the signal for the renewal of cheerings and shoutings. When the tumult had ended, his Majesty took his seat, and the Opera commenced.

At the conclusion of the first act the applause was renewed, and his Majesty rose and bowed to the audience, who seized every interval in the performance to testify their delight at seeing him, as well as every applicable point in the piece to evince their still stronger feelings of love for his person.

At the end of the farce, His Majesty retired amidst thunders of applause similar to those which greeted his entrance.

On Wednesday, His Majesty proceeded to Covent Garden Theatre, to see *Twelfth Night* and the new *Pantomime*. He was dressed in a plain scarlet uniform, and wore the Ribband and Star of the Garter, and the insignia of the Golden Fleece. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence accompanied the King.

The House was, of course, crowded to an overflow in every part; and more unequivocal marks of affection were never bestowed on a Sovereign than of those displayed on the occasion. In the anthem of God save the King, the lines

"Oh Lord our God arise,

"Scatter his enemies,

"And make them fall,"

produced such a tumult of cheering and waving of hands, hats, and handkerchiefs, as we never witnessed in a Theatre.

His Majesty remained till the end of the Pantomime, and retired amidst the cheerings of his people.

Of the entertainments at either House we have no room to speak; nor would it be fair to select such nights for remarks;—the only visible alteration in the performance of any individual from the ordinary course, was perceptible in the acting of Miss Tree in *Viola*: there was a sensitive timidity in her manner, evidently produced by her audience, which gave even new grace to her delineation of that character.

We never saw the King look better; and we now put it to the thousands of his subjects, who with us had the happiness of seeing him on these two occasions, whether, in the mainly form, the fine countenance, the noble, the dignified, yet unassuming grace of his manner, they could trace the faintest resemblance to the filthy and disgusting caricatures with which the radical print-shops abound, and by which (till the year of mourning had expired which kept him from public entertainments) the deluded mob formed their estimate of His Majesty's personal appearance?—We put this question, certain of the answer we must receive from every individual who was in either Theatre.

This should weigh heavily on the minds of the middling and lower classes, when they hear their King traduced; they should recollect that the same black-hearted Reformers (as they call themselves, Revolutionists as they are,) who have the effrontery to put forth abominable caricatures, which His Majesty, by merely showing himself, falsifies in a moment, are equally active in the dissemination of libels on his character and conduct; and that the character and

conduct assigned to him by these wretches are as remote from the truth, as their hideous prints are from a resemblance to the noble person they affect to pourtray.

We have a word or two to say to the *Old Times*. Speaking of the box fitted up for His Majesty at Drury Lane, that Paper, wretched at being unable to disguise the fact of His Majesty's reception, says, "The box in which His Majesty sat was decorated with much taste for his reception, and advantageously placed for the view of the audience. It was, however, a private box, and wholly separated from them: we recollect the late King used to take an honest pride in occupying a public box, and placing himself in the midst of the subjects whose affections he enjoyed."

It really seems unnecessary to make a remark upon this paragraph, the tendency of which is obvious; and which, upon the very ground it takes, beats itself, for it confesses "that the box was advantageously placed for the view of the audience."

With respect to the box, it was selected by the Managers, and we have little doubt, but that if His Majesty visits Drury Lane again, he will choose to sit somewhere else; for the box has this particular disadvantage, it is impossible to see any thing from it but the front of the lamps and the backs of the actors. Ill-natured and illiberal people say, that the Managers calculated, that by fitting up any of the public boxes for His Majesty and suite, they should lose the profits arising from their occupation by individuals, because into this Committee Box the public could not conveniently have been admitted; and that therefore was appropriated to His Majesty. But the truth is, that had His Majesty sat in the public stage-box, it will be evident to those who know the shape of the Theatre, that he would have sat with his back to the Audience.

The *Old Times*, however, must have been woefully disappointed at seeing the King, next evening, at Covent Garden, sitting in the public boxes, precisely in the same situation as that in which, in the old Theatre, his Royal Father was wont to sit. The accommodation for the King at Covent Garden was ample and elegant, and formed a striking contrast to the uncomfortable and inconvenient arrangement at the other House.

With respect to the assertion in the *Old Times*, that the military were very numerous, we merely state, that the escort was not nearly so large as that which accompanied the late King on similar occasions.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

It is not generally known how very little complimentary to her Majesty the comparison of her character with "unsunned snow" proves to be—the journals of Capt. Ross and Capt. Parry record, that the snow which they discovered, quite unsunned, was of a deep blushing crimson.

The Mrs. W. A. Maddocks, who is stated to have visited the Queen, is the wife of Mr. M. the Member for Chippingham, and is of a most respectable family in Wales. She merely left her card at Brandenburgh House.

Mr. Peter Moore has a daughter, who is a very amiable lady;—not all her father's entreaties or commands have induced her to call on the Queen.

Things are fast returning to what elderly gentlemen call the "good old system." All Bank of England notes of one and two pounds are immediately to be withdrawn from circulation. This is a much more effectual and satisfactory mode of preventing forgeries than the employment of steel cylinders and steam-engines.

THE KING'S COURT.—His Majesty arrived at his Palace in Pall Mall, on Monday night, from the Pavilion at Brighton. On Tuesday, at twelve o'clock his Majesty held a Court, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the three Secretaries of State, the President of the Board of Control, the Master of the Mint, the Lord Chamberlain, Master of the Horse, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, the Lord and Groom in Waiting.—Hugh Elliot, Esq. was introduced to His Majesty upon his return from the Government of Madras.—He was afterwards introduced to the Privy Council and re-sworn a Privy Councillor, Lord Beresford was also sworn a Member of the Board.

The King has appointed the Marquis of Graham Vice Chamberlain of his Household.

There is not a syllable of truth in the report of the Queen's having purchased Marlborough House.

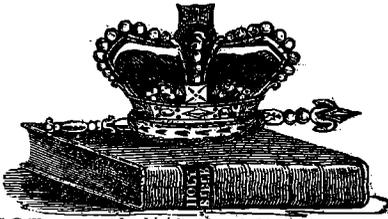
The Sessions of the Peace for the County of Middlesex will commence at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, on Tuesday next, when the trials of traversers and others out on bail, on matters of assault, nuisance, and misdemeanour, will be proceeded on.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz:

Captain R. Alsager, of the *Waterloo*; and Capt. W. H. C. Dalrymple—for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

Lord Dundas was sworn in Mayor of York, on Saturday last, with much ceremony. His Lordship is the only Peer of the realm that has been in the civic chair of that city since the year 1707, when Lord Bingley was Chief Magistrate.





MRS. RENNELL has the honour to announce the Opening of her Establishment (WARWICK BOARDING SCHOOL), 18, Warwick and Coekker Streets, for the Reception of a LIMITED NUMBER OF LADIES or GENTLEMEN. The accommodations will be found superior, society most respectable, and charges moderate.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER IN EIGHT LANGUAGES AT ONE VIEW, curiously and elegantly printed in One Volume, 4to, containing the English, French, Modern Greek, and Italian, on one page; and the German, Spanish, Greek, and Latin, on the opposite. Price 2s. 10s. extra boards. Dedicated to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the course of publication. 1. A POLYGLOTT BIBLE, consisting of the Ancient Versions, one Vol. 4to, price 5s. 5s.—The fourth Part will be published March 1st, and the 5th and last is far advanced.

2. A GRAMMATICAL APPARATUS, by the Rev. F. NOLAN. Preparing for Publication. 1. PROLEGOMENA to the Ancient Versions of the Polyglott Bible, by the Rev. S. LEE, Regius Professor of Arabic, Queen's College, Cambridge. 2. A POLYGLOTT BIBLE of MODERN Versions, one Vol. 4to, price 4s. 10s. Printed for SAMUEL BAGSTER, No. 15, Paternoster-row.

KENILWORTH. Just published, post 8s. price 6s. boards. LANEHAM'S LETTER describing the MAGNIFICENT PAGEANTS presented before QUEEN ELIZABETH at KENILWORTH CASTLE, in 1575, repeatedly referred to in the Romance of KENILWORTH; with an Introductory Preface, Glossarial and Explanatory Notes, and a Poetical Postscript. Printed for J. H. Barn, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden; R. Triphook, 23, Old Bond-street; and C. and H. Baldwin, Newgate-street.

POEMS, by Mrs. CORNWELL BARON WILSON. London: Printed for John Warren, Old Bond-street. Also, a Third Edition, price 8s. extra boards; of ASTARTE, a Sællian Tale, with other Poems. By the same Author.

On Monday, the 26th inst. will be published, in one vol. 8vo. METRICAL LEGENDS OF EXALTED CHARACTERS. By JOANNA BAILEY, Author of "Plays on the Passions," &c. Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London. At the same time will be published, A New Edition of "PLAYS ON THE PASSIONS," in 3 vols. 8vo.

THE VAGARIES OF JOHN BULL. Also, Price 2s. 6d. by the same Author. THE LETTERS of an ENGLISHMAN, descriptive of the characters of Tory, Whig, Radical, and Constitutionist. Published by J. M. Gutch, Bristol; and sold by Wright, No. 46, Fleet-street, London.

HAYES'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, containing a numerous Collection of Greek and Latin CLASSICS; the Four POLYGLOTT and various other Editions of the S.S. in Hebrew and Greek; Critical, Bibliographical, and Typographical Literature; French, Italian, and Northern Literature; on sale by S. HAYES, 29, King-street, Covent-Garden, London. Catalogues (price 2s. 6d.) to be had at the Place of Sale, and of the Booksellers in Town and Country.

STATIONERY, of the best Quality, to be sold at the following Low Prices:—Excellent Copy 7d. the quire, or 11s. the ream; Good Laid Post, 8d.; Superior Thick, 9d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 18s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. the ream; Superior Thin, 8d. ditto, Hot-pressed, 10d. and is. the quire, or 12s. 6d. 15s. and 17s. 6d. the ream; Very Best Thick Bifol. 1s. 1d. the quire, or 20s. the ream; Thick Foolscap, 1s. the quire; Superior, 1s. 2d. and 1d. the quire, or 21s. and 20s. the ream; Superior George Bank Post, 1s. the quire, or 21s. the ream; also, a large quantity of the very best Thick Lined Briefs, 1s. 4d. the quire, or 26s. the ream; Strong Brown, 8d. 10d. and is. 6d. Small Hand, 4d. the quire, or 1s. 4d. the ream; 10s. 12s. 14s. 16s. 18s. 20s. 22s. 24s. 26s. 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. 36s. 38s. 40s. 42s. 44s. 46s. 48s. 50s. 52s. 54s. 56s. 58s. 60s. 62s. 64s. 66s. 68s. 70s. 72s. 74s. 76s. 78s. 80s. 82s. 84s. 86s. 88s. 90s. 92s. 94s. 96s. 98s. 100s. 102s. 104s. 106s. 108s. 110s. 112s. 114s. 116s. 118s. 120s. 122s. 124s. 126s. 128s. 130s. 132s. 134s. 136s. 138s. 140s. 142s. 144s. 146s. 148s. 150s. 152s. 154s. 156s. 158s. 160s. 162s. 164s. 166s. 168s. 170s. 172s. 174s. 176s. 178s. 180s. 182s. 184s. 186s. 188s. 190s. 192s. 194s. 196s. 198s. 200s. 202s. 204s. 206s. 208s. 210s. 212s. 214s. 216s. 218s. 220s. 222s. 224s. 226s. 228s. 230s. 232s. 234s. 236s. 238s. 240s. 242s. 244s. 246s. 248s. 250s. 252s. 254s. 256s. 258s. 260s. 262s. 264s. 266s. 268s. 270s. 272s. 274s. 276s. 278s. 280s. 282s. 284s. 286s. 288s. 290s. 292s. 294s. 296s. 298s. 300s. 302s. 304s. 306s. 308s. 310s. 312s. 314s. 316s. 318s. 320s. 322s. 324s. 326s. 328s. 330s. 332s. 334s. 336s. 338s. 340s. 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2436s. 2438s. 2440s. 2442s. 2444s. 2446s. 2448s. 2450s. 2452s. 2454s. 2456s. 2458s. 2460s. 2462s. 2464s. 2466s. 2468s. 2470s. 2472s. 2474s. 2476s. 2478s. 2480s. 2482s. 2484s. 2486s. 2488s. 2490s. 2492s. 2494s. 2496s. 2498s. 2500s. 2502s. 2504s. 2506s. 2508s. 2510s. 2512s. 2514s. 2516s. 2518s. 2520s. 2522s. 2524s. 2526s. 2528s. 2530s. 2532s. 2534s. 2536s. 2538s. 2540s. 2542s. 2544s. 2546s. 2548s. 2550s. 2552s. 2554s. 2556s. 2558s. 2560s. 2562s. 2564s. 2566s. 2568s. 2570s. 2572s. 2574s. 2576s. 2578s. 2580s. 2582s. 2584s. 2586s. 2588s. 2590s. 2592s. 2594s. 2596s. 2598s. 2600s. 2602s. 2604s. 2606s. 2608s. 2610s. 2612s. 2614s. 2616s. 2618s. 2620s. 2622s. 2624s. 2626s. 2628s. 2630s. 2632s. 2634s. 2636s. 2638s. 2640s. 2642s. 2644s. 2646s. 2648s. 2650s. 2652s. 2654s. 2656s. 2658s. 2660s. 2662s. 2664s. 2666s. 2668s. 2670s. 2672s. 2674s. 2676s. 2678s. 2680s. 2682s. 2684s. 2686s. 2688s. 2690s. 2692s. 2694s. 2696s. 2698s. 2700s. 2702s. 2704s. 2706s. 2708s. 2710s. 2712s. 2714s. 2716s. 2718s. 2720s. 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3008s. 3010s. 3012s. 3014s. 3016s. 3018s. 3020s. 3022s. 3024s. 3026s. 3028s. 3030s. 3032s. 3034s. 3036s. 3038s. 3040s. 3042s. 3044s. 3046s. 3048s. 3050s. 3052s. 3054s. 3056s. 3058s. 3060s. 3062s. 3064s. 3066s. 3068s. 3070s. 3072s. 3074s. 3076s. 3078s. 3080s. 3082s. 3084s. 3086s. 3088s. 3090s. 3092s. 3094s. 3096s. 3098s. 3100s. 3102s. 3104s. 3106s. 3108s. 3110s. 3112s. 3114s. 3116s. 3118s. 3120s. 3122s. 3124s. 3126s. 3128s. 3130s. 3132s. 3134s. 3136s. 3138s. 3140s. 3142s. 3144s. 3146s. 3148s. 3150s. 3152s. 3154s. 3156s. 3158s. 3160s. 3162s. 3164s. 3166s. 3168s. 3170s. 3172s. 3174s. 3176s. 3178s. 3180s. 3182s. 3184s. 3186s. 3188s. 3190s. 3192s. 3194s. 3196s.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, Feb. 10.

Douglas Street, February 8, 1821. The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Henry Warde, K. C. B. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Island of Barbadoes.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B. to be Governor of New South Wales and its dependencies.

War-Office, February 1821. 4th. Reg. of Light Dragoons - Private Major C. Wood, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. R. Rise to be Capt. without purchase, vice Wood, who exchanges.

13th Ditto - Brevet-Major J. Macalester to be Major, without purchase, vice Bullock, deceased. To be Captain - Capt. W. Savage, from the 17th Foot, vice Gladwin, who exchanges.

To be Lieutenant - Lieut. B. Browne, from half-pay 25th L. B. vice J. Wallace, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

14th Ditto - Ensign G. Padey to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Jerrico, deceased. Ensign W. Steward to be Lieut. vice Ruse. - Lieutenant Cadet J. Hilton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Seward.

15th Ditto - J. S. Doyle, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice White, appointed to the 14th Foot.

14th Ditto - Ensign G. Padey to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Fisher, deceased. Ensign T. White, from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Padey.

15th Ditto - Assistant Staff-Surgeon J. Davy, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Richards, deceased.

16th Reg. of Foot - Capt. H. A. Gladwin, from the 13th L. D. vice Savage, who exchanges. - Lieut. F. Hawkins, without purchase, vice Hubart, deceased.

To be Lieutenant without purchase - Ensign A. Hendley, vice Hawkins. To be Ensigns, without purchase - J. A. Edwards, Gent. vice Dingham, deceased. - Hon. N. C. Massey, vice Hendley.

18th Ditto - Lieut. T. Fairweather to be Capt. without purchase, vice Cameron, deceased.

To be First Lieutenants, without purchase - 2d Lieut. J. Wemyss, vice Lindsay, deceased. - 2d Lieut. M. Beresford, vice Fairclough.

To be 2d Lieutenants, without purchase - Capt. Cadet H. Spearman, from the Royal Military College, vice Waller, deceased. - W. T. Young, Gent. vice Wemyss. - W. J. Copson, Gent. vice Beresford.

18th Ditto - Ensign M. Schoof to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Robertson, deceased.

24th Ditto - Capt. W. H. Adams, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Chambers, promoted.

25th Ditto - Brevet-Major J. Aston, from half-pay 4th West India Reg. to be Capt. who exchanges.

30th Ditto - Capt. R. T. Dundas, from half-pay 81st Foot, to be Capt. vice Sanderson, who exchanges.

31st Ditto - Lieut. J. Toynson, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Chamberler, appointed to the 4th Comp. Company's Service.

30th Ditto - Lieut. J. Cowper, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Derby, who exchanges. - Ensign J. Vincent, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Cooper. - M. Phipps, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Vincent. - Lieut. J. Carmichael to be Adjutant, vice Howard, deceased.

37th Ditto - Ensign J. Robinson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Lewis, deceased. To be Ensigns, without purchase - Alexander Pifford, Gent. vice James, deceased. - T. Byrne, Gent. vice Drom, promoted. - P. Hennessey, Gent. vice Robinson, promoted.

72d Regiment of Foot - Capt. J. Fletcher, from half-pay 37th Foot, to be Capt. vice C. Martelli, who exchanges.

61st Ditto - Capt. W. Hay, from half-pay, 47th Foot, to be Capt. vice F. Hamilton, who exchanges.

62d Ditto - J. Toynson, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Tyndall, appointed to the Hon. East India Company's Service.

65th Ditto - Lord W. Paulty to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lord C. Paulty, who retires.

80th Ditto - J. W. Campbell, from half-pay 96th Foot, to be Lieut. vice O. C. Watts, who exchanges, receiving the difference. - J. Currie, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thursty, deceased.

Royal Veteran Battalion - Lieut. J. Gilchrist, from the 67th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Fraser, deceased.

8th Royal Veteran Battalion - Lieut. T. Harrison, from half-pay 22d L. D. to be Lieut. vice M. Lelland, who returns to his former situation on the retired List.

Office of Ordnance, February 9, 1821. Royal Regiment of Artillery - 1st Lieut. G. P. Steele to be 2d Capt. - 2d Lieut. B. V. Creagh to be 1st Lieut. - Capt. H. Light, from half-pay, to be Capt.

1st Lieut. R. G. S. Smith, from half-pay, to be 1st Lieut. 2d Lieut. L. Laird, from half-pay, to be 2d Lieut. Capt. Cadet J. Wynne, to be ditto. Capt. Cadet C. Walker, to be ditto. Capt. Cadet D. Warren, to be ditto.

1st Lieut. J. Lys, from half-pay, to be 1st Lieut. vice C. Andrew, retired upon half-pay. 1d Lieut. T. Pearce, to be ditto. 1st Lieut. H. Blake, from half-pay, to be ditto. 2d Lieut. H. G. Teesdale, from half-pay, to be 2d Lieut. 1d Lieut. J. Gore, from half-pay, to be ditto, vice Curzon, retired on half-pay.

2d Lieut. J. M. Spearman to be 1st Lieut. 1st Lieut. T. Wakis, from half-pay, to be ditto. 1st Lieut. N. T. Lake, from half-pay, to be ditto. Ordnance Medical Department - 2d Assistant-Surgeon T. Whitlaw, from the half-pay, to be 2d Assistant-Surgeon, vice Donnelly, deceased.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent. East Kent Regiment of Militia - P. Land, Esq. to be Capt. West Kent Regiment of Militia - R. Sxty, Gent. to be Surgeon. Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester. Worcester Militia - C. Albrecht, Gent. to be Lieut. - P. Galindo, Gent. to be ditto. - B. J. Jones, Gent. to be ditto. Worcester Yeomanry Cavalry - J. Smith, Gent. to be Lieut. vice T. Smith, resigned. - J. Hayward, Gent. to be Cornet.

T. JARVAT, Shrewsbury, victualler, Feb. 20, and March 23, 24, and 25, at the Crown Inn, Shrewsbury. Sol. Edgerly, Shrewsbury. J. SMITHIES, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, victualler, Feb. 27, 28, and March 24, at 9, at the George Wood, Huddersfield. Sol. Batty, Chancery Lane, London, and Edgerly, Huddersfield.

R. CLAY, Stamford, Lincolnshire, scrivener, Feb. 23, 24, and March 28, at 11, at Guildhall, London. Sol. Lodge, 13, Temple. W. ALBERT, Barnsbury, New Road, Surrey, cordwainer, Feb. 14, 17, and March 24, at Guildhall. Sol. Sut. Greenwick, Kent. J. B. RUSPIN, late of Pall Mall, medicine vendor, Feb. 13, 24, and March 24, at 11, at Guildhall. Sol. Harriet, Northumberland Street, Strand, London.

J. KIRKMAN, Great Bolton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 23, 24, and March 24, at 10, at the Bridge Inn, Bolton. Sol. Addison, 23, 24, and March 24, at 10, at the Bridge Inn, Bolton, and Bridge and Gregory, Bedford Row, London, and Boardman and Merry, Bridge Street, Bolton.

W. MORGAN, Compton Greenfield, Gloucestershire, butcher, Feb. 16, 17, and March 20, (no time nor place). Sol. Clarke, and Cull, 12, at Guildhall, London. Little St. Thomas Apostle, Chesapeake, Houghton, 12, at Guildhall, London. Sol. Willis, Clark, and Watson, Warford Court, Throgmorton Street.

J. WILKINSON and W. WILKINSON, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, March 1, at 5, and March 2, at 10, and March 24, at 12, at the Old Bull Inn, Blackburn. Sol. Neville and Eccles, Blackburn, Milne and Parry, Temple, London.

J. B. GIBBS, Great Chapel Street, Solo, baker, Feb. 17, 24, and March 24, at 10, at Guildhall, Sol. Springle, Queen Street, Cheapside. G. MOTIL, Portsea, victuier, Feb. 24, and March 1, at 24, at the Three Tus Tavern, Old Rope Walk, Portsea. Sol. Townall, Staple Inn, Holborn, London.

C. CHESTER, Liverpool, auctioneer and appraiser, March 15, 16, and 24, at 11, at the Neptune Hotel, Liverpool. Sols. Blackstock and Dance, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, Kewley, Water Street, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS. March 20, S. Potter, Milk Street, London, merchant, at 11, Guildhall. March 27, F. W. Schomaling, Fenchurch Street, merchant, at 12, at Guildhall. March 7, T. Lax, and W. Moore, Liverpool, soap builders, at 1, at the George Inn, Liverpool.

March 7, J. Tenny and W. Garnett, Liverpool, merchants, at 1, at the Office of Mr. Avison, Solicitor, Hanover Street, Liverpool. March 7, H. B. Dennis, Manchester, and G. Rye, Wigan, Lancashire, drapers, at 1, at the Coach and Horse Inn, Manchester.

March 3, J. Spence, Birmingham, linen and woollen draper, at 12, at the Hen and Chickens Inn, Birmingham. March 6, J. Williams, Birmingham, japanner, at 11, at the Hen and Chickens Inn, Birmingham.

March 3, J. Dutt, Weymouth, common brewer, at 10, at Guildhall. March 3, T. Halsey, Long Acre, fringe manufacturer, at 1, at Guildhall. March 3, W. Deacon, Parker's Row, Bermundsey, baker, at 10, at Guildhall, London.

March 3, M. Gaze, Mitcham, Surrey, brewer, at 10, at Guildhall, Lond. March 3, L. Perkins, Lymington, Southampton, grocer, at 10, at Guildhall, London.

March 23, J. Leonard, Tipton, (commonly called James Tipton) Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, watch maker, at 1, at Guildhall, London. March 20, N. J. Winch, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, at 11, at Guildhall, London.

March 10, W. Whit and W. Lukyn, St. Paul's Church Yard, stationers, at 1, at Guildhall. March 3, J. Ogde, New City Chambers, and of Lloyd's Coffee House insurance broker, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 27, A. Hendy, Guver Street, Bedford Square, builder, at 11, at Guildhall. March 3, J. Hooper, Tooley Street, Southwark, chymist and druggist, at 1, at Guildhall.

March 3, W. Lushington the younger, late of Mark Lane, merchant, at 1, at Guildhall. March 6, T. Hampton, late of Manchester, merchant, at 11, at the Star Inn, Manchester. March 3, J. Bentley and J. Deck, Cornhill, watch and clock makers, at 10, at Guildhall.

March 3, H. Few, late of Wellclose Square, tea dealer, at 1, Guildhall. March 3, J. Perry, Cavendish, saddler, at 11, at the Lower Slip Inn, Reading, Berks. Feb. 20, J. Carr, late of Wortley, Yorkshire, merchant, at 11, at the Court House, Leeds.

CERTIFICATES - March 3. C. Millhouse, Steadford, Lincolnshire, stationer. - C. W. Chapman, late of Finch Lane, stock broker. - J. Warwick, St. Alban's, Hertford, draper. - W. H. Merriman, New Bond Street, master mariner. - J. Webster and G. M. Simpson, Coventry, grocers. - W. Colles, Coventry, grocers. - H. Mass, Provost Street, City Road, merchant.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE. [This Gazette contains Loyal Addresses to His Majesty, from the parishes of St. George, Hanover Square, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Surrey; from Gator, Lincolnshire; from the Presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil; from the Royal Burgh of Leicestershire; from Otley, Yorkshire; from Beccles; from the Royal Burgh of Kirkcaldy; from the Foremen and Members of the Quarter Sessions of Dublin; from the Corporation of Carpenters, &c. of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the City of Bury, Suffolk; from the Corporation of the Foremen and Corporation of Bricklayers and Plasterers of Dublin; from the Town and neighbourhood of Belfast; from the Borough of Penobscok.]

DUCHY OF LANCASTER. CARRIAGE HOUSE, February 6. The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Richmond Gade Brad-dyll, Esq. Counsellor at Law, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York. York City - J. Ellison, Gent. to be ditto, vice Alderson, resigned. - J. Seal, Gent. to be ditto, vice Rhodes, resigned.

Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry - The Hon. H. Lascelles to be Lieut. vice S. P. H. H. Lascelles, retired. - The Rev. W. Carr Fenton to be Chaplain, vice Hartley, resigned.

Southern Regt. of Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeom. Cav. - Lieut. W. Naylor to be Captain. - T. Holdsworth, Gent. to be Lieut. - J. J. Penman, Gent. to be Cornet. - J. Ellison, Gent. to be ditto, vice Alderson, resigned. - J. Seal, Gent. to be ditto, vice Rhodes, resigned.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. T. Pemberton, R. Mitchell, and G. E. Cooke, Birmingham, jewellers. - M. Deneux and G. M. Deneux, Birmingham, working jewellers. - J. Gleave and E. Falloes, Manchester, manufacturers. - G. Wellbank and J. Pealy, Old Broad Street, ship and insurance brokers. - J. Marshall, J. Marshall, jun. and C. Marshall, Friday Street, wholesale glovers, so far as relates to J. Marshall, jun. - J. Alexander, R. Alexander, and H. Morris, Acton, Cheshire, grocers. - J. Ward and E. Cooper, sole plumbers. - G. Judd and G. Judd, Fleet Street, tavern keepers. - W. Fisher and J. Fisher, Rotherhithe, shipwrights. - R. Blackburn and P. Williamson, Liverpool, porter merchants. - L. Poppleton and R. Poppleton, Posteraft, wine and spirits.

BANKRUPTCY SUPSEDED. T. Marks, Rochford, Essex, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS. C. PHILLIPS and W. P. BARNES, 11, at the Post Office, Shropshire, ironmongers, to surrender, Feb. 23, 24, and March 27, 11, at the Post Office, Madeley. Sols. Bigg, Southampton Buildings, London, and Pritchard, Jewry Street, London.

J. DURRAL, Swansea, cabinet maker, Feb. 26, 27, and March 27, at 11, at Knapp's Hotel, Camborne, Cornwall. Sol. Borlase, Camborne, and Falcon, Elm Court, London.

W. H. GIBBS, Compton, Greenfield, Gloucestershire, butcher, Feb. 16, at 17, and March 27, at 11, at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester. Sols. Clarke and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle, and Broughton, Tewkesbury. W. H. GIBBS, Great Bolton, Lancashire, money scrivener, Feb. 23, 24, and March 27, 11, at Guildhall. Sols. Perkins and Frampton, Gray's Inn and Jarling, Great Bolters. - E. Langman and W. BEBBERS, East Ardley, Yorkshire, farmer, Feb. 23, 26, and 27, at 11, at the Session House, Wakefield. Sols. Lake, Cat. J. POSTINE, Sheffield, ironmonger, Feb. 24, 26, and March 27, at 12, at Beagrove, St. Sylvan's Inn.

J. DAVIES, Herculaneum, cabinet maker, Feb. 17, 22, and March 17, at 10, at the Commercial Hotel, Hereford. Sols. Elce, Hereford, and Dux and Co. Guildford Street, London. Sols. Elce, Hereford, money scrivener, Feb. 20, 27, and March 27, at 12, at Guildhall. Sol. Smith, Golden Square.

A. POOLE, Haydon Square, merchant, Feb. 27, at 17, and March 27, at 1, at Guildhall. Sols. Nimitz and Cottrell, Throgmorton Street. T. BOWKETT, Easton, Worestershire, Throgmorton Street. Dury, Herefordshire, farmer, March 3, at 5, 7, and 27, at 11, at the Russel, Ludlow.

B. BAILEY, Merton, Surrey, calico printer, Feb. 24, 27, and March 6, at 11, at Guildhall. Sol. Parton, Bow Church Yard.

W. C. LAUGHARNE, late of St. Mary Axe, merchant, Feb. 20, 27, and March 27, at 12, at Guildhall. Sol. Hodgson, Castle Street, Holborn. DIVIDENDS.

March 3, H. Tew, Wellclose Square, tea dealer, at 1, at Guildhall. Feb. 27, B. Parkes, Aldermansbury, wine merchant, at 12, at Guildhall. Feb. 17, P. Whitmore, 7, Caroline Street, merchant, at 1, at Guildhall. Feb. 17, C. Mackenzie, Lower Edmonton, cattle dealer, at 11, Guildhall. Mar. 6, J. Wood, King Street, St. James's Square, breeches maker, at 12, at Guildhall.

Mar. 6, J. Mucci, White Lion Street, Norton Falgate, coach and harness maker, at 11, at Guildhall. Mar. 10, B. Blaker, Craven Place, Bayswater, stone mason, at 10, at Guildhall.

Mar. 10, S. Wolfe, Bull Wharf Lane, Queenhithe, hoop bender, at 10, at Guildhall. Feb. 17, C. Scudamore, Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer, at 11, at Guildhall, London.

Mar. 9, J. Dohel, Cranbrook, Kent, brewer, at 3, at the George Inn, Sheffield. Mar. 6, J. Metcalf and J. Jeyes, Upper East Smithfield, oilmen and insurance brokers, at 1, at Guildhall.

Mar. 8, J. C. Jardine, Sheffield, draper, at 10, at the Commercial Inn, Sheffield. Mar. 16, N. A. Cowper, Barton Bendish, Norfolk, miller, at 11, at the King's Arms Inn, East Dereham. - W. W. Wines, Oxfordshire, woodstapler, at 12, at the King's Arms Inn, Holywell, Oxford.

Feb. 17, J. Prebble, jun. How, miller, at 12, at Guildhall. March 9, T. Thompson, Hambleton, Lancashire, tanner, at 11, at the White Horse Inn, Preston.

CERTIFICATES - March 6. S. Sampson, Size Lane, auctioneer and broker. - I. Bird, Bristol, cheese and bacon factor. - S. Luckey, Old South Sea House, merchant. - M. Fel, Walbrook, merchant. - T. Park, Dudbridge, King Stables, Gloucestershire, wool stapler. - J. Jeffers, Warrimley, Gloucestershire, innkeeper. - R. A. Smith, Sheffield, grocer. - J. Westman, Liverpool, merchant. - E. Boughton, Ombesley, Worcester, dealer. - W. Anderson, Bridgetown, Devonshire, brush maker. - W. Lush, Saffron Walden, carpenter. - A. Parker, Cheltenham, builder.

THE ARMY.

A hope is entertained that the Veteran Battalions will not be disbanded before the King's Coronation, when they will partake of a very distinguished and act of favour, which we understand, is in contemplation for the occasion. A year's extra service will be allowed to the whole of the Army on that day, which will entitle many a soldier to an augmentation of pension.

The 3d Regiment of Guards are ordered to Plymouth from Portsmouth.

The Garrison of Plymouth consists, at present, of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, six companies of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Tuwigg, and the 84th Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Dubey. The 11th Regiment, which lately arrived from Gibraltar, under the command of Major Campbell, occupies, for the present, Stonehouse Barracks. The 12th Regiment is also expected at Plymouth.

The following Officers of the Army, who have passed through their course of studies at the Royal Military College, underwent a public examination before the Board of Commissioners, which assembled at the late Christmas vacation; viz. Captain Allen, 84th Regiment; Captain Williams, 86th Regiment; Lieut. Browne, 9th Dragoons (Lancers); Lieut. Pigott, 14th Foot; Lieut. Stevens, 98th Foot.

The result of the examination was very creditable to each of them. Their demonstrations in the higher branches of geometry, spherical trigonometry, conic sections, and in the science of fortification, etc. particularly evinced their individual talents and sedulous application to study, and merited the unqualified approbation of the Board of Commissioners, which was communicated to them by an address from the Governor, in which he also took an opportunity of adverting to their uniform correctness of conduct during the period of their stay at the College.

The Supreme Board consisted of the following Members: - Generals Earl Cathcart; Sir Hildebrand Onkes; Sir Lowry Cole; Sir H. Fane; Sir Harry Calvert; Sir Willoughby Gordon, the Quartermaster General; Sir George Murray, the Governor; and of Colonel Butler, the Lieutenant Governor of the College. There were also present, Major-Generals Sir Denis Pack, commanding the Western District; Sir A. Campbell, Portuguese service; Sir Henry Harding; Sir George Scovell; Colonel M. Bernott, &c. The attendance of the Duke of Wellington had been expected, but he was prevented; as was likewise His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Adjutant-General.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

On the motion of the Earl of Rosslyn, the order for summing their Lordships on the motion of Earl Grey respecting the state of Naples, with reference to the Holy Alliance, was discharged and fixed for Monday next.

TUESDAY.

The Longitude Bill was read a second time. WEDNESDAY. The Longitude Bill went through a Committee.

THURSDAY.

The Queen's Anxity Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

FRIDAY.

The Earl of Rosslyn in the absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, postponed the motion of the Noble Marquis for a Committee on Foreign Trade to Wednesday.

The Duke of Bedford presented a petition from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, in favour of the Queen. The Longitude Bill was passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Major Gen. Wilson presented a petition from the ropemakers of the Metropolis, describing their distressed situation, and principally complaining of "the Devil," a machine which with the aid of seven men now performed the labour heretofore requiring the exertions of twenty-seven men. It was laid on the table.

Mr. Gooch gave notice, that he should on the 1st of March, move for a Committee to enquire into the present state of the agricultural distresses.

Lord J. Russell moved the House to go into a Committee on the Gramppound Disfranchisement Bill. The Noble Lord observed, that twelve of the largest towns in Great Britain were without elective franchise. York was but inadequately represented, he thought it desirable to transfer the privilege possessed by Gramppound to some of these towns, or to give it in aid of the County Representation.

Mr. Martin (Galway) opposed the motion, and observed,

that at the two last elections, no bribery had taken place at Granpound.

**Mr. Serjeant Oaslow** on the contrary believed, that though to be incurable, and therefore was for dispossessing the electors of their franchise.

**Mr. T. Wilson** considered that to correct defects in the Constitution by these means, was much better than any sweeping plan of reform.

**Mr. Lockhart** was disposed to give a larger basis to the representation of property and numbers. He was not, however, prepared to say how the franchise ought to be disposed of, but had no hesitation in voting for the disfranchisement of the Borough.

**Mr. Grenfell** was anxious to support the Bill.  
**Sir J. Newport** had no difficulty in disfranchising the borough, but could not say to where the franchise should be conveyed.

**Mr. B. Gilbert** thought, that if the franchise were transferred from Granpound, it would be most expedient to give it to the adjacent Hundreds. He moved an instruction to the Committee to that effect.

**Mr. Phillips** thought wealth, population and commerce ought to be represented—the county of Cornwall sent forty-four members to Parliament, which was the eleventh part of the whole population, while Lancashire only sent a thirty-fifth part of the representation and contained a twelfth part of the population. Thus Cornwall sent one member to Parliament for every five thousand—Lancashire one to every sixty thousand, and Yorkshire one to every thirty-three thousand; now the wealth of Cornwall in respect to the other counties was as one to fifteen, the property of that county was one fifty-fourth part of the real property of England. He thought, therefore, that the elective franchise should be transferred to some large and populous manufacturing town.

**Mr. H. Gurney** supported the Bill.  
**The Hon. Mr. Ward** in supporting the Bill, did not consider himself pledged to support reform. With respect to the suggestion of the Hon. Member (Mr. Gilbert) for transferring the franchise to the adjacent hundreds, as well might (should be) Directors of the Bank be hereafter convicted of corruption) the inhabitants of Threadneedle-street be called in to become Directors.

**Mr. W. Wynn** thought, that by extending the franchise to Yorkshire, one great inconvenience would be got rid of, namely, the electors would be better enabled to vote; the time at present allowed by law, and the extent of the county, operating to preclude them.

**Mr. F. Robinson** was disposed to prefer the suggestion of the Hon. Genl. (Mr. Gilbert).

**Mr. Western** approved of the intention of bestowing the elective franchise on Yorkshire.

**Mr. Wilmot** supported the Bill.

**Mr. B. Bathurst** was anxious that the remedy for the grievances about to be adopted by the House, should be a practical one. The measure, he thought, ought to operate in *terrore*, and that the objects which the House had in view could be best accomplished by limiting the forfeited franchises to the surrounding hundreds.

**Mr. Littleton** supported the Bill, as did **Mr. Douglas**, and then **Lord J. Russell** replied.

The proposition of **Mr. D. Gilbert** was put and negatived without a division.

**Mr. Beaumont** then proposed to extend the franchise to the County of York, to enable that county to send four Members to Parliament, and of giving that right to the West Riding.

**Mr. S. Wortley** thought the county of York was not fairly entitled to the preference. It was a mistake to suppose Yorkshire contained the largest number of voters, that number being only 26,000, while Lancashire contained 60,000. He, however, would vote for extending the franchise to Leeds, though he thought the claims of Manchester were equally as strong.

**Mr. Alderman Heggate** was for extending the privilege of the franchise to Leeds.

After some further observations, the House divided on Mr. Beaumont's amendment—For the original motion, 136—For the amendment, 96—Majority, 70.

The House then went into a Committee, and the Report was afterwards received.

In a Committee on the Queen's Annuity Bill, the Blank for the Annual Income was filled up with the sum of \$50,000.

To the largeness of this sum, **Mr. Alderman Smith** objected, as being dangerous to be entrusted in such hands; for it might be used for injurious purposes.

Some conversation ensued, in respect to that sum “*harring herdown*.”—The clause was agreed to, as originally proposed.

TUESDAY.

The following Members were chosen to try the merits of the petition against the return for Treason and Hedon. For the former place—**D. Carr**, **J. Dunlop**, **J. D. Astell**, **W. Wyndham**, **C. W. Sithrop**, **J. H. Lowther**, **J. Collinson**, **E. Rogers**, **W. Duncombe**, **H. Bright**, **J. Mansfield**, **C. Dundas**, **Esqrs**, **Sir J. T. Stanley**, **Sir W. Guise**, **Sir P. Pole**. For the latter place, **W. Lewis**, **R. Frankland**, **E. Hornby**, **G. P. Jervoise**, **J. Franklin**, **C. Pelham**, **L. Concanon**, **C. Tulk**, **H. Hamilton**, **L. Lester**, **T. S. Rice**, **R. Smith**, **Esqrs**, **Lord G. Beresford**, **Lord Althorpe**.

Petitions were presented from the Livery of London, St. Anne's, Limehouse, St. Luke's, Bromley, Bye, and a variety of other places, in favour of the Queen.

**Major-General Wilson** asked whether Government were in possession of any Copies of any Declaration or Manifesto made on the part of the Holy Alliance against the Kingdom of Naples, and of their hostile intentions in respect of the latter Power.

**Lord Castlereagh** replied in the negative; and **Sir J. Macintosh** then postponed his motion on the subject till Wednesday next, (the 21st inst.)

**Dr. Lushington** presented a petition signed by ten clergymen of the Established Church, praying for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy, the omission of which they conceived to be illegal.

**Mr. Harbord** took occasion to condemn the practice of introducing politics into the pulpit.

**Mr. Hobhouse** presented three petitions on the same subject, from St. Andrews, Holborn. In the course of the observations which the Hon. Genl. made, he adverted to the early life of Lord Castlereagh, and read a letter, signed by the Noble Lord in 1790, in which he said the Noble Lord had undertaken to advocate the cause of Reform; and he would say to the Noble Lord, in the language of Pym to Lord Strafford, that the people would never leave him while he had a head on his shoulders, though he (Mr. H.) neither wanted his head nor his place. He hoped Ministers would take warning, and begin the work of conciliation.

**Lord Castlereagh** in reply to the observations of the Hon. Member said, the paper in question referred to a reform in the

Commons; and he admitted that if the Irish Parliamt. went now existed with the same state of things as when he subscribed that paper, he would support a Bill for the reform of that Parliament, though he believed he should never arrive at that standard of excellence which the Hon. Member prided himself on, viz. Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage.

**Sir J. Newport** with some warmth declared, that the Noble Lord supported Reform till he got into place, and then supported it no longer. He felt convinced, that the measures of the Noble Lord would bring the country to destruction.

**Lord Castlereagh** said he should not break his heart because the Right Hon. Baronet did not approve of his measures, and he was sorry that he (Sir J.) had on the present occasion got himself into a scrape. With respect however to his advocating Reform, he (Lord C.) had publicly declared five years before he took office, that he should not advocate Reform.

**Sir J. Newport** in explanation charged the Noble Lord with having done so to render the House venal and corrupt.

**Lord Castlereagh** to order, asked whether such language was to be tolerated. He considered the attack of the Hon. Member an unworthy subterfuge.

The petition was laid on the table.

**Mr. J. Smith** then rose to bring forward a motion for restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy. He said he had never been able to understand the reasons why Ministers refused to insert the Queen's name. He would have rejoiced if her Majesty had remained abroad, for then the country would have been saved much agitation. He considered the rumours about as calumnies on her Majesty—he then deprecated the proceedings of Ministers, went over the ground in that respect which has so often been beat, and considered the decision of those Peers who voted for the Bill as the result of a false view of the subject and placing implicit confidence in Government.

He illustrated his position by relating an anecdote of a Member of this House, who, on being reproached for not attending to the debate, but to his wine, observed, “*Oh! I don't trouble myself about the matter, Mr. Pitt takes care of that for me.*” Many Peers he was afraid were in the same predicament on this question. The Hon. Gentleman then said, that his object in submitting the motion was to put an end thereby to the disturbances and distraction of the country. He then alluded to the procession to St. Paul's, which had made a great impression on his mind and induced him to suppose that the countless multitudes then assembled would accomplish any thing. After a variety of remarks similar in effect, he concluded with moving the following Resolutions:—“*This House having taken into consideration the circumstance of her Majesty's name not being inserted in the Prayers, Collects, and Litanies of the Church service, and also the numerous Petitions from the people, complaining of the omission, is of opinion that it is highly expedient, under all existing circumstances, that her Majesty's name should be now inserted in all Prayers, Collects, and Litanies aforesaid, and that such a measure would greatly tend to remove the discontents existing on that subject in the public mind.*”

The motion led to some discussion in which none of the Ministers took part. The only Speakers in support of it were, Mr. Charles Tenyson, Lord Milton, Sir J. Newport, Mr. W. Lamb, Mr. Wilberforce. On the other hand, it was opposed by Mr. Legge, Mr. C. Wynn, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. Wilmot, Sir T. Acland, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Alderman Bridges. Those Members who opposed the Motion went on the principle that the Queen's name had been such as not to entitle her in any manner, and that with respect to inserting her name in the Liturgy, there was nothing to warrant a departure from the course Ministers had recommended.

On the other side, those who supported the Motion repented the change of persecution and suborning of witnesses.

**Mr. Wilberforce** was disposed to vote for the Motion purely with a view to tranquillize the country. He fully acquitted Ministers, and was of opinion no blame could attach to them. He could not but think that her Majesty, in adopting sentiments so unlike the tone and language which she had used in replying to the address of that House, had shown none of the respect due to the Constitution of Parliament and to the established laws of the country. Whatever excuse he might be ready to make, still it must be admitted that the reiteration of such sentiments went to violate the constitution, and were as injurious to the public as they were distasteful to herself. When he supported the motion, he supported it, therefore, for the sake of the country, and for no other reason. He looked to the effect which was to be produced on the bulk of the middle and lower classes; who were at present left open to the assaults and seductions of mischievous men, who lost no opportunity of creating public confusion. Let not the House conceive, that to yield to the present motion was to declare a belief of the innocence of the Queen. With him (Mr. Wilberforce) the innocence or guilt of her Majesty weighed not a feather. Independently of any feeling upon that point, he would vote for the motion, because he thought that its success would go to tranquillize the country; if it would not at once restore peace and harmony to the kingdom, it would at least remove one cause of discontent—one cause perhaps of unity, but certainly a cause of very considerable weight. The conduct of her Majesty he was free to say had not been proved such as to entitle her to any mark of grace or to any dignity. But he would not come to a vote of that description. But as the country wished for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy he was disposed to gratify them, and doing this he was of opinion that they should best consult the peace and well being of the country.

On a division the numbers were for the Motion, 178.—Against it, 238.—Majority for Ministers, 120.

The Granpound Disfranchisement Bill went through a Committee—the Report was ordered to be further considered on Friday next.

**Mr. Hobhouse** gave notice, on the part of his Hon. Colleague, that he should on the 15th of May submit a Motion relative to the transactions which took place at Manchester on the 16th of August, 1819.

WEDNESDAY.

**Mr. H. Sanner** gave notice, that he should, on Wednesday next, move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the Orphan's Fund.

On the motion of **Mr. Serjeant Oaslow**, a Select Committee were appointed to inquire into the Laws respecting the Regulations for Admission of Attorneys and Solicitors to practice, and to make certain alterations therein.

In answer to a question from **Gen. Gascoyne**, who asked, whether it was intended to extend the time for allowing the importation of timber, **Mr. Wallace** replied, that it was desirable the time should not be prolonged beyond July.

A petition was presented from certain ship-owners of Leith, connected with the coal trade, complaining that the trade in that district was nearly annihilated, in consequence of the restrictions of 1810.—The petition was laid on the table.

**Mr. Beaumont** called the attention of the House to the conduct of Sheriff's writs relative to county meetings, particularly of the Sheriff of Cheshire, who had refused to put an amendment. He proposed to introduce a legislative measure for preventing such practices in future. He then referred to another instance in Northumberland, where the Sheriff had refused to call a meeting, though the requisition was respectfully and regularly signed; so that it would seem, the county, by these means, was deprived of the exercise of its legal right. He moved that the petition of the freeholders of Cheshire be referred to a Select Committee.

After some conversation between Mr. Davenport, Mr. Creevey, and Lord Castlereagh, (who thought that the notice of a motion by Mr. Creevey was singular in effect,) the motion was, for the present, withdrawn.

**Mr. Kennedy** moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Appointment of Barries for the Trial of Criminal Causes in Scotland. His object was to assimilate the Scotch law, in this respect, to that of England.

**Lord Binning** admitted the necessity of regulations and improvements.—Leave was given.

**Mr. Curteis**, alluding to a notice which he had observed in the *London Gazette* of last week, calling for tenders for contracts for a supply of American corn for the British Colonies, suggested, that it would be more desirable that these contracts should be made in British corn, which was, in every point of view, superior to foreign. He then moved “*for the production of Returns from His Majesty's Victualling Office, of all Corn and Flour furnished to our American Colonies, from the United States of America, as well as other foreign places, stating the amount and prices of the contracts for the same, for the last three years.*”

**The Chancellor of the Exchequer** in answer to the observations of the Hon. Gentleman said, that during the war in the American Colonies, it was necessary to procure corn for the Military Garrisons from the nearest places. Latterly the Colonies had been supplied from Great Britain, unfortunately, however, Government had received information from the West Indies, that the flour had spoiled in the carriage and was condemned. The Commanders in the Colonies had recommended American flour as good, and orders were given for a supply. Orders had since been given to the Victualling Office to send British flour for the supply, taking care to select that fit for transit, and to see it properly packed.

The motion was agreed to.  
On the second reading of the Malt Duties Bill, **Mr. Creevey** objected to its further progress as the House were not in possession of a single estimate on any of the public services of the state.

**Colonel Davis** opposed it on the same grounds.  
**The Chancellor of the Exchequer** had so wish to press the services before the estimates were laid on the table.

Some further conversation took place, in the course of which, **Mr. Home** opposed the further progress of the Bill; as did **Sir J. Newport** and **Mr. J. Martin**. The House divided. For the second reading, 71—Against it, 22. The Bill was then read a second time.

In a Committee of the whole House, on the Act for regulating the Office of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland,

**Mr. C. Grant** moved Resolutions for enabling His Majesty to grant compensations to individuals whose offices were abolished; to the Master of the Rolls a Salary of 4,000 l. a year to a Master of Chancery; in ordinary retiring, after twenty years' service, or in consequence of ill health, 1,500 l.

A resolution was then moved, suggesting a grant of 1,260 l. to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, in lieu of a salary of 700 l. to which he was entitled, and grants of 400 l. to his head clerk, 100 l. to his second, and 80 l. to his third.—Agreed to.

Resolutions were then adopted recommending a Grant of 10,000 l. to the present Masters in Chancery, Six Clerks, and other Officers, as compensation for losses sustained in consequence of the new regulations; and recommending compensation to be made to the Registrar of the Court of Chancery, and the Clerk and Usher of the Court.

The House resumed, and the Report of the Committee was ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The following were appointed on the Committee to try the merits of the petition, containing of an undue return for Boston—**Hon. J. S. Coates**, **J. R. Home**, **C. Calvert**, **J. M. Clements**, **P. Corbett**, **W. L. Childs**, **W. G. Bouten**, **Hon. H. Legge**, **C. H. Hutchinson**, **Esqrs**; **Sir H. Pringle**, **Sir E. Burch**, **Sir K. Powell**, **Lord G. Fitzroy**.—Non-jurors, **Sir R. Heron**, **Gen. Gascoyne**.

The Bill for authorizing the building of four new chapels of ease in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, was read a first and second time.

In a Committee on the Court of Sessions Act of Scotland, a series of resolutions were agreed to, for regulating the salaries of the Clerks. The Chief Clerk's salary was fixed at 600 l. per annum; the next in rotation at 300 l. &c.

**Mr. Warre** called the attention of the House to the case of the Bowditchs, charged with the forcible abduction of Miss Maria Giani, in Dorsetshire, two years since, and convicted on the oath of herself and servant, and sentenced to be imprisoned. Miss Giani had since been convicted of wilful perjury in this case, and it was clearly proved that this family had been falsely accused. With a view to afford them relief, the Hon. Genl. moved that their petition to the Home Department presented in October last, be laid before the House.

**Mr. Clive** and **Lord Castlereagh** said, that every attention had been afforded to the petitioners which the case allowed, and after some further conversation, **Mr. Warre** withdrew his motion.

**Lord A. Hamilton** moved for “*a copy of the Order in Council transmitted to the Moderator of the General Assembly of Scotland; and for a Copy of the Letter or Letters addressed, by Lord Sidmouth to Colonel Gordon, of the Kirkenbright Yeomanry Cavalry, or to the Lord Lieutenant of the County, relative to the arrest of William Gillespie, the Officiating Clergyman to the Corps.*” The Noble Lord pressed his motion by descanting on the independence of the Church of Scotland, and detailed the facts of the case, which were shortly; that in preaching before the corps, the Minister in question had prayed for the Queen, on which the Colonel ordered him to be arrested, nominally, and told him he must not leave the county. He called upon the House to do the injured party justice.

**Lady Glenorchy** seconded the motion.  
**Lady Lord Advocate of Scotland** contended, that the Order in Council, under which Colonel Gordon acted, was grounded on Acts of Parliament, and on the recognized laws of the country. With respect to the difference between the parties, he (the Lord Advocate) had consented to become umpire; he had, in consequence, entered upon the necessary inquiries, but had not yet made his award.

Mr. J. Macintosh took a view of the establishment of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and was of opinion with respect to the case in question, that the object of the Order in Council, was to prevent the Clergy from praying for Her Majesty. He admitted, that the interests of the parties could not be in better hands than that of the Lord Advocate; there could not be a more judicious or honourable umpire living.

Lord Castlereagh protested against the doctrine of making Government administer the law between private individuals, when the legal tribunals of the country were open to them.

Mr. J. P. Grant and Mr. Maxwell supported the motion. After which the House divided. For the motion, 35—Against it, 110.

Mr. C. Grant obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the fees of the Officers of the Courts of King Bench, Common Pleas and Court of Exchequer (Plaintiff) in Ireland.

On the motion for going into a Committee to consider the propriety of granting a compensation to the Clerks of the Court of Admiralty in Scotland, and for the abolition of their offices. Mr. Croker objected to the going into the Committee without stating why the grant was called for, and divided the House. For the motion, 22—Against it, 59. The House then went into the Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

On the second reading of the Newington Church Bill, it was opposed by Mr. Denison, Major-Gen. Wilson, &c. on the ground that the petitioners against the Bill had not had proper notice.—After some conversation, the Bill was ordered for a second reading this day fortnight.

Mr. Kennedy brought in a Bill to alter the mode of choosing Jurors in Scotland, which, after some observations from the Lord Advocate, was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Thursday next.

Mr. Leonard moved for an account of the Salaries of the Officers of the British Museum, with a statement of the extent of their Services, &c. with a view to make certain regulations in the Establishment, and to give greater facilities to the admission of the Public into the Museum.

Mr. C. Lacy declared that every facility had been given for inspection to the general contents of the Museum.—The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Home entered into a history of the Ordnance Department, and the expenses attending that branch of the Executive; he contended that it was highly necessary to adopt economy. He went through a variety of items to show that his ideas might be carried into effect, and concluded by moving "For the Copy of a certain Ledger recommended by the Commissioners for Military Arrangements, the Ordnance Estimates of Great Britain and Ireland, with minute details, distinguishing the salaries and allowances of Civil Officers; an account of the expenses for each Regt., and the total of the whole, in separate columns, from the year 1783 to the present time."

Mr. R. Ward replied to the observations, denied the correctness of the items, and stated that many reductions had taken place in the offices alluded to. House divided on Mr. Home's motion. For the motion, 44—Against it, 58—Majority 14.

On our return to the gallery, we found Mr. Home moving that an Account of the "detached expenditure" of the Ordnance Department, extracted from the Expense Ledger, be laid before the House on the 15th of April, if the House be then sitting; and if not, within ten days after its meeting.

Mr. Home also moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the amount of all Pensions, Allowances and Emoluments granted under the 5th of George III. chap. 17, to superannuated Officers and Officers' Widows.—Ordered.—Adjourned.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to Tenax, but he must be aware that the allusions to Mr. Smith's intended motion are somewhat too late.

We have no room for the statements of Messrs. Lockhart and Scott, which would, if fairly given, occupy half the Paper.

We thank Oxoniensis; his postscript might have safely been spared: it was no fault to find with his communication but its length. The same objection applies to the letter from the "Truly Loyal Female;" besides which, irony with the Queen can do no good.—Facts, plain and unambiguous, are the weapons to use in the cause of Justice—we leave calling of names to other Papers, and satisfy ourselves with qualifying persons for the epithets which our contemporaries choose to bestow upon them.

Little Miss Bull is as yet too little for us—we shall be very glad to hear from her when she grows a little bigger.

"Hot Cross Buns" to the Bishop of Norwich and the Archdeacon is too unceremonious for lamp-scores and silk aprons.

Veritas will see we have used his communication in a different shape.

Pistol has gone off since his first communication. Lites to Miss Wilson are inadmissible;—we quote six of them, and when we say that there are fifty-two more of the same sort, we think we shall be justified by our readers:—

"The nightingale what hails the spring,  
Can never half so sweetly sing;  
Nor the brown linnet, nor the thrush  
Which warbles on the thorny bush:  
For though their notes with pleasure fill one,  
'Tis not so sweet as notice Wilson."

We have heard of native Oysters at this season, but native Widows are articles we are wholly unacquainted with.

The one who called a Friday evening in a chariot, may have the letter he left and it inclines us. We are at a loss how to convey it to him; for though we are not without our suspicions, we could not venture to send it to the house of the person we suspect.—We are anxious to get rid of it and the groundless suspicion that we should retain it, as soon as possible; and it shall be sent to any place his may point out, and no further enquiries will be made.

We are glad Lord Erskine admits the fact of the visit to Pulteney-gard, and his call at the Green-grocer's is it rare for us to find out these Defenders of Purity and Innocence.

We are obliged by the two late letters of Tenax; the paragraph quoted we have reason to think is not correct.

T. C. D. is quite right as to the style of attack; his favour is under consideration.

There have been received. We are obliged to Y. Z. for his communications;—we shall always be glad to hear from him.

The facts stated in the Letter of the Tea Gatherer to Mr. Brougham are too true to be inserted on his sole authority; we are preparing a full exposition of the case; and, in spite of Cousin Lowndes, shall be able to prove that Broughams do not always sweep clean.

We thank our Parisian correspondent for his account of Bergam's splendid establishment. It came too late for insertion for this week's paper, but it shall appear in our next.

The "Esquires" of a certain Court; The "Whigs," and many other Favours are also inevitably delayed.

Philoptritis must excuse our non-insertion of his communication, we have no wish to be mixed up with such persons as those to whom his able Letter is addressed.

True Dave will come into play when we next allude to the gentleman who is the subject of his note.

We have a powerful battery ready for Master Brougham, who shall be laid bare before we have done with him.

"Fun" has come to hand. The Address to the Merchants, &c. about London Bridge we cannot conscientiously insert. We have no doubt that it is all fair and reasonable; but, as we think that a more detestable nuisance does not exist than the present London Bridge, either to go down or over, we should be the first to advocate its speedy demolition.

Besides which, we differ entirely as to the waste of money to the labouring classes must be beneficial to them. And, as for the country not being able to bear the expense of building London Bridge, we have little doubt that half a dozen merchants, not in the Corporation, would undertake the whole affair without troubling the country at all, and be glad of the job into the bargain. It has been confidently, though not confidentially mentioned to us, whence the communication we allude to comes: we confess we cannot believe it. We must add, however, that we might have been inclined to have admitted the queries, and have made our remarks upon them; but the line, "that the insertion of them would help the sale of our Paper at this time" put an end to that: we solemnly declare, that unless our hearts and minds go with it, we never will suffer a line to appear in our pages. The sale of our Paper is no object, for this reason; if the Paper fails in its sale, it fails in the aim we have of circulating truth, and we would as soon stop it as go on; but while, by the force of truth alone, we find ourselves in eight weeks from our start, the second Sunday Paper (numerically speaking), it is not the hope of selling a few Papers more, or the fear of selling many less, that can induce us to admit that which is not in accordance with our independent sentiments, even upon so dull a subject as London Bridge.

We admire D.'s politics more than his poetry. Daniel Drowsy we fear would make our readers so.

We cannot interfere about Miss —. We always admired her, and admire her still: if she has fallen her Father is to blame.

That we regret what has happened Amicus may be sure, and we hope he is mis-informed; but in a matter of this sort, where innocence and virtue have been overcome under the sanction of him who should have been their strongest guard, we think we spare the feelings of the victim most by making no remarks.

Master of Facts's Letter came too late for insertion. A. Z. has been received.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.  
On Monday, The Beggar's Opera. On Tuesday, A New Operatic Drama, founded on Beaumont and Fletcher's Play of the Chances, called Don Juan; or, the Two Viollets.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.  
On Monday, Antissexes. On Tuesday, Antissexes. On Wednesday, A New Opera. The principal Characters, by Mr. W. Mack, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Foote, Mr. Powell, Mr. Brodley, and Mrs. W. West.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.  
Reduced Ann. . . . . 72 1/2  
Consols . . . . . 72 1/2  
Ditto Acct . . . . . 72 1/2  
4 per Cents . . . . . 90 1/2

5 per cent. Div. 22 Sep. 83-25 | Bank St. Div. Jan. 1 . . . 1475  
Recon. Div. 22 Sep. . . . . 97-20 | Ex. Lond. 1m 25-55—3m 25-35

We have during the last week experienced a slight depression in the funds, as might have been anticipated, yet they present an appearance of elasticity, notwithstanding the attempts of some parties to depress them. Consols opened yesterday morning at 72 1/2 for money, and 72 1/2 for the account: there was a good deal of business done in the course of the day, and at the close of the market, the prices were as above.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

The Subscribers are informed that Nos. 2, and 3, are now Re-printed, and that Nos. 1, and 4, will be ready on Thursday next, Nos. 5, and 6, will immediately follow.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

THE POOR QUEEN! so we called her a fortnight ago: last week rendered her still poorer; thus the affairs of the past week entitle her to the epithet of poorest; and, if matters go on at the same rate for a few days longer, we shall be at a loss for words to represent her forlorn condition.

The great effort in her favour was made on Tuesday night last by a certain Mr. Smith, whether Mr. James Smith of Austin Friars, we know not, but certainly by a Mr. Smith, who appears not much more prudent than that unhappy abjurer of JOHN BULL.

After a long debate, remarkable in no way, except for the silence of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, a proposition for placing her Majesty's name in the Liturgy was negatived by an overwhelming majority of TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT to ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT.

If any thing were wanting to shew that the idea of the Queen's purity is utterly abandoned, and that the question is become a mere struggle of the Whigs for political power, the fact would be incontrovertibly established by the number and names which compose the minority.

When Mr. Tierney made, in the year 1819, a motion avowedly for the intention of turning out the Ministers,

the Whig minority was ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT. When Lord Tavistock moved the other day a censure on his Majesty's Ministers, which would have removed them from their offices, the Whig minority was ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT; and, on this last occasion, when the Queen's interests were the ostensible object of the party, the Whig minority was still ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT.

And, upon examination of the Lists of all these minorities, so marvellously accorlant in numbers, it will be found that the names are, with some few variations, those of the same excellent and patriotic Whigs—

"There is something more in this than natural, if philosophy could find it out."

But without any great stretch of philosophy, the people of England will probably find out by it that the Queen is a cat's-paw, and her purity a pretence.

One variety indeed the last debate afforded.—Mr. Wilberforce, that holy little man—who laboured, during the former discussions, under such violent oscillations of mind that he could neither vote, that it was inexpedient to leave her name out of the Liturgy, or that Ministers were censurable for doing so—had so completely "screwed his courage to the sticking-place," that he, on the third debate, found his mind sufficiently composed to affirm that the sacred name of Caroline ought to be introduced into the Church service; and, that the communion of the people of England with their Maker should be interrupted by a name, the very sound of which, in the Holy places, would remind every hearer of the Tent Scene, and the Bed Scene, and the Calceche Scene, and the Bottle Scene, and the Bath Scene, and the Adam and Eve Scene, and the Masquerade Scene, and the Automaton Scene, and all the other horrors, which it would shock one to be reminded of, even in the loosest or most thoughtless society.

We believe Mr. Wilberforce to be a well-meaning Christian; but we have no respect for the strength of his character, or the firmness of his mind: in his best days he was not remarkable for either; in his latter years his vacillation, indecision, and inconsistency have been notorious and lamentable; but still we were fond of attributing them to a benevolent weakness, and to a timid conscience. Whether we are to continue to him the same indulgent consideration will depend upon the explanation which he may give of his speech and conduct attributed to him on the late occasion. We will put two or three questions to him:

Do you, Mr. Wilberforce, believe the Queen to be innocent? No shuffling—no subterfuge—Yes or No?

If you do believe her innocent, Why have you not boldly, and manfully, and generously supported this injured innocence? Why have you hesitated to pay her your personal homage; to help her with your political support; to absolve her, by the verdict of your private approbation?

But, if you believe her guilty, how can you reconcile it with your sense of decency and religion, to introduce that guilty one to the altars of GOD as an object of honour and devotion; to introduce a name so scandalized and stigmatized into the most sacred of duties, and into the holiest of places; and to turn the House of God into a school of schism, a kind of debating society, in which, when the Queen's name was pronounced from the desk of the preacher, the thoughts of all the hearers would be called away from their devotions to an examination of the evidences of Saechi and Cuedli, of Hownam and of Flynn?

We should like to hear from Mr. Wilberforce a plain answer to those very plain questions.

It is reported in the account of Mr. Wilberforce's speech, that he recommended this extraordinary proceeding not as a measure of law, nor as justice to the Queen, but as a political expedient. A political expedient! The offices of religion, a political expedient! Public worship, a political expedient! Oh, no, Mr. Reporter, your ears deceived you, or you have mis-read your short-hand: Mr. Wilberforce, the head and leader of the saints and confessors of our age, could never have uttered such a profanation. He who is so strict as to look upon cards as an abomination; who thinks, as we are informed, that the playhouse is the temple of Satan, he never could have proposed that she who slept thirty-five nights in a close tent with an Italian Courier, she who appeared at a masquerade in the character of Naked Truth, she who performed the part of an Automaton in a farce, she who gloated on the infidel obscenities of the Turk, she who with worse than Popish superstition, created herself into a new saint, that saint being herself—she who bivouached under the walls of Jerusalem in order that [abomination of abominations!] she might enter Jerusalem on Palm Sunday, riding on an ass—that she, she, she, should be received into the Liturgy of the Church of England, that her name should be at their morning and their evening devotions, suggested to the prostrate piety of the English nation, and that she should enjoy a degree of religious homage, which we frankly confess, we have sometimes doubted whether the best

and the worthiest, and the most pious even of her sex and station, ought to receive. And all this for a political expediency—to conciliate Mr. Fellowes—to soften Alderman Wood—to console Mr. Henry Brougham, and to justify the runaway knocks which a few Whig ladies had given at Brandenburgh House!!!

This is the season for prosecutions and indictments, and in our peculiar situation it will not be supposed that we are particularly fond of proceedings of this nature; and we do think that those who have put such doctrines into Mr. Wilberforce's mouth, are deserving of the severest animadversion; and, as the character of an eminent man is in some degree public property, we should be glad to see Mr. Wilberforce, if he has been mis-represented, vindicate before a public tribunal, his good sense—his good faith—his consistency, and his religion.

And now to crown the whole proceedings, the Queen having been convicted in the Lords, defeated in the Commons, degraded by the Privy Council, and rejected from the Church of England, Lord Archibald Hamilton, (the brother, be it always remembered, of her only British female attendant,) brought forward on Thursday night her claims to the prayers of the Church of Scotland, and with what result? His motion was negatived by a majority of *One Hundred and Two to Thirty-Five!* A division which in the smallness of its aggregate, and the magnitude of its comparative amount is alike decisive of the public opinion.

In the early stages of this discussion, we have seen five hundred and twenty members attending in their places, but now, so desperate is the cause of the unhappy Queen, so contemptible her claims, that not one hundred and forty thought it worth their while to attend, either to defeat or support, a last desperate effort; and of the two hundred and one,—who, when the discussions commenced, and before the succession of debates had enlightened the public mind, voted that it was inexpedient to omit her name from the English Liturgy, only THIRTY-FIVE were to be found to countenance her claims to insertion in the prayers of the Church of Scotland.

We leave those striking and conclusive facts to the judgment of our readers.

In the last six weeks, only one of all the Ladies of England is reported to have disgraced herself by visiting this unhappy Princess; and, in one fortnight, her hundreds of supporters have gradually dwindled in the House of Commons to a number little greater than that which abets Mr. Creevey in his opposition to the annual Land and Malt.

In the country at large public opinion is making a similar progress; and a few weeks, perhaps a few days, will enable us to reckon up the insignificant number of those who believe Caroline to be a Saint, and Creevey a Patriot.

THE QUEEN.

It is reported, and more easily believed, than any thing else we have lately heard of her Majesty, that the Queen is much indisposed in body as well as mind; and it is said, that nothing prevents her flying for ease to those happier climates which produced the Bergamini, but the unhappy pledge which she was advised to give, that she would not receive any public money: we ourselves confidently believe that if this entanglement (into which she was so artfully thrown) were removed, she would not remain ten days in England; and even as it is, we venture to prophecy, that she will in a very short time forfeit that pledge, eat her words, take her annuity, and abandon an odious climate, which as she emphatically says, is as fickle as its people.

MR. BROUGHAM.

Our readers will learn with astonishment, that Mr. Brougham has not yet made the least attempt at answering the queries which we put to him; but to those who have seen him, his troubled look and haggard eye betray the consciousness of the humiliating situation in which the exposure of his conduct has placed him: there have been, we hear, some sad feuds at Brookes's, and it would not at all surprise us to find that the manly and strait-forward part of the Whigs, had expelled Mr. Brougham from their society. In the meanwhile this new Knight of the Woeful Countenance is filing informations and preferring indictments against the Loyal Press; in hopes, perhaps, that by raising a new clatter, and starting a fresh hare to be hunted, he may turn away public attention from his own duplicity; but in this hope (if he is silly enough to entertain it), he will find himself miserably mistaken.

The folks whom he attacks are not men to be scared by the great name of the Queen, or the big words of her advocate, and they will doubtless either in defence or retaliation develop all the transactions of the prosecutor and her lawyer. If they do not, JOHN BULL will; he is a sworn enemy to all imposture;—and every affectation whether of personal or political purity, female chastity or gentleman-like faith; he will endeavour by every means in his power to detect and to expose.

"Mark that, Master Brougham."

BROUGHAMIANA.—(No. 1.)

SAD MISTAKE.

The good people of Westmoreland speak, (as it well known) a strange sort of dialect; and one of their modes of pronunciation presents an unhappy ambiguity,

for when these worthy folks talk of *Lawyer* Brougham, any London ear which happens to be amongst them is inexpressibly shocked at hearing the great luminary of the English Bar, awkwardly designated as *Lyar* Brougham.

This mis-pronunciation, although it seems to us to contain no joke at all, appeared, we are told, so wonderfully pleasant to that worthy but too serious nobleman, my Lord Hutchinson, that it moved his Lordship on one occasion to the extraordinary effort of an applauding smile.

We understand that Mr. Brougham's reply to Lord Castlereagh's personal attacks upon him the other night evinced his usual classical taste, and was admitted even by his enemies to be in the style of TACITUS!

MR. GREY BENNETT.

All readers of public papers must know that there is a certain Mr. Henry Grey Bennett, a mighty proser in Parliament, the professed advocate of Philanthropy and of all sorts of liberty, and particularly the Liberty of the Press.

Our readers will have seen in our last Number a practical proof, that in private life this worthy patriot thinks, that the Liberty of the Press may degenerate into license when it attacks either himself or his family, and that criminal informations, which are utter abominations when directed against Whigs or Radicals, are pious, liberal, and praise-worthy, when employed to silence a poor Tory Newspaper.

But it may not be so generally known, that there is a character neither quite public, nor quite private, in which this amiable gentleman has appeared, namely, that of an author; and really for a professor of Philanthropy and a punisher of libels, his authorship seems of a very extraordinary and inconsistent nature.

Something more than a year ago, Mr. Bennett published a pamphlet "on the Transportation Laws, the state of the Hulks, and of the Colony of New South Wales," in which this honorable pamphleteer did not hesitate to make the most serious attacks upon persons who were not only absent and unable to defend themselves, but who, as he well knew, were so distant, that the reply to his "calumnies and aspersions," (we quote the words of the injured party) could not be received in this country for a couple of years after the calumnies and aspersions were circulated in England; but Time, slow as he is, beats at last these light-heeled and light-minded gentry; and General Macquarrie—a man estimable as a soldier, as a Civil Governor, and as a man of talents, humanity and honour—has been able at last to lay before the English public his vindication against the unmanly attack of Mr. Bennett. We cannot enter into the whole discussion, but in order that our readers may be enabled to judge of the candour and spirit of the aforesaid Mr. Bennett, and of the credit to which his statements are entitled, we shall extract from General Macquarrie's pamphlet, published by Mr. Rees, a few paragraphs in which that most respectable officer expresses his opinion of the character of the Honorable Mr. Bennett.

"Had Mr. Bennett confined his accusations within the walls of Parliament, I might have found in the heat of his argument or his passions, some excuse for his violence and invective; but as Mr. Bennett has, COOLLY and DELIBERATELY made the Press (that powerful engine of evil and of good) the vehicle for circulating, far and wide, his UNFOUNDED attacks, I am compelled to have recourse to the same means for repelling the SLANDER!" p. 2.

And again, upon another part of the case, General Macquarrie mentions his honorable antagonist in the following terms:—

"Having, on hearing of this part of Mr. Bennett's CALUMNIES made every inquiry into the circumstances of the case, I am enabled, on satisfactory grounds, to declare my firm conviction, that his statement is FALSE and UNFOUNDED!" p. 10.

And again—  
"The statement on this subject, like EVERY OTHER in Mr. Bennett's Pamphlet, is mixed up with WILFUL FALSEHOOD!!" p. 12.

We are curious to know what answer the Honorable Mr. Bennett will make to imputations so very direct—whether he will have recourse to a criminal information as he has had against JOHN BULL, or whether he will evince that meek and Philanthropical forgiveness that he has exhibited in other cases, and which shews that he partakes much of the nature of that month of the year which wears so warlike a name; but which is, nevertheless, proverbially said, to "come in like a Lion, and go out like a Lamb!"

At all events we think that the public, until this affair shall be in one way or other cleared up, will be inclined to judge of Mr. Bennett, as Doctor Johnson did of an impudent and blustering coxcomb of his day, that it is safer "to believe what he shall prove, rather than what he may assert."

Long before Mr. Bennett shall have digested this, we shall furnish him with another meal, which probably, he may find not quite so sweet as his Shrewsbury cakes.

By the way, it is probably the character of Mr. Bennett's productions that has recommended him to the judicious makers of the aforesaid cakes; for like them, his pamphlets and his speeches are light, thin and brittle, occupying a large space, but containing neither substance nor nourishment, gratifying for a moment to a vitiated taste, but cloying, vapid and unwholesome.

THE QUEEN'S SUBSCRIPTION.

We have the satisfaction to inform our readers, that the Committee at Brookes's have made their first report on this important subject. The profound secrecy which has been lately observed upon the amount of the subscription, had excited apprehensions that it was not proceeding with the anticipated success; we have, however, obtained a copy of the list, which proves, that it already

in three days has produced more in Brookes's Club alone, than Mr. Charles Pearson's plate subscription has produced in six months in all England.

The following are the names and sums:—

Earl Fitzwilliam	£1,000	0	0
Viscount Milton	20	0	0
Lady Milou (annuit)	1	1	0
Duke of Leinster	0,000	0	0
Alderman Wood			
Edward Ellice, Esq.	3	14	7½
Majior-Gen. Wiskou			
Charles Wetherill, Esq., being the amount of his fees on the last circuit	2	2	0
Mr. Ridgeway, bookseller, balance due to him by Charles Temyson, Esq. for loss on his pamphlet	17	5	2
Times Newspaper, price of fifteen hundred copies sold to her Majesty	35	0	0
Sir William Austin, K. C.	0	1	6
Sir Ebenezer Hornam, K. C.	0	5	6
Lord Foley, a bowl of Lord Arunsley's	10,000	0	0
Henry Brougham, Esq.	0	6	8

We shall not fail to record any additions to this list.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

We have received, and thank our correspondent for the four additional verses to the celebrated Song of the "ASSES," which appeared in our first number: we do not think ourselves authorized, without the permission of the original author, to reprint his verses, with those additions; but we give them as we received them, for the amusement of our readers.

"With many other Asses of great weight."  
SHAKESPEARE.

Lord Blessington's a stage-struck Ass—  
—umer of Lochario;  
But by his talents, wit, or grace,  
(Had he but eyes to find his place,)  
He's fitter for Paddy Cary O!

Lord Steward Cholmondeley is an Ass—  
—similate Polonius!  
He dares not blame "the mob-led Queen,"  
Though he best knows, her loves have been  
What others call eronous.

Lord Arden an official Ass—  
—igorce of naval prizes;  
And, as the moon affects the seas,  
His loyalty obeys his fees,  
And with them falls or rises.

Lord Humpden is a swaddling Ass—  
—assin of our patience;  
This Guelphic Knight, so dire and thin,  
Rides his white horse in the train of sin,  
Like Death in the Revelations!

JOHN BULL TO THE QUEEN.—(No. II.)

MADAM,—You are now, I should suppose, somewhat more enlightened on the subject of public opinion than you were when I last addressed you. The majorities in Parliament must have opened your eyes, and you now cannot fail to see what would have been the fate of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, had not a leniency (in my opinion ill-judged) staid its passage from the House of Lords.

Day after day, your claims have been under consideration—day after day your merits have been discussed; and day after day your partizans have decreased; till, on Thursday night, out of six hundred and fifty-eight Representatives of the people of England, there were but thirty-seven—(count them over Madam)—thirty-seven individuals to be found to uphold you in the last effort of the brother of your solitary and salaried female companion.

This is sad work for your vanity—a grievous exposure of the real state of the case; deplorable, indeed, is your position, when, after the agitation of the question, you have nothing to oppose to the opinion of the nation at large, delivered by its lawful Representatives, but the countenance of Alderman Wood, and the tributary shouts of your Monday mobs.

It must be allowed, that the processions to Brandenburgh are amusing enough, and the pageants of the glass-blowers and tinkers highly interesting to the curious in tumblers and frying-pans; but to you, who know why you are favoured by their visitations, the joke must now be somewhat stalc. The satisfaction your Majesty derives from seeing all their mummeries and Tomfooleries must be of much the same nature as that which Dr. Eady, of Dean-street, Solo, enjoys in reading his own name upon every dead wall in the bills of mortality. Indeed, your case and the Doctor's are parallel—you both hire your partizans, you both buy your celebrity, and find your own chalk; and the only real gratification either of you can have in looking at the support which you appear to receive, must arise from laughing at the stupidity of the credulous blockheads who are weak enough to believe in the genuineness of your popularity.

Flagrant, however, and evident as the falsehood and hollowness of this popularity is, to persons who judge for themselves, it appears to me most miraculous, that at fifty-seven years of age, you should not have conquered your inclinations and propensities so far as to be able to prevent their overturning the system of deception, which has been now carried on for some time; and exposing, even to the least gifted of your besotted followers, your pertinacious adherence to the faults and follies, which it has been your object, and that of your adherents for you, hitherto loudly to disclaim.

Pray, Madam, to which of your virtues and feelings are we to attribute those attentions, which you, have so recently bestowed upon His Excellency Baron Bartolomeo Bergami, Grand Master of the *Illustrious Order of Saint*

Caroline?—At a moment when the merits of your case were before the country—at a moment when your modesty, purity, prudence and virtue were to be blazoned in their brightest colours, what induced you to load your Grand Master with presents and money? What could lead you to forward those favours by a courier in the livery of your Royal Husband?

That you should continue to bestow your favours on the servant you had chosen to elevate, is to me by no means wonderful; and if you consider (as doubtless being a foreigner, and full of foreign prejudices, you do) a pair of diamond ear-rings, a gentlemanly appendage to your Baron's ears, and happening to have a pair to give away, it seems to me most natural that you should bestow these marks of your favour upon him: and if you thought a new English travelling carriage, built by Stodart, more convenient to his Excellency than a foreign vehicle, it appears but kind to have sent him one; but I confess it seems an injudiciously chosen time for making pecuniary gifts—to enquire where the money came from which was transferred from your Majesty's bankers in London, to the house of Lafitte and Co. at Paris, is not, at this moment, my object. I reserve that for another day, and only now remark what Brougham has remarked before [and for the consequences of which he trembled, when he sent James to you] the mischief arising to yourself from the uncontrollable violence of your passions.

This want of caution, when impelled by strong feeling, accounts for the otherwise unaccountable scenes in which you have been engaged, and the awkward situations in which you have been discovered on the continent: indeed, your conduct in your youth evinced the warmth of your character, else how could one reconcile to one's mind, the fact of your behaviour to General Windsor, at your father's court, which I have before alluded to, and when Lord Holland was present. What but rashness could have induced your two nocturnal rambles about Lord Sheffield's house in search of a room which you first failed in finding, and which, when you had found it, proved only the scene of your disappointment? What but blindness could have led you into a servant's room instead of your own, in returning from this exploration; or, what but inconsiderateness could have induced you to leave a ring behind you, the word on which (though disguised in Greek characters) identified, not accidentally, its owner?

This rashness besides, has a double operation, for it leads your Majesty not only into violent expressions of attachment to particular persons, but into the abandonment of others who have as strong claims on your favour. If Bergami's pretensions are founded on his good conduct as a domestic, what has Mr. Roberts (once Page to your Majesty) done, that he should not be rewarded? It is impossible for me to know by what standard your Majesty measures the merits of your servants; but it appears to me, from all I can collect, that your neglect of your Majesty's second coachman, who accompanied you to the continent, is equally inconsiderate with your forgetfulness of the page I have just mentioned, for, by general report, he appears to have been equally active and faithful, and to have a title to your favourable protection, not in the least inferior to that of His Excellency your Courier and GRAND MASTER himself.

I must repeat, however, that the greatest proof of your rashness, which I myself have witnessed, is the having chosen this particular moment to evince your continued esteem for Bergami: we shall of course know how the enormous sums drawn by your Majesty for law expenses have been expended; which will refute the many shameful insinuations that people who pretend to know you well, are free to throw out—gifts of money from ladies to men, and those men their inferiors, are always suspicious. Your conduct three or four years since in that way, where Bergami was not concerned, but Brougham was, was very imprudent; but this affair proves how true the report is, that you reject the advice of all those who, by their habits and talents, are enabled to give you counsel, and how painful that restraint has been which has compelled you, till this fatal eruption of your passions, to feign the distressed mother, the afflicted wife, and the injured Queen.

I remain, your fellow subject,  
JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—There is no man who will be found to deny that the late Mr. Fox had talents of a superior order; and there is no man who can deny that the professed object of his life was the support and vindication of our freedom.

It may not be unamusing nor uninteresting to your readers, to run their eyes over the following extract of a speech made by that great WING Leader in the year 1771, wherein sentiments are expressed and arguments are adduced, by which gentlemen of that misguided persuasion might in these days be answered to their heart's content: I, however, for candour's sake, should mention that the WINGS [poor creatures!] were at that period in place.

Yours,  
RETROSPECT.

"No doctrine was ever yet broached in this kingdom, either so dangerous, or so ridiculous, as that which seriously insists that the House of Commons, because elected, is without jurisdiction, and that the people, because the origin of all power, must therefore be exempt from all obedience. The people make the laws, as well as the legislators; but will any advocate of licentiousness presume to say, because they are the fountain of authority, that they are of consequence discharged from a submission to legal institutions?—The law, Sir, is as much the creature of their formation as this house; yet surely it will not be said, that they are to tread it under foot, or to launch out into the barbarisms of their natural state, after solemnly forming a compact of civil society.

"The only point therefore remaining to be discussed is,

Whether the PEOPLE AT LARGE, OR THIS HOUSE, ARE THE BEST JUDGES OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE? FOR MY OWN PART, SIR, I SHALL NOT HESITATE TO PRONOUNCE POSITIVELY IN FAVOUR OF THE HOUSE. What acquaintance have the people at large with the arcana of political rectitude, with the connections of kingdoms, the resources of national strength, the abilities of ministers, or even with their own dispositions? If we are to believe the very petitions which they have lately presented to the throne, they are unequal to those powers which the constitution has trusted to their hands. They have the power of electing their representatives; yet you see they constantly abuse this power, and appoint those the guardians of their dearest rights, whom they accuse of conspiring against the interests of their country. For these reasons I pay no regard whatever to the voice of the people: it is our duty to do what is proper, without considering what may be agreeable: their business is to chuse us; it is our business to act constitutionally, and to maintain the independency of parliament; whether it is attacked by the people or by the crown, is a matter of little consequence: it is the attack, not the quarter it proceeds from, which we are to punish; and if we are to be controlled in our necessary jurisdiction, can it signify much, whether faction intimidates us with a rabble; or the king surrounds us with his guards? If we are driven from the direct line of justice, by the threats of a mob, our existence is useless in the community. The minority within doors, need only assault us by their myrmidons without, to gain their ends upon every occasion. Blows will then carry what their arguments cannot effect, and the people will be their own agents, though they elect us to represent them in parliament.—What must the consequence be? Universal anarchy. I stand up for the constitution, not for the people; if the people attempt to invade the constitution, they are enemies to the nation. Being therefore convinced that we are to do justice, whether it is agreeable or disagreeable, I am for maintaining the independency of parliament, and will not be a rebel to my king, to my country, or my own heart, for the loudest huzzas of an inconsiderate multitude."

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

My LORD,—There is something so irresistibly comical in the greatness of persons in your Lordship's situation, (formed as the Corporation of London is at present) that one cannot find in one's heart to be angry with any thing they say or do; and so long as they confine themselves to the duties of giving dinners and balls, and going swan-hopping, your Lord Mayors are rather pleasant creatures than otherwise.

You are aware, I am sure, that in all Tom-fooleries, the greater the gravity with which they are conducted, the more decided their success; and so far I grant you that your processions, and men in armour, and gingerbread barges, and smoke-dried banners, and all the rest of it, are (as accessory to the fun) admirable in their way: but there are bounds to the importance of all men, and when a Lord Mayor begins to fancy himself really a great personage, he ceases to be ridiculous—becomes contemptible.

Your Lordship is pleased to be a politician; and, as far as I can collect from the trash which is attributed to you in the way of speeches, you are almost as great a patriot, and quite as great a booby, as Wood.

But unwilling as I am to be serious with a thing which is addressable only for twelve months of its existence, I cannot but recal to your Lordship's memory (which, by the converse of a general rule, touching wits ought to be a particularly good one,) some events of your early life. It will do you no disservice, for it will prove that, which is not very apparent to casual auditors—that you have been at school; it is to the period at which you flourished at Merchant-Tailors, that I wish to call the attention, not only of your Lordship, but of all JOHN BULL's numerous readers.

I think it was in the year 1795-6, that the fourth form of Merchant-tailors was infected with the mad and sanguinary principles of the French revolution. About that period, your Lordship, and the check-taker at Thelwall's Lectures in Beaufort-buildings, with Masters Grose and Wadd, gave laws on political matters, and retailed Thelwall's doctrines to your school-fellows.

On the morning of the late Queen's birth-day, in that year, one of the fourth-form boys, whose name your Lordship must perfectly well remember, (but which I choose purposely to forget,) taking advantage of the residence of a relation in the Tower, displayed a tri-coloured flag on the round tower of that fortress. This flag had been bought by subscription; and the boy who hoisted it had been made the dupe of his seniors; for example-sake, however, two only of the ring-leaders were expelled, Thelwall's check-taker, and the foolish fellow who hoisted the traitorous symbol of anarchy and revolution.

Your Lordship, by dint of dullness and consequent long memory, may remember that your respected head master in a few days subsequent to this event stated to the boys, that he had received an application from three gentlemen, to request that the two boys might be allowed to resume their studies. The head boy of the school desired the three gentlemen might be introduced, and advised the head master not to accompany them, which advice he followed. The boys, as your Lordship may recollect, then formed their pocket-handkerchiefs into what are called hard Westminster knots, and waited the arrival of the ambassadors; when Messrs. John Horne Tooke, Orator Thelwall, and Counsellor Kidd, made their appearance, and solicited the re-admission of the expelled youngsters.

Your Lordship can tell who proposed their re-admission amongst the boys, and how decidedly the proposition was negatived, and your Lordship may remember that the three ambassadors had to run the gauntlet through the school, receiving a most just and exemplary punishment from the knotted handkerchiefs of the scholars, and how

they fled through the Cloisters, up Suffolk-lane, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, Queen-street, and so into Chappide.

Having seen the castigation bestowed upon these three worthies, it is a matter of surprise to some, that having grown older, you should not have grown wiser than to persist in principles which, if you were of any sort of importance, would entail upon you the contempt of all loyal and thinking men.

Receive Her Majesty on the 1st of March, if she persists in obtruding herself upon civic notice; and while you are dancing attendance upon that pure and illustrious personage, never forget that the address of the married ladies of England—(mark that, my temporary Lord)—was read to that Queen by the wife of that Orator Thelwall, whom you have seen hooted, pelted, and thumped with every indignity, for attempting to support only a school-boy; and consider what a state of degradation a Princess of high blood must have fallen into, who received as a complimentary vindication of her character, an address from such a person—selected as the best amongst a multitude to deliver it!—I am, Sir, yours,  
PUBLIUS.

THE QUEEN'S GENEROSITY TO A POOR TRADESMAN.

TO JOHN BULL.

Mr. EDITOR.—If you think that the following statement is likely to prove of service, and at the same time be beneficial to an old man upwards of 81 years of age, by inserting it in your valuable columns, you will oblige a constant reader.

I state the facts as I heard them from the man's own mouth, whose name is Potter, and who resides at a baker's, in John Street West, Edgeware Road: he is, by trade, a carpenter, but has employed his vacant hours in making snuff boxes, small cabinets, tea-chests, &c. of exquisite workmanship, inlaid with every description of English and foreign woods. A tea-chest of this description, which occupied him upwards of a year and a half in finishing, and which is allowed by people who have seen it, to be a perfect specimen of the art, he has been offered thirty, forty, and sixty guineas for it; finding, however, it was the cause of attracting several visitors to his house, he declined parting with it; but having suffered a severe illness, he was reduced to the greatest misery, and obliged to sell nearly all the little furniture he possessed.

The tea chest in question was in pawn, among other things; but a person who interested himself much about him advanced him sufficient money to redeem it, and advised him strenuously to offer it for sale at Brandenburg House: as the deluded old creature was a great admirer of her Majesty, placing great faith in her bounty, he was induced to do so, saying, at the same time, he would leave it entirely to her generosity, to give him whatever she thought fit.

Not receiving an immediate answer, he was obliged to leave Brandenburg House, after having excited the compassion of a domestic, who gave him half-a-crown to take him back to London: he afterwards received a note from Lady Anne Hamilton stating that her Majesty was exceedingly pleased with the chest, and was graciously pleased to accept it!!

Potter was induced to call on Alderman Wood on the subject, who gave him two one pound notes, and begged that he might hear nothing further on the subject; however, some friends who took some trouble respecting him, have forwarded from Brandenburg House, since that time, ten pounds, a sum ridiculously inadequate to the value of the box.

Now, what the poor man wishes, is either to procure a further sum from the Queen, or else get the box returned to him, by refunding the twelve pounds, as he has been offered fifty and sixty pounds for it by private individuals.

So much trouble has been taken for the poor man, and with so little effect, that I am afraid any direct application again to Brandenburg House will not succeed; and therefore I sincerely hope you will take some notice of this in your future communications respecting her Majesty, and remain,

Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,  
A FRIEND TO THE OLD MAN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Tri-coloured Cockade.—One Sieur Cretien, a retired Lieutenant, had presented a Petition on behalf of himself and other Officers who had served in the Royal Guard of Joseph Buonaparte, during his usurpation of the Spanish Throne, complaining that the Minister of War had refused to allow them some arrears of pay due to them on account of that service.

The Reporter from the Committee of Petitions stated, that these arrears had never been considered as a charge on the French Government, and therefore recommended that the Chamber should get rid of the Petition by the order of the day.

In the course of the discussion which ensued, General Foy, in speaking in explanation, alluded to the laurels which the Petitioner and his comrades had gained under "the glorious tri-colour cockade." The expression produced an instant burst of horror from the right side of the Chamber. The General emphatically repented, "Yes, the glorious tri-colour!" Cries of "Order, order," resounded through the Hall.

M. Dulong rose to shew how he thought the General had transgressed; he had characterised, he said, as glorious, a sign which the law had formally prohibited from being hoisted, under pain of being considered as "a provocation to insurrection."—"We know nothing," added M. Marellus, "but the white flag!—Long live the white flag!"—In this exclamation he was joined by the great body of the Chamber.

General Tarayre on this rushed to the Tribune, and made an animated extemporary hurrauge, in vindication of the favourite revolutionary emblem. It was a monument, he said, which would be eternal,—which would attest to future ages what his brave compatriots and himself had done for France!—It had, indeed, been changed for another emblem, but it was

inseparably connected with what could never be changed—the remembrance of the glory which France had enjoyed for more than a quarter of a century. The alteration was prolonged by various speakers, with a degree of violence which the President found it difficult to controul, till it at last subsided into a vote on the Petition, when the Chamber passed to the Order of the Day, by a large majority.

PARIS, Feb. 11. — All the Journals of to-day have announced that the baptism of the Duke de Bourdeaux is fixed for the 3d May.—We can state positively, that nothing with respect to it has yet been decided upon.—*Journal de Paris.*

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—The basis upon which all the negotiations at Luybich will be founded, it is believed, will be—First, The entire dominion of all the States of Italy, in confirmation of the *status quo* stipulated by the Treaties of 1815; and secondly, The admission of Representative Constitutions for each of the Italian States. It is, therefore, only necessary to abolish the existing Constitutional Government, which has been obtained by a revolution, and to substitute for it a legal Constitutional Government. To accomplish this end, propositions are said to have been made by the Court of Vienna, to which Russia has acceded, and the Duke de Gallo is to be dispatched to Naples for the purpose of communicating them to the Government and the National Parliament. The answer cannot arrive before the middle of February, and hostilities will not be commenced until that period. The Marquis de Ruffo will supply the place of the Duke de Gallo at the conferences, during the absence of the latter.

It is reported, that in case of a rupture the King of Naples will be invited to take up his abode at Vienna.

Demerara Papers to the 31st of December have been received. Some new regulations have taken place in the Police department, in consequence of which a tax of two per cent. on all cots and buildings in Georgetown and its vicinity has been levied. We copy the following articles from these Papers:—“Major Thieffeltwite has been sworn in Acting Governor of Berbice, in the room of the late H. W. Bentinck, Esq.

“A Planter at St. Christopher’s has been fined by the Magistrates five hundred and seventy-three pounds, for having over-worked and short allowed his Negroes.

NAPLES, Jan. 22.—The intelligence which is received of the public spirit of the provinces becomes daily more satisfactory. The popular enthusiasm is at its height. The whole of the youth in the Eastern Lucania have been formed into Volunteer Corps, and have taken the title of the *Sacred Companies*. They are ready, on the first signal, to occupy the most dangerous posts, which they claim as a reward due to their courage and patriotism.

A letter from Madrid states, that a plot has been discovered at Malaga, the object of which was to overthrow the Constitution of the Cortes, and to substitute a purely Republican Government. The head of the conspiracy was one Mendizalua Barro, Editor of a periodical publication.

**LAW INTELLIGENCE.**

**COURT OF CHANCERY, MONDAY, FEB. 12.**

*Hall v. Tuole, and Others.*

Mr. Hart moved for an Injunction to restrain the defendants from pirating the plaintiff’s Invention for improving thread or yarn. The Letters Patent were obtained in Nov. 1817. In consequence of the celebrity of Uring’s patent lace, the defendants were induced to infringe upon the plaintiff’s patent, and to manufacture similar lace, to the great detriment of the plaintiff and his partners. After hearing the arguments, and examining the lace, the Lord Chancellor granted the Injunction.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Again we call the attention of our readers to the *BOOK OF COMMON PRAYERS, in Eight Languages, dedicated to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in One Volume 4to.* (see the Advertisement in the Front.) This Volume is elegantly and curiously printed, having the Eight Languages at one view; the English, French, Modern Greek, and Italian, on one side; and the German, Spanish, Greek, and Latin, on the opposite. The intrinsic worth equals the unparalleled beauty of appearance. The *Editors and Translators* are the Rev. Dr. Küper, the Rev. Blanco White, Mr. A. Calbo, Dr. Carey, &c. &c.—The Grammatical Apparatus is by the Rev. F. Nolan, and is sold separately. The List of Subscribers will soon be arranged for publication, it is honoured already with the names of His Most Gracious Majesty, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, of Durham, of Oxford, of Worcester, &c. &c. Earl Spencer, Lord Aston, &c. &c.

Whether this publication be considered as rendering the acquisition of Language more easy and pleasurable, or, giving a new impulse and value to our Church Service by uniting Literature and Devotion, or, exciting the attention of other Nations to the purity of the Doctrines of our National Formulary, it may surely be considered of extensive utility.—The names of Subscribers may be sent to Mr. BAGSTER, No. 15, Peter-noster row, or to Messrs. RIVINGTON, Waterloo Place, from whom, and of the most respectable Booksellers, copies may be had.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 14.—The King, in good health, took his usual lengthened walk this day before dinner, in the Palace Gardens. An hour after mid-day, his Majesty honoured the Earl of Darlington with an audience, when his Lordship presented a Loyal Address from Durham, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to receive. His Lordship was in splendid costume.—The Princess Augusta, with Lady Mary Taylor, had a carriage airing of about two hours, on the slope, and contiguous to the rural vicinity of the Downs, this morning.—The ball at the Palace next Monday, we hear, will include within its elegant vortex, about three hundred personages of the Nobility at present here, or who are residing in the neighbourhood.

An intimation has been already given, that it is His Majesty’s intention to embark on his summer aquatic excursion the latter end of June.

The ever-memorable 18th of June (the anniversary of the glorious battle of Waterloo) is now mentioned as the day on which the Coronation is likely to take place.

Mr. James Grantan is returned Member to serve in Parliament for the county of Wicklow.

It is stated, that in many parts of the South of Europe the supply of corn is deficient, particularly in Italy and France, and shipments have been made to meet the demand.

A meeting of the 500l. renters of Drury-lane Theatre was held on Wednesday in the saloon. The Report was read, stating the death of Mr. Hosier, one of the Trustees, and then adverted to the flourishing state of the concern.

The Select Committee on Foreign Trade commenced their sittings on Monday last. Sir R. Seppings and Mr. Copeland are amongst the witnesses examined.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when General Sir A. Campbell, Bart. K.C.B. was sworn in Commander in Chief at Madras.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—At a recent sitting, Captain Kater read an interesting paper on the subject of a volcano which he has discovered in the moon. On examining the dark part of the moon through a telescope, he perceived a bright spot resembling a star; and subsequent observations convinced him it was a volcano. As that part of the moon in which it is situated, has now become illuminated, the volcano is no longer visible, and before the period for observing its returns, it will probably have ceased to be in a state of eruption.

A Female Penitentiary is about to be established for the City and County of Gloucester, under the immediate patronage of the Bishop of the Diocese, and most of the Nobility and Gentry of the county.

The New Haymarket Theatre is in a state of progress, the building will be completed in June, and the performance commence in July.

It is reported that Deptford-yard is no longer to be used as a building yard, but as a depot for Naval stores, a reduction is to be made on the rates of pay of the workmen in the Royal dock-yards. The Naval force to be kept up will be 80 sail of the line, with frigates and sloops.

A meeting of the friends of Sir F. Burdett, was held on Monday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, when it was resolved to subscribe to pay the fine of 2,000l. to which the Baronet has subjected himself for the Libel.

DIVIDENDS.—By a Return just made to the House of Commons, it appears, that on the 5th of January, 1821, the amount of

Dividends due and not demanded	£1,156,551	3	7
Lottery Prizes not claimed	10,100	1	0
	1,166,651	4	7

Of which sum the Bank had advanced to Government

	1,068,725	4	8
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Retaining a balance of

	497,924	10	11
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It appears by a strict examination into the affairs of the Devonshire Bank, at Exeter, that there will be a considerable surplus after paying every demand on the firm.

Tuesday the Anniversary Meeting of the Port of London Society, which had for its object the promotion of religion among seamen, was held in the great Hall of the Freemason’s Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln’s Inn-fields. The Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, M. P. was unanimously called to the Chair. He was supported by R. H. Marten, Esq. the Treasurer.—The Reports of the Proceedings of the Society, stated, that the cost of the purchase and fitting up of his Majesty’s ship *Speedy*, as a chapel for the Port of London, had been little short of 3000l. but the accommodation is complete for 800 hearers. The Society had incurred a debt of a few hundred pounds, and their first object was to pay off this debt, and then procure annual subscriptions, to keep up the important works which they had begun with so much benevolence and zeal.

The *Hereford Journal* states, that “since Christmas a considerable and beneficial change has taken place in the trade of Birmingham. Unequivocal symptoms of returning prosperity have made their appearance; and though perhaps it would be too much to anticipate such a speedy influx of orders as would give full employment to the whole population, we think we may fairly expect that instances of great distress will soon be rare, and that Birmingham will enjoy its full share of the reviving trade and commerce of the country.”

It is not true that the Veteran Battalions are to be reduced, the Second Veteran Battalion quartered at Waterford, has received orders to complete its numbers to 1,000.

A statement of the poor, &c. of the Parish of Lambeth, has been laid before the inhabitants, from which it appears, that in 1800, the total number of paupers was 760, rates 11,691l.; in 1810, paupers 1,094, rates 18,321l. 12s. in 1819, paupers 3,354, rates 47,870l. 6s. 6d.

ASTRONOMY.—Baron Lindeneau has recently published some observations respecting the diminution of the solar mass. He supposes the sun’s diameter to be 800,000 miles—4,204,000,000 feet, or nearly 2,000 seconds. We have not, he observes, hitherto possessed any instrument for measuring the diameter of heavenly bodies to a second. The sun may therefore diminish 12,000 of its diameter, or 2,102,000 feet, without the possibility of being perceived. Supposing the sun to diminish daily two feet, it would require three thousand years to render the diminution of a second of its diameter visible.

NEW COMET.—Signor Pons, Astronomer of the Duchy of Lucca, discovered on the 21st of last month, between six and seven o’clock at night, in the constellation *Pegasus* a new Comet of a very extraordinary nature. It appears like a white spot, not thick nor of a kernel form, and with a very small tail. On the 22d, Signor Pons continued his observations, and perceived that the Comet had not changed its position, but that its tail was becoming more visible, and its light had acquired greater intensity. He thence concluded that this Comet will become rapidly more luminous, and to such a degree as to be visible by the naked eye. Astronomers have fixed its right ascension at 0 deg. 30 min. and its northern declination at 18 deg. between the stars of the sixth magnitude  $\alpha$  and  $\nu$  of *Pegasus*.

GENEROUS DISINTERESTEDNESS.—An order for some statues having been sent to the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen, when at Rome, by the King of

Prussia, the sculptor, in return, begged to inform his Majesty, that one of his own subjects, a sculptor, resident like himself at Rome, was as well, if not better, qualified to execute the work. In consequence of his letter, Rudolf Schadow, the Prussian, received the order.

On Monday evening, the 12th inst. about seven o’clock, the celestial hemisphere presented a novel and interesting appearance. The new moon appeared in the south-western part of the heavens shewing a brilliant crescent on its upper limb, the entire circumference of its opaque body being at the same time perceptible to the eye. Immediately below the moon the beautiful planet Jupiter was very easily distinguishable; and about 10 degrees to the south-east of the moon, the planet Saturn appeared with an unusual degree of splendor. Thus three of the most magnificent objects which the celestial canopy presents to the human eye were observable at a glance.

A letter from Tours, dated Jan. 25, says:—“A few days ago the Marquis Buzar arrived here from Paris; he lodged in the same hotel as Bergami, and gives a strange account of this fellow: his establishment consisted of two mistresses, twelve men-servants, most gorgeously apparelled, and half a dozen carriages. The little *Victorine* is treated like a queen; when she goes up or down stairs at night, two men precede her carrying a wax candle in each hand, with arms crossed, as is observed to the Princesses of England. Is this not rare? Does it not speak volumes? The old King not relishing this assumption of royalty, ordered him to quit Paris.

The Irish Papers contain a Proclamation from the Council Chamber, Dublin, the 25th ult. by which it is declared, “that the Baronies of Clonlunan, Moycashell, and Fertullah, in the County of Westmeath, and the Barony of Kilcoursey, in the King’s County, are in a state of disturbance, and require an extraordinary establishment of police.

THE NIGER.—It has been at length ascertained, that this river empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean a few degrees to the northward of the Equator.

The workmen on clearing the ruins of the Prince of Orange’s Palace at the Hague, found a casket of diamonds and other precious stones.

Further accounts from Oporto describe the late overflow of the Douro as unexampled in the history of Portugal, for the injury it has done. Almost the whole city was inundated, and in many of the streets the inhabitants could only leave their houses in boats. All the ships which were in the port suffered great damage.

BUONAPARTE.—A letter from St. Helena, dated the 17th December, states, that Buonaparte’s state is finished, but not furnished. He rode out a few days before the letter was written to Sandy Bay, to breakfast, his provision having been carried on a mule, and ate his meal on the grass. This was the first time he was on horseback for nearly four years, and from his inactive life and corpulency, he was so much fatigued, that he was obliged to have a carriage to convey him back to Longwood. He is said to be very unhappy. Madame Bertrand and family purpose leaving the Island in April. The education of her young children is assigned as the motive for this step. General Bertrand remains.

**POLICE.**

BOW-STREET.—Tuesday a private examination took place at this office before Sir Robert Baker, and Mr. Minshill, of an extraordinary affair.

Sir James Crawford, Bart. who has lately so often figured in the Courts of law at Paris, was charged with creating a riot at the residence of the French Ambassador, and with presenting a pistol and threatening to shoot some of his domestics.

Sir James, it appeared, went on Tuesday morning to the Duke de Caze’s house, in Portland-place, about the time that his Excellency and family returned from chapel, and having gained admission to the hall, demanded, in rather a peremptory manner to see the Duke.—He was, however, informed by the porter, that it being post-day, the Duke was engaged in important matters, and could not be seen. Sir James, however, said he had business of the greatest consequence with the Duke, and must see him; and the porter then requested a pistol, which he levelled at those opposed to him, and declared he would shoot them if they attempted to lay a hand upon him. One of the Duke’s suite hereupon drew his sword, and Sir James was finally compelled to leave the house.

Sir James, in his defence, alleged, that two trunks belonging to him, containing papers of great importance, had been taken from Greillon’s Hotel to the house of the Duke Deceazes, but this was contradicted by M. and Madame Greillon, who stated that the trunks were at the Hotel, and were detained there with other property belonging to Sir James, because he refused to pay his bill. They also charged Sir James with violent conduct at their Hotel, and shaking his fist in Madame Greillon’s face.

Sir R. Baker having consulted with his Brother Magistrate, told Sir James Crawford that they felt it their duty to call upon him to give security, himself in 2,000l. and two sureties in 1,000l. each, that he would keep the peace towards the Duke Deceazes and his family. With respect to Mous. and Mad. Greillon, he must also give bail, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each.

Sir Robert Baker told Sir James that his conduct was exceedingly improper, and he must give 24 hours’ notice of bail to the complaining parties.

Sir James, however, persisted in his resolution not to give bail. He was committed to the House of Correction.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY.—The Sessions this morning commenced before Mr. Baron Gribbun, Mr. Justice Best and Mr. Justice Richardson. The calendar does not contain a great number of prisoners, nor are the offences for which they are indicted of any great enormity. The total number is 184, and 18 of them are for uttering forged Bank-notes. There are only three for house-breaking, nine for burglary, and four for highway robbery; there are also 15 for stealing from the person, and 103 for various offences.

John Collins was capitally indicted for stealing in the dwelling-house of Richard Adams, silver spoons and other articles of plate, of considerable value.

It was proved that the prisoner, a lad of about the age of 17, stole the plate out of the kitchen of Mr. Adams's house, on the 24th of January. He was pursued by a soldier who was on the spot, and he dropped the plate: he was overtaken and brought back to the house, and he begged to be let off, and promised never to do so again.

The prisoner made no defence which was satisfactory to the Court, and no witnesses were called. The Jury found a verdict—Guilty.

He was recommended to mercy on the ground of his youth. The learned Judge said that the recommendation should be attended to.

Charles Wilkinson was indicted for cutting a portmanteau from behind the carriage of Mr. Wilberforce, M.P. on its way to Gore-street. The fact was distinctly proved by one of the servants of Mr. Wilberforce, and the prisoner was apprehended with the trunk upon him—Guilty.

Thomas Young was indicted for stealing two turkeys and other poultry, the property of Ann-Wicks. George Taylor, a constable, deposed, that he went to the lodgings of the prisoner, and in the coal-hole discovered a hamper, in which were two turkeys picked, and other poultry, which he said were sent from his mother in Suffolk; he took the prisoner to the street-house. The head and legs of a game cock were produced, which were sworn to by the servant. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy.

Thomas Doling and John Billing were indicted for stealing a great coat, value 3l., the property of Catherine Kent.—Doling, Guilty—Billing, Not Guilty.

Mortimer Jones, alias Edward Mortimer Jones, was put to the bar, to plead to an indictment charging him with making a false affidavit before the Surrogate of St. William's Court, for the purpose of obtaining a licence to solemnize a marriage with Miss C. Lovell, a young lady of considerable fortune, contrary to the wish and without the knowledge or consent of her father and guardian, Wm. Harvey Lovell, Esq. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty," and the trial was postponed by consent until next Sessions. He is a young man of very gentlemanlike appearance.

Notice of admission to court.—Mr. Duncan Campbell, the gentleman that has so frequently appeared in the Courts of Law, made a complaint against the door-keeper for refusing him admittance; which Mr. Campbell said he claimed as the right of a British subject. It appeared that Mr. Campbell was in attendance to give evidence before the Grand Jury in supporting a bill that had been preferred against a thief for robbing him of his watch.

The Court told Mr. Campbell that had he explained to the door-keeper that the business, admission would at all times be given to him, or any one else; but the Court was not large enough to admit every "British subject."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ABERDEEN.—One of the fishing-boats from Torry was lost a few days since, on her return from fishing, when, out of six men in her, only one was saved. Two of them have left large families.

BIRMINGHAM.—Last week, three men stopped a licensed hawker, named Whitfield, at the bottom of Gravelly Hill, near Littlefield, knocked him down, and took from his person, two 5l. Bank of England notes, one numbered 325, and fifteen 11. notes of the said Bank. The villains then threw the poor man into the canal, near the draw-bridge, and ran off. With some difficulty he crawled out, and ran to Mr. Chapman's house. A pursuit took place by the Police, but without effect.

CARDIFF.—A lamentable accident occurred on Thursday se'night, to Mr. Thompson, surgeon. He had been spending the evening at Swanby, and parted with a friend at Enderby. His body was found a few days after in the river, about three miles below the bridge, there were no marks of violence on his person.

DERHAM.—A respectable inhabitant of Corbridge, lost his life during the inclemency of the weather under the following circumstances. He had taken copiously of whiskey at a low house by the road side, between Sateley and Wolsingham, and on reaching the road he lost the use of his limbs and his reason, and laid himself down among some rushes where he was found the next morning a lifeless corpse. The poisonous stuff which the unfortunate man had taken is manufactured in the plantations of John George Lambton, Esq. in that neighbourhood, from small composed of ugariciferous or vitriol and spirits of wine. Within the last eight weeks three persons have died from drinking it to excess, and another man has been driven blind and mad. The agents of Mr. Lambton should enquire into this.

NEWCASTLE.—Saturday evening last, Mr. Richard Murray (servant to Mr. Lindson, St. George's Bridge-street) was returning from Stratton, in a gig, with his wife and child, the horse took fright near the Hospital, and running violently down St. Stephen's-street made for a narrow passage to a yard (near Mr. Walker's, gunsmith) where he had formerly been kept. The gig was overturned, and dashed to pieces; the man, whose neck was fractured, was conveyed by Mr. Walker's assistance to the Hospital in a state of insensibility, and has since undergone the operation of trepanning; the woman was also much bruised, and was taken home in a hackney-coach; the child providentially escaped unhurt.

FALKIRK.—The body of a young woman named Walkinshaw, was found a few days since in the canal just below Blawie, near Falkirk. About six weeks ago she left her father's house in Falkirk, for Laureston, accompanied by her brother, with the intention of inviting some of her friends, who reside at the above village, to her marriage, which it was intended should have taken place the following Friday. She parted with her brother near Calder-house, and then it seems, accompanied a man who lodged at her father's to a public-house in Bainsford, where they slept, and the young woman was not heard of after until found drowned.

FALMOUTH.—The Magistrates of our city have issued a notice prohibiting drovers and carriers from travelling on the Sabbath, and butchers from killing or selling meat on that day, under the penalties of the Act passed in the third year of King Charles I.

MIDSTONE.—Our theatre, which has almost nightly been made a place for the display of political feeling, on Thursday evening exhibited quite a new feature; for most of the folks in the gallery have hitherto been lavish in their applause for the Queen, but on the above night, when an overflowing audience honoured the theatre, a cry was made by some one in the gallery, for three cheers for the Queen; but instead of this having the desired effect, it was received with hisses, and she immediately followed up by three groans for her Majesty; and the performances concluded with "God save the King," performed by the excellent band of the West Kent Militia, without the least opposition.

MANCHESTER.—Seven ruffians, in the night of Tuesday se'night, broke into the house of the Rev. E. Booth, of Chow-s'e'night, and robbed it of 100l. in cash, a valuable gold watch, and other property. They returned shortly after they had quitted the premises, and offered, as the watch might be a favourite, to return it for 2l. The offer was accepted, and a pocket-book containing 4l. was produced, in order to pay the ruffians, but they took that also, and decamped with the whole. They had tied the maid down to the bed.

MANSFIELD.—The fox cover of the Duke of Portland, situated about a mile from here, and in the occupation of Mr. Neale, was discovered to be in flames, a few days since, and the whole, with the fences and hedges on the north and east sides, were literally burnt to embers. It was an ornament to the town.

PLYMOUTH.—A poor seaman of colour, whose limbs were frost-bitten in a vessel in the Channel, had both his legs amputated at our hospital on Thursday—the feet had previously dropped from the ancles.

SUSSEX.—A striking instance of the uncommon mildness of the season, at this period of the year, may be witnessed in the garden of Mr. Woodall, at Gutesfield, near this town, where an apricot-tree is at present in full bloom. A sprig from a cherry-tree, in the grounds of Mr. Mitchell, of Broud-lane, was shown in this town, covered with buds and blossoms.

WORCESTER.—Our City was thrown into the greatest alarm on Friday se'night, in consequence of a fire breaking out in the National School-Room, which is adjoining to a building in which were deposited 20 barrels of gunpowder, 40 hogheads of oil, and a large quantity of turpentine: the school-boys rushed to the window, and were caught either in the arms of the inhabitants, or in blankets, and escaped with little injury—the gunpowder, &c. were fortunately removed in time, or nearly the whole city must have been destroyed. The School-Room and premises under were completely destroyed.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—Wednesday the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations, assembled at Dr. Williams's library, in Red Cross-street, with a view of considering the projected Bill of Mr. Brougham, on the subject of Education. Several Ministers had expressed their sentiments, and among the rest Dr. Lindsey. A friendly conversation having been finished, the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, was proceeding to read to the Meeting a Series of Resolutions, when the attention of the company was arrested by an appearance of severe indisposition in Dr. Lindsey, he fell insensible into the arms of those around him. Medical aid was instantly called in, but it was too late, the spirit had fled to God who gave it. The whole company was too much affected by this awful stroke to proceed with business. The Rev. Dr. Waugh, attended by a large company of Ministers, offered an appropriate prayer.

Remarkable Prevention to Poisoning.—A gentleman of Hampshire, who was in the habit of being robbed almost every night by poachers, &c. adopted a novel and effectual mode of putting an end to this depredation. He went to London, purchased a man's leg at an hospital, and on his return had it joined up near the next place of public meeting, with a label attached to it, stating it had been caught on his grounds, and requesting the right owner would send for it. This had such an effect, that he has not since been robbed.

Hydrophobia.—A lamentable instance of the effect of this dreadful maddo occurred last week at Epping. A shoemaker, who had been bit in the wrist last Christmas by a dog, which he had been playing, complained on Monday se'night of a choking in the throat; on the following day he was afflicted with fits, which continued until Thursday, when he expired in great agony. He was perfectly sensible during the intervals of pain, and prayed fervently with a clergyman.

CONCOR'S INQUEST.—An inquisition was taken Thursday afternoon, before T. Shelton, Esq. Coroner, in the Vestry-Room of St. John's Church, Southwark, on view of the body of Thomas Hays, aged 60, who put a period to his existence in the prison of the King of Prussia public-house, Horselydown, by cutting his throat almost from throat to ear, with a large clasp-knife. The Jury, having no doubt of the deceased's insanity, from all the circumstances connected with his death, had no hesitation in returning a verdict to that effect.

The following malefactors were executed Tuesday morning, in front of Newgate, pursuant to their sentences at the Old Bailey, viz.—Thomas Elliot, Joseph Wooten, and Wm. Dullock, for street robberies, attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity; and Abraham Hemmingway, concerned with Thomas Webb, who was executed Dec. 5, 1820, for robbing Enfield Church. On the preceding evening a respite during pleasure, was received for Michael Hartley, convicted of a high-way robbery.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns: Arrived, Mails, Due, Departed, Mails, Due. Lists various ships like 'The Duke of Devonshire', 'The Duke of Cornwall', etc.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

There was some quantity of Wheat remaining over from Moudny's market, which, with what came to hand this morning, met a heavy sale on lower terms.—Fine Barley selling quite as well, but the ordinary qualities are cheaper.—We have had a good supply of Oats (this week, but five fresh corn is taken off freely on much the same terms, but inferior is lower.—In Beans and Pease we have no alteration to notice.

Table of grain prices: RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN, on board Ship, as under. Lists prices for Essex Red Wheat, Old White, etc.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Table of flour prices: Town made Flour, per sack. Lists prices for Town made Flour, per ditto, etc.

PRICE OF BREAD this Week.

The highest price of the best Wheat bread throughout the Metropolitan is stated by the principal bakers to be Twelve Halfpenny the Quarter Loaf, of 4 1/2 oz.

Table of average prices of grain per quarter for the week ending February 3. Lists prices for Mar. Dist., Int. Coals, etc.

SMITHFIELD.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Table of livestock prices: Beef, Mutton, Hest, Sheep. Lists prices for Beef, Mutton, Hest, Sheep.

PRICES OF RAY AND STRAW.—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Table of straw prices: Hay, Inferior, Straw, Clover, Inferior. Lists prices for Hay, Inferior, Straw, Clover, Inferior.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

Table of meat prices: Beef, Mutton. Lists prices for Beef, Mutton.

PRICE OF HOFS, per GWT.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Table of hog prices: Kent, Sussex, Essex, Faram. Lists prices for Kent, Sussex, Essex, Faram.

PRICES OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 112 LBS.

Table of tallow and soap prices: Town Tallow, Yellow Russia, White ditto, Soap ditto, Melting Sulfur, Ditto rough. Lists prices for Town Tallow, Yellow Russia, White ditto, Soap ditto, Melting Sulfur, Ditto rough.

COAL MARKET.—Feb. 14.

Table of coal prices: Ship at Market, Newcastle, Sunderland. Lists prices for Ship at Market, Newcastle, Sunderland.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table of public funds prices: Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced, 3 per Cent. Consols, etc. Lists prices for Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced, 3 per Cent. Consols, etc.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday last, the Lady of J. Polman, Esq. of Parliament-place, of a son. On the 15th inst. in Devonshire-place, the Lady of Frederick Gore, Esq. of a son. On Thursday night, the Lady of Eugeneus Roche, Esq. of a son. On the 12th inst. at Upper Brook-street, Lady Barbara Newdigat, of a daughter. On Friday the 13th, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. C. Curtis, M.A., eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. Yates, of that place. On Tuesday the 13th, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. W. Drury, George Williams Sanders, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, to Georgiana Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Griffiths, Esq. of Pall Mall.

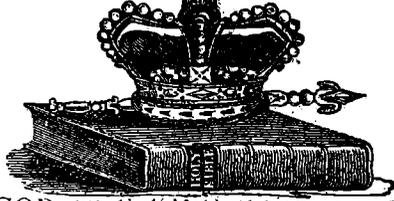
MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst. at Clendon, Surrey, the Rev. W.H. Blake M.A. to Anne Caroline, only daughter of William Coles, Esq. of Blot-house. Yesterday, at St. Mary-de-Donne New Church, by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, William Thomas, Esq. to Miss E. Easton, both of Trinity Rect. On the 13th inst. at Solihull, Warwickshire, by the Rev. C. Curtis, M.A., eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. Yates, of that place. On Tuesday the 13th, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. W. Drury, George Williams Sanders, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, to Georgiana Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Griffiths, Esq. of Pall Mall. At Aberdeen, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. James Corrie, Thomas Lumsden, Esq. of the Hon. the East India Company's Military Service on the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Mary Burnett, youngest daughter of John Burnett, Esq. of Erlick.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst. at Swindon, Wilts. In his 68th year, Wm. Hoarles Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the same county. At Tringham, in Bucks, the Rev. John Prud, youngest son of Wm. Prud, Esq. On the 14th inst. in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. James Lindsay, D.D. of Grove Hall, Bow, in the county of Middlesex, for wards of 35 years Minister of the Presbyterian Meeting, Monkwell-street. On the 13th inst. at Islington, Mrs. David Crole. On Monday, the 12th inst. aged 15, Catherine Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. James Jones. On Saturday, the 10th inst. Sarah, the wife of Wm. A.A. White, of College-street, Westminster; and only daughter of Colonel John Newman, formerly the Russian Consul at Hull. On the 22d June last, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the 27th year of his age, David Francis Chambers, Lieutenant in His Majesty's 80th Regt. of Foot, the second son of the late Francis Chambers, Esq. of Monte Aila county of Waterford, Ireland. Yesterday morning, at his house at Stamford-hill, Wm. Moulden, Esq. aged 68.

LONDON.—Printed by R. T. WEAVER, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, and Published by him, at No. 12, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.



FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!

No. 11.

SUNDAY, FEB. 25, 1821.

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LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS. GEORGE ARNALL, Leamington, wine-merchant. HENRY WARBURCK, Liverpool, merchant. JOSEPH ROSE, Bath, grocer. WILLIAM TWIGG, Shaftesbury, plumber. SAMUEL DOWNS, Grosvenor-street, Leicester-square, haberdasher and silk mercer. EDWARD LONG FOX, Isle-of-Mane, broker. GEORGE CHELSEA, Chelsea, draper. THOMAS POWELL, Bath, cloth-farmer. RICHARD GURNEY, Stafford-street, Bond-street, picture-dealer. DANIEL FITZ, Bath-Alley, hatter. WILLIAM WALKER, Coventry, silk-manufacturer. BRYAN TROUGHTON, Coventry, silkman. THOMAS PALMER, Gutter-lane, silk-manufacturer. GEORGE BROWN, Liverpool, hatter. JOHN SMITH, Capenhurst, tromper. JOHN WHEATY, King's-Lynn, wain-maker. JOSIAH ASHPOLE and EDWARD LAWRENCE IRELAND, Druggists, Leamington. JAMES LAWTON, Delph, innkeeper. WILLIAM JAMES, Aberystwyth, cabinet-maker. SIMON WASTENEYS BIRKS, Rotherham, mercer. WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, Evesham, hatter. RICHARD CANDY, Wexham Town, farmer. HENRY HOBBS, Chichester, farmer. ELIZABETH CLIVELY, Woodchester, draper. JOHN WOODS WHEATY, Bainsgrove, dealer in wool. JOHN SHEPPIE, Farnham, grocer. STEPHEN MAZE, Norwich, grocer. MATTHEW ASTLEY, Goswell-street, China and Staffordshire ware-warehousers. JAMES FARREL, Prospect-place, Surrey, merchant. WILLIAM LEA and JAMES FARRE LEA, Paternoster-row, ribbons and silk manufacturers. ABRAHAM SARVIS, Sloane-street, Chelsea, upholsterer.



TABLE BEER.	
Average for the three years ending January, 1820	1,447,000
For the last year	1,519,465
Making an increase of	72,465
CANDLES.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	29,810,409
For the last year	33,590,000
Making an increase of	3,779,591
COFFEE.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	7,559,000
For the last year	7,559,000
Making a diminution of	55,000
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	46,219,000
For the last year	44,590,000
Making a diminution of	1,517,000
MALT.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	23,289,000
For the last year	24,511,000
Making an increase of	1,222,000
SALT AND ROCK SALT.	
Average for internal consumption during the three years ending in January, 1820	1,936,000
For the last year	1,981,900
Making an increase of	45,900
FOR EXPORTATION.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	861,217
For the last year	1,199,000
Making an increase of	337,783
HALF SO.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	69,474,000
For the last year	73,762,000
Making an increase of	4,288,000
SUGAR.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	4,569,000
For the last year	5,187,000
Making an increase of	618,000
HINDI SPIRITS.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	5,047,000
For the last year	6,525,000
Making an increase of	1,478,000
FOREIGN SPIRITS—RUM.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	2,790,000
For the last year	2,757,000
Making a decrease of	33,000
FOREIGN SPIRITS—BRANDY.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	885,000
For the last year	927,000
Making an increase of	42,000
TEA.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	22,186,000
For the last year	22,432,000
Making an increase of	246,000
TOBACCO.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	11,817,000
For the last year	11,820,000
Making a diminution of	167,000
FRENCH WINES.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	977,000
For the last year	915,000
Making a diminution of	62,000
WINES NOT FRENCH.	
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	18,446,000
For the last year	16,302,000
Making a diminution of	2,144,000
SUGAR.	
Average for England alone during the three years ending in January 1820	3,117,000
For the last year	3,415,000
Making an increase of	298,000

It would be seen that the result was highly satisfactory on all articles except wines and coffee; there was evidently an increase on the whole.

The *Marquis of Lansdown* suggested that, with respect to corn, some information might be obtained from the chambers of commerce of Birmingham, Glasgow, and Manchester. He thought that potatoes had become a great substitute for meat.

*Lord Erskine* was of opinion that the real cause of distress was to be traced to the wars which had afflicted the country for the last thirty years, which ultimately fell on the proprietors of land.

*Lord King* thought that unbounded profusion in the government was the true cause of the distresses.

The *Earl of Dartley* said the only remedy was a diminution of taxes and reduction in the expenditure.

*Earl Grey* entertained similar opinions. The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
MONDAY.

*Mr. Somers Coeks* reported from the Truro Election Committee that the sitting Member, *William Gosset, Esq.* is duly returned.

*Mr. T. Wilson* presented a Petition from the Russia Merchants against any alteration in the timber duties.

Petitions were presented from various places complaining of agricultural distress.

The Malt Duty Bill was passed.

On the second reading of the Hull Pools' Rates Bill *Mr. Huskinson* objected to the Bill as an attempt to introduce into the Port of Hull a poor rate on shipping peculiar to itself, which he considered as becoming a general tendency—he therefore moved that it be read a second time this day six months.

*Mr. Sykes* said that Hull was not an insulated case, Sunderland was liable to the rate in point of shipping. After some discussion, it was agreed to put off the second reading till Tuesday next.

Leave was given to *Mr. Wharton* to bring in a Bill to amend the General Inclosure Act.

In the absence of *Mr. Plunkett, Sir J. Newport* gave notice that the Right Hon. Genl. would on the 28th instant move the House to repeal the disabilities under which Roman Catholics laboured.

On the motion of *Mr. Bennett* accounts of the forgeries on the Bank of England, convictions thereon, &c. were ordered to be laid before the House.

*Mr. Chetwynd* moved for the account of all fines imposed by the Court of King's Bench from 1818 to 1821, and their applications, &c. with a view to correct an erroneous opinion as to the disposition of the same.

The Annual Indemnity Bill was brought in and read a first time.

TUESDAY.

A great number of Petitions were presented from the occupiers of land in different Counties, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying relief.

The Bill for regulating the proceedings in the Irish Court of King's Bench and Exchequer was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 2d of March.

In answer to a question from *Mr. Grenfell*, respecting the failure in the plan for the new Bank notes of *Mr. Applegarth*—*Mr. D. Gilbert* said that it was found that the plan for engraving in steel plates, rendered peculiarly hard, was found to be easily imitated; plans had been sent from all parts of the world, and from America amongst the rest, but he could not say what progress had been made towards perfection within the last three weeks.

*Mr. Curwen* lamented that an impression should go forth that forgery could not be prevented. Unless something could

be done speedily, he should bring the subject before the House.

*Mr. Littleton* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate distribution of Briefs to Churches, and the collection of monies therein. His object was to correct the abuses in a system which had originated in the piety of our ancestors, and to provide that no fees be exacted either on churches or fire briefs. Leave was given.

*Mr. Dennen* presented a Petition signed by 7000 inhabitants of Nottingham, stating extreme distress, praying for enquiry into that distress, and into the proceedings at Manchester.—The Petition contained the most outrageous language against Ministers, and implored the House to impeach them, charged them with conspiracy against the life of the Queen.

On the question for printing the Petition, a long conversation ensued.—*Mr. C. Wynne* objected to the printing of it as a gross insult on the justice of the country.

*Major-Gen. Wilson* supported the Motion, and contended that there were facts stated in it which it was impossible for any man to deny.—"Though no men had been brought to the scaffold in violation of the law, men had been cut down in violation of all law, while the perpetrators, instead of being brought to answer for their enormities with their lives, were richly rewarded. Was it not a notorious fact, and he would say it to the disgrace of the country, that a place of considerable profit was given to the Magistrate who took the lead in the transaction of the 18th of August?"

*Lord Castlereagh* denied that Ministers screened persons guilty of murder, he thanked God! the Constitution did not recognise any such principle; if, however, the Hon. General thought his charge could be maintained, it was a reproach to him not to substantiate it—if it might, however, answer the purpose of ambitious men like himself to bring forward charges which had not the slightest foundation.

*Sir Robert Wilson* said he was prepared to prove the truth of every statement he had made; he now openly charged the parties who had attacked unoffending individuals on the 16th of August with being guilty of murder. He was ready to prove the fact.

*Lord Castlereagh*—I charge the Hon. General to prove it before a competent tribunal.

*Mr. T. Wortley* was surprised to hear the Hon. General assert that he had the means of proving murder against some parties—who did he not go before the Grand Jury of Lancaster as it was his duty?

*Mr. Brougham* thought the language of the Petition applied to Ministers and not to the Legislature, and therefore he had no objection to it. With respect to the proceedings on the transactions at Manchester, they had done more than any thing else to shake confidence in the judicial proceedings of the country.

After some further discussion the House divided. For printing the Petition, 64—Against it, 130—Majority against the printing, 66.

*Mr. Hobhouse* asked the reason why *Mr. Johnson* confined in prison under a sentence of a Court of Law, had not been allowed to see his wife before she died.—Application had been made to the Secretary of State, security offered and refused.

The Attorney General said that the only way would have been to resist the sentence, but it was a case which could not be recommended for the omission—if the poor woman could have been removed to prison, every facility would have been given for her to have had an interview with her husband.

*Mr. Cressy* brought the conduct of the Sheriffs of Cheshire before the House. In the Petition it was stated that a Loyal Address had been moved by *Mr. T. Cholmondeley* and seconded by *Sir H. Mainwaring*; on that occasion, another Loyal Address was moved by *Lord Grosvenor*, and seconded by *Lord Crewe*, but which contained some strong observations on the conduct of Ministers—the second Address the Sheriff said was irrelevant, and would not let it be put, thus depriving the petitioners of their right of being heard. The Hon. Genl. then read a resolution passed in 1680 by the House of Commons to this effect. "It is, and ever hath been, the undoubted right of the people to petition the King for the redress of all grievances, and to refuse the people this their right of petition, is to betray the liberty of the subject, and to introduce arbitrary power."—He then referred to the case of the Recorder *Jeffries* in respect to the Citizens of London, in the same year, when the House agreed that the Recorder had betrayed the right of the subject to petition. After a variety of observations he concluded with moving to refer the Petition to a Select Committee to examine the matter and to report on the same.

*Mr. Davenport* eulogised the conduct of the Sheriff; if the Act was a wrong one, it was an error in judgment, and not proceeding from party prejudice.

*Mr. Egerton* read a letter from the Sheriff, in which he denied the charge in toto, he had put the original question which was carried by a decided majority, and therefore he thought it was necessary to put the amendment.

*Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Warre, and Lord Castlereagh*, were of opinion an impropriety of conduct was imputable to the Sheriff; while on the contrary *Mr. Phillips, Mr. Curwen, Lord Belgrave, and Mr. A. Moore* supported it. On a division the numbers were: For the Motion 65—Against it, 122—Majority against it, 57.

*Mr. Grenfell* moved for a variety of papers connected with the sale of Ordnance stores, with a view of his ascertaining what private contracts for the sales had been made.

*Mr. R. Ward* did not object to the motion generally, but certain private contracts had been made, and from the nature of those contracts, which from their nature could not be disclosed until the times for payment had expired.—He therefore moved an amendment to except such contracts.—This amendment after some further observations was carried.

*Mr. Goldburn* gave notice that on a future day he should bring in a Bill to dissolve the African Company, and place the forts and property belonging to that Company, in the hands of the Crown. It was not meant thereby to insinuate that the Company had misapplied their funds.

*Mr. Marryat* expressed his surprise at the intentions of Government, he thought if the management got into their hands they would not conciliate the natives.

*Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Wilberforce* were of opinion the Bill was necessary.

*Mr. F. Robinson* gave notice that on Monday the 26th Inst. he should in a Committee submit a proposition relative to the mode of taking averages of corn. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

*Lord Althorp* brought up the Report of the Committee on the Helton Election. It stated that the Sitting Member, *John Baillie, Esq.* was duly elected.

*Major-Gen. Wilson* asked why *Mr. Hunt* had been prosecuted for selling breakfast powder? It was very nutritious, and cheap, and his own family were able to make a very comfortable breakfast from what cost them two-pence per pound.

*Mr. Lushington* said, the prosecution was unavoidable, as the law stood.

*Lord Althorp* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to render proceedings in County Courts less expensive.

*Mr. Home* presented a petition from a person named *Macintosh*, tried for forgery in 1817, but being insane, was acquitted and sent to Bedlam. The petitioner now prayed to be discharged from prison, he being perfectly sane.—The petition was laid on the table.

*Mr. Brougham* said, in consequence of the Northern Circuit, he should not be able to bring on the question of Education so early as he intended.

In bringing up a petition from the inhabitants of Langhorne in favour of the Queen,

*Sir R. Ferguson* took occasion to advert to the conduct of the Milan Commissioners, and said, he really believed, after the majorities in this House; he should not be surprised, if a vote of thanks was proposed to these Commissioners, it would be carried.

*Sir J. Mackintosh* observed, that the divisions to which his Hon. Friend had alluded would be judged by posterity and the country. A stain had been cast upon the present Administration, by the proceedings of that Commission. He did not wish to wound any one's feelings.

*Lord Castlereagh* observed, if that was not the Hon. Genl. object, he (Lord C.) did think he was practising the most liberal treatment towards the individuals who composed that Commission.

*Sir J. Mackintosh* rose to move for copies of all correspondence between his Majesty's Government and the British Minister abroad relative to the late proceedings at Naples. The Hon. Genl. commenced by imputing to Austria the most unprincipled aggression in her proceedings against Naples. War had commenced, and probably by this time was concluded. The object of his motion was to obtain information generally, to ascertain how far Ministers were implicated, from their having been engaged in the late deliberations. The circular of the Allied Powers stated very distinctly the principles of those Powers, which were so very characteristic of the self-elected dictators of Europe. The Manifesto got up at Troppau, and betrayed by their Minister at Hamburg, exhibited their principles, and showed whom they considered their vassals, whether in the shape of Emperors, Kings, Landgraves, or those known by other titles of Sovereignty. These Lords of the human race, with Kings for their vassals, and subjects for their slaves, urged nothing, but that—might constitutes right. Force was the only right they claimed to invade every nation in the civilized world. The Hon. Gentlemen then referred to the circular of the Noble Lord, which he considered as of a mysterious nature; but as far as he understood, it appeared to be a charge against the Sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, of calling upon this country to adopt measures repugnant to the principles of the Constitution of this kingdom, namely, of inducing the British Government to bring over foreign troops without the consent of Parliament. From the proceedings which England had adopted in consequence of the Manifesto, and in furtherance of the circular, it was fair to suppose, she was willing to attack Naples, though, from certain circumstances, he could not bring herself to a case which would commit herself in a war. The Noble Lord had complained of the Carbonari, in this he resembled Murat, who was willing they should meet, provided they did so openly, and let him know the precise time; they meant to murder against his capital, and overthrow his power. The Hon. Genl. contended that the conduct of England to Genoa, Lucca, Regium, and Parga, had increased that sect; and then adverted to the probable causes for the opposition of the Allied Powers to the revolution of Naples. He asked what could the revolution of Naples have to do with Siberia, she could feel no more dread from that event than from an eruption of Mount Vesuvius; the conduct pursued towards Naples was worse than that adopted by the Allies in 1792, towards France. After referring to various historical documents, and commenting at some length upon them, he concluded with moving, &c.

*Lord Castlereagh* did not think the Hon. Gentleman had made out a case to call upon Parliament to furnish the documents he had moved for. It was plain that this country had separated itself from the Allies on the question of Naples; there was no person could doubt, that we were neither a party to the principles put forth by the Allies at Troppau, nor at all implicated in the proceedings against Naples. He (Lord C.) little expected that Ministers would be charged as they had been by the Hon. Gentleman, not with separating themselves from the policy of the Allies, for that indeed was the fact, but with not entering into a quarrel with all the great military powers of Europe. Ministers had formerly been accused for such a line of proceeding, and then the cry was, "Why not make peace, and save the country?" The Noble Lord then defended the conduct of the Allies, and declared, that since the peace of 1814, he had not seen the slightest wish on the part of the Allies for any aggrandizement of the territorial rights of other nations, or any wish to depart from the basis laid down by the Alliance. With respect to Italy, it was impossible for Austria to seek aggrandizement there; indeed she had no such object in view. With respect to the circular, the same sentiments expressed in it had been communicated to Naples immediately after the Revolution, as the views of Great Britain. These views he had privately disclosed to Prince Cisielli. The Noble Lord contended, that the aim of the Carbonari was, the throwing Italy into one State; they were now properly an European sect; they openly intimidated the Parliament of Naples, and, in fact, governed the country by force, a wrong which their object was to drive the Austrian force out of Italy. He concluded with putting his direct objection to the motion.

*Major-General Wilson* contended, that the Carbonari had acted under the sublimest dictates of morality.

*Mr. Wilberforce* thought, with respect to the argument of his Noble Friend, that no one party to the Holy Alliance could be permitted by the other Powers to make territorial aggrandizement; it was no avail for it was well known they had a way of each taking a slice.

*Colonel Davies* defended the conduct of the Neapolitans against the charge of drawing the subjects of other States from their allegiance.

*Mr. Tierney* considered it extraordinary, that when Europe was to be convulsed, England should stand neuter. The Noble Lord had said, that the Allies were disposed for peace, and disinclined to augment their territorial possessions, but what credit could be given to this statement, when the great Sovereigns were found, as it were, disturbing the tranquillity of Europe?

*Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. W. Ward, and Mr. Brougham* made some observations, and then *Sir J. Mackintosh* replied. On a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 125—Against it, 194—Majority against the motion, 69.—Adjourned.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 86.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VIRAX will see we have availed ourselves of part of his communication: the facts he alludes to in the second paragraph of his favour to us we are aware of, but not of the precise dates, if it could oblige us with those he would save us considerable time and trouble, and render us a great service.

Q. in the Corner will confer an obligation on us by giving us the information he alludes to; we have a version of the anecdote, but we shall thank him to favour us with his. We must decline the additional stanzas to the Asses.

BUSGAIENSIS has been received, and we thank him; the poetry is rather too plain spoken, but we shall be glad to hear from him again as he promises.

The anecdote relative to "Peter Moore's entangling pickled cabbage for a trifling wager," we are inclined to suspect it not strictly true.

We have used Matter of Fact's notice as faithfully as we could venture to do. The blasphemous expression said to have been used by the Queen we dare not repeat even as a quotation.

The Defence of Lord Kenyon we cannot admit for want of room; his lordship's conduct out of the House of Lords, by the account of our correspondent, renders his conduct in the House in our minds still more strange and less excusable. Our Cumberland Correspondent came too late.

A. Z. and Fitz-Joyalty in our next.

"Sunt quos Summa, &c." is a little too coarse. Taurus Domesticus will come into play. With respect to the last paragraph, touching innocent persons, he is mistaken and not we, as we shall be able to prove when necessary.

Observer shall be noticed in due time.

Incognito's notes have not been received—the address appears to have been incorrect. We beg to hear from this correspondent again.

The Black Ram custom does not hold good in Middlesex.

We are greatly obliged to our Dover correspondent (whose initials we cannot decipher) and shall avail ourselves of his hint.

The Well-wisher to John Bull, is, we fear, not an attentive reader of this Paper. The speech of Mr. Fox, quoted in the Courier and other Papers, was first published by us last Sunday, and he will find the remainder of it in our number of to-day.

The letter directed to Mr. Wright, of Fleet-street, (who is not in any way concerned with this Paper) has been received.

We are infinitely obliged to the writer, whose signature we have not ventured to use.

Any information I hito-Bull may be disposed to give on the subject of his note, will be thankfully received; he will find, however, that we are not mistaken.

We are very grateful for Truth's Letter—the facts are important—his favour would be greatly enhanced if he could give us the date of the occurrence he mentions.

Amicus Regine is right—there is an error in our Letter to the Queen of last week, her age should be stated at fifty-three instead of fifty-seven—of one thing we are quite sure that she is old enough to know a letter.

D. P. Q.'s favour was unfortunately mislaid. We feel grateful, and shall be happy to hear further from him.

The number of our communicants is so large that we are unable to reply to them all individually, but we feel equally obliged by their correspondence, and request them to believe that the omission of their distinguishing titles does not arise from inattention or neglect.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. On Monday, Don John, and every Evening till further notice.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. On Monday, Artaxerxes. On Tuesday, Artaxerxes. On Wednesday, (old time) the New Tragedy. On Thursday, the Comic Opera entitled Love in a Village. On Friday, (4th time) the New Tragedy.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes items like Reduced Am., Navy 5 per cent, Consols, Ditto Aoct, 4 per Cents, and FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per cent. Div. 22 Sep. 85-45 | Bank S. Div. Jan. 1. 1509-50
Reduced Am. .... 73 1/2 | Ex. Lond. 1m 25-85—3m 25-35
Consols ..... 73 1/2 | Exchequer Bills .... 3 5
Ditto Aoct ..... 73 1/2 | India Bonds .....
4 per Cents ..... 72 1/2 | Omnium .....

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

We must request that Advertisements may be sent early in the week. Many are omitted this week which came too late.

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE of "CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GARDEN" will open on THURSDAY, MARCH 1st, at 29, ST. JAMES'S STREET.—Admission, One Shilling.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BALSORA SNUFF. THIS deliciously fragrant and most exhilarating SNUFF is held in the highest estimation by all sovereign princes and persons of rank in the Oriental Countries, being prepared from a species of tobacco which only grows cultivated on the borders of a small town near Balsora in the Kingdom of Persia, the waters of which river communicate a peculiar fragrance to all the vegetable productions growing on its banks. This highly esteemed snuff is sold wholesale and retail, for the Agents, (Hobsons and Co.) at No. 166, Fleet-street, in Cansisters, at 2s. 6d., 9s., and 18s. each.—May be had retail of Hill, 402, Strand; and Gildoin, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

WE noticed in our last number the gradual diminution of the Queen's partizans, and of the interest which is felt about her. Her cause was three months ago, a pyramid, whose base covered half the land, which has now grown to so small a point that not one man can be found to stand upon it. In the House of Lords, the scene, the very scene, as we were told, of her acquittal and triumph, a Bill of Degradation against her has passed, not only without a dissentient voice, but

with the approbation even of those who a few weeks since were her supporters.

We call the Annuity Bill, a Bill of Degradation, because, great, enormous, and unjustifiable, as we think the sum of fifty thousand a year is, it cannot be denied, that it is infinitely short of what a pure, innocent, and unsullied Queen of England is entitled to receive—it is the dowry stipulated thirty years ago for a Princess of Wales; it is the sum which was offered near two years ago, to the incognita Duchess of Cornwall—it is the sum which, before the trial, was tendered in the presumption of her guilt—it is the sum which she refused three weeks ago, in the presumption of her innocence: and yet, this very sum, which, every time it was produced, was a new assertion of her unworthiness of the station of Queen, has passed the House of Commons and the House of Lords, we were going to say unanimously, but we beg pardon, both in the Lords and in the Commons, it was stated, not that the sum was too degrading, but that it was not degrading enough, and that little more than half the sum would have been a fitter measure of her merits, and a juster criterion of public opinion.

Lord Darnley, who, if we mistake not, had given notice of an intention to move for the restoration of her name to the Liturgy, or in other words, for her restoration to the throne of Majesty, both in Church and State, appears, if the debate is rightly reported, not only to have given up that intention, but to have acquiesced in the Bill of pecuniary degradation; a Bill of degradation so much sorer than the former, that it is cruelly calculated to renew the Queen's mortification every quarter-day for the rest of her life. She will not be able to look in the faces of her attendants without seeing, in their paltry and diminished numbers, her degradation from the high and palmy state of a Queen of England; nay, she will not be able to hire a new courier, without bargaining with him for low wages, and avowing, by the necessity for economy, the pecuniary conviction under which she lies.

Indeed, when we weigh impartially, all the bearings of this act, we cannot but do justice to the consistency and good taste of the advice under which she pledged herself to the House of Commons that she never would receive a sum which bore the most undeniable marks of being an affront; and which, if accepted, could only be looked upon as the price of shame.

The prudence of that advice may well be doubted by those who think of the Queen as we do; but with her own professions of innocence, with Mr. Brougham's asseverations of her "not-guiltiness"—with the parade of an acquittal, which she and her partizans so pompously affected, there was no other course left open to her in common decency, or in common sense; and if the Queen be innocent, nay, if we could look at the proceedings as having terminated in an acquittal, we should say, that Mr. Brougham did no more than his duty, in advising his unhappy client to reject with horror, a proffer, the acceptance of which, would have implied an acquiescence in all the imputations of her accusers.

We shall now see whether the Queen has character of mind, purity of conscience, and force of character, to adhere to this refusal; and force of character, notwithstanding the magnificent contributions of Lords Fitzwilliam and Foley, and all the efforts of Mr. Ellice and General Wilson, will, we venture to predict, utterly fail; we hear that Brookes's, that Sanhedrim of the Whigs, has already, with Jewish caution, declined the concern, and that it is now intended to try a parish subscription for the Queen of England, after the manner of Hunt and Cobbett;—but if this be attempted we also prophecy that it will end in more complete degradation than even the acceptance of the annuity; it will bring to the test the number and sincerity of those who believe her innocent. And the secret of that test we are persuaded will be an affront great and overwhelming in the proportion of the effort which is made, and the extent of the solicitation.

The complete failure of the Queen's case in both Houses of Parliament has naturally driven the Opposition to seek for new means of attack upon the Administration. The affairs of Naples have been selected as the most promising subject; and we have how the Whigs endeavouring to force the Ministers into an interference with the Neapolitan Government, from which no earthly advantage could arise. Austria, indeed, careful of her Italian dominions, may be interested in the business; but why we should take a course which would lead us into an unnecessary and fruitless contest, we leave it to the Whigs themselves to inform us.

As for Sir Francis Burdett, we do not envy him his feelings. Not even the flattering tribute to his merits paid by that great goose Hobhouse, and the cheesemongers, and butchers, and blockheads of Westminster, which he received in his prison the other day, can soothe the anguish of his heart (if he have one) when he thinks of the misery and mischief in which he has involved God knows how many innocent persons.

By a letter from Milan, we are happy to find that one of the assassins of Colonel Browne is in custody; great discoveries are anticipated from this event. Amongst others already made, that the plan of murdering the Colonel was organized at Mantua, is by no means undeserving of notice. It is said, that had the wretches succeeded, they were to have been rewarded with Ten Thousand Francs. We anxiously look forward to further intelligence on this subject, which, we have no hesitation in saying, involves matters of the first importance.

GRAMPOUND DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL. It will easily be believed that we are no friends to innovation in Church or State, and that we look with considerable apprehension to any measure founded on

a general principle of the necessity of a Reform in Parliament.

We firmly believe that the representation is, upon the whole, in a better practical state than any of the theories would, if carried into effect, produce; that is to say, that the present House of Commons expresses the public opinion, and superintends the public welfare with as great a degree of fidelity as is compatible with the regular and orderly march of organized Government.

Any more immediate dependence upon the people would undoubtedly cause a more sudden expression of the public opinion, and a more direct obedience to the popular voice; but every body knows—the sages of Greece and Rome acknowledged it in their republics, and none, indeed, but Major Cartwright, and the sages of Westminster can deny it—that the people, taken collectively, is a depository of panic and passion; and that, if its panics and passions were brought to act suddenly and directly upon its delegates, the House of Representatives would cease to be a deliberative assembly, and would become little more than a parcel of mechanical puppets, the wires of whose action were in the hands of a madman.

The present mode of representation filters the troubled waters before they are brought into use; and that which would have been poison if taken in its turbid state, becomes, by the sedative and clarifying power through which it is transfused, the wholesome sustenance of the political body.

But these general rules are not at variance with particular exceptions; and individual cases of flagrant corruption undoubtedly, in reason as well as in policy, call for punishment and amendment.

It is the general law of England that man shall not be put to death; yet, in contravention of this general law, a man murder another, the law will execute him: so it may be said that a general principle should be, not to change the present constitution of the Boroughs; but if any Borough shall flagrantly and feloniously prostitute its own constitution, that Borough may be fairly disfranchised; and it would seem, according to the principle, most right to transfer the right of franchise, so taken from them, to such other persons, as seem, by their political situations, entitled to and capable of enjoying to those privileges which the offending Borough had forfeited. Upon these grounds, we do not see what possible objection can be raised first, to the disfranchisement of Grampound, secondly, to the transfer of that franchise elsewhere.

Much difference of opinion may exist as to the place on which the franchise should be bestowed: some are for adhering to locality, and throwing the right into the Hundred in which Grampound is situated, and, generally speaking, this seems the best, because the least violent, change; but it is contended, that the proximity of that Hundred to so many other Boroughs, renders this expedient not entirely satisfactory in this case.

Others would transfer the franchise to one of the Ridings of Yorkshire, thus erecting it into a separate County, and others again are for giving it to Leeds or some other great town.

Both these have their advantages and their difficulties; but there is one other which, though it also has its difficulties, appears to us to have many advantages, and which is well worthy the consideration of the Legislature; we mean the summoning two representatives from the Isle of Man.

Our readers would hardly believe the detail of barbarous anomaly which the political state of this Island presents; but the great and flagrant absurdity of having such an Imperium in Imperio, but an Imperium extra Imperium, is obvious to every eye; and since the union with Ireland it is quite as ridiculous to leave the Isle of Man in the obsolete trammels of its Deemsters and its Keys (such is their barbarous jargon for Judges and representatives) as it would be to leave the Isle of Wight, or the Island of Anglesea under the administrative customs of the Belgii or the Druids.

We trust that this proposition, which we have only time just to throw out, may meet with an attention which we are persuaded it deserves.

THE COURIER AND MORNING POST.

WE are very far from wishing to trouble our readers with any thing which concerns ourselves; but the conduct of the Morning Post and Courier towards John Bull is of a nature which calls for a remark.

These papers are in the habit of quoting from us facts, statements, and original matter, and of using them, either without any acknowledgment at all, or if with an acknowledgment, with the name of a wrong paper affixed to them.—Our notice of the Duke of Roxburgh's determination not to visit the metropolis—(furnished to us exclusively, is quoted by the Morning Post from the Dublin Patriot, and an extract from the speech of Mr. Fox—(the remainder of which we give to-day.) is modestly recommended by the Courier to its readers as having been discovered and cited by itself, without the smallest remark.

That we have rejected some sad trash of verses, and other things which have subsequently appeared in the Post, is no reason why that journal should affix the title of another paper to our original matter which it finds convenient to quote; nor is it because the Courier marches with all the authority of official importance, that it is to assume to itself things which originate in a purely independent, unfeared and unbought publication.

If these papers are sore and angry with us for our unaided success, and choose to pay us in the coin of contempt in which they are paid by a large proportion of society, let them leave us alone—they may rest assured we shall never borrow any thing from them; but if they do choose to quote us, they may at least do us the justice to confess their obligations.

The *Morning Chronicle* announces that Mr. Keppel Craven is about to resign the office of deputy to Bergami, and that Mr. Leicester Stanhope is to succeed as Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen. We hesitate to believe this; Mr. Stanhope has already given public proof that he is but a silly fellow, but we are still inclined to believe too well of his personal spirit to credit the report.

But that which neither the *Times* nor the *Chronicle* announces, and which, therefore, we believe to be true, is, that a great coolness subsists between Lady Ann Hamilton and her royal and immaculate mistress.

It is said that this coolness has almost grown to an open rupture, and that though Lady Ann is in nominal attendance, she sees as little of the Queen as Lady Jersey, or the Duchess of Bedford; we have heard more on this subject than we care at this moment to mention. The quarrel is very a pretty quarrel as it stands, and explanations might only spoil it.

MR. WILBERFORCE.

We have received letters from all parts of the country, testifying abhorrence of what some call Mr. Wilberforce's "hypocrisy," others his "inconsistency," and the most gentle, his "unhappy error."

One of our correspondents (to whom we beg to express our thanks) has furnished us with ten extracts from Mr. Wilberforce's celebrated work of "The Practical View of the Religious System of Professed Christians contrasted with Real Christianity;" and these extracts exhibit, undoubtedly, the grossest inconsistency between the doctrines lately professed by Mr. Wilberforce in Parliament, of submitting moral rectitude to political expediency, and that of his work, the greater part of which is employed in shewing the necessity of maintaining moral and religious opinions, not only in opposition to, but in defiance of, the clamour of the world.

This latter doctrine is, indeed, the great object of the work, and if we were to print all the passages to which our correspondent refers, and those which, on looking over its pages, we have ourselves discovered, it would amount nearly to a reprint of the whole work; and, to say the truth, the book is written in such a rambling shuffling desultory style, that it is exceedingly difficult to make an extract which shall not be as long as a sermon. We shall, however, select two or three passages, not that they are the strongest, or most in point, but that they are the shortest and most within our limits.

In page 355 of the edition of 1818, the author expresses great anxiety that he should not appear

"To melt down the concern of eternity into a mere matter of temporal advantage or political expediency."

In page 352 he exhorts

"That the line of demarcation between the friends and enemies of religion should be made clear; that the separation should be broad and obvious; that he who wishes well to his country ought no longer, in the exigencies of the present times, to hesitate what course he should pursue; and that it is not merely by their personal conduct that men of authority and influence may promote the cause of good morals, but that they should, in their several situations, encourage virtue and discountenance vice in others."

In page 213 he is very severe on

"The false pretenders who endeavour to make themselves universally acceptable and popular; who wear in public the mask of an assumed character, but who possess not the strength and energy of character, which, in contempt of difficulties and dangers, produce sincerity in service, and vigour and perseverance in action. Destitute of proper firmness, they encourage that vice and folly which it is their especial duty to suppress; and it is well if, from their soft complying language, they are not often drawn to participate in what is wrong, as well as to connive at it."

In page 190, when treating of the love of worldly estimation, he asks

"What real intrinsic essential virtue does there appear to be in a virtue which would have wholly changed, its nature and character if public opinion had been different? In truth, it is of base extraction and ungenerous qualities; it springs from selfishness, from vanity, and low ambition."

And in another place he says, upon the same subject,

"That the love of human applause is manifestly injurious, as it tends to draw down our regards to earthly concerns, and that it is impure to estimate too highly the good opinion and commendations of men."

And finally, (for we are tired of quoting what the event has shewn to be such hypocritical cant) he condemns, by anticipation, the very duplicity of which no man ever gave a more striking example. (page 224.)

"This miserable sophistry" (namely, the propriety of neglecting our moral obligations on account of the opinion of the world) "deserves not that so much time should be spent in its refutation; to discern its fallaciousness requires not a neediness of understanding so much as a little common honesty. There is, indeed, no more mark of a false and hollow heart than a disposition thus to quibble away the clear injunctions of duty and conscience; it is the wretched resource of a dissingenuous mind endeavouring to escape from convictions, before which it cannot stand, and to evade obligations which it dares not disavow!"

By what art, by what subtlety, by what Jesuitry, will Mr. Wilberforce endeavour to reconcile the flagrant contradiction of his practice and his principles? Of all the religious and moral obligations which are imposed on man in society, one of the most important to his neighbours is the example which he may give of his reverence for public prayer, and of the cordial sincerity and steadfast faith which he brings to that holy office.

What then would Mr. Wilberforce, in the days of his Christian zeal, have said of any politician, who should have had the profane audacity to propose that a struggle between political parties ought to be appeased, by interpolating the holy Liturgy, by confessing that the point in dispute was too thorny and too scandalous for the tongues of politicians and the ears of the mob, yet was very fit to exercise the voice of the priests at the altar, and to mingle itself with the devotions of a people to their Creator?

These are distinctions which we cannot taste; we cannot bear that the only house in England in which a shameless woman is to be received with honour, should be the House of God; and that the only place in which her name could be pronounced without hesitation and a blush, should be before the table of the Lord!

Again we say, how will Mr. Wilberforce reconcile all this? In vain will he whine and complain of our injustice and want of clarity; in vain will his and the Queen's partisans accuse us of impiety, because we censure the holy little man. Without venturing to compare the secret intensities of human devotion, we trust we may be allowed to say, that a more sincere reverence than we feel for our holy religion is not to be found in Mr. Wilberforce's breast, nor even in Mr. Wilberforce's book.

The esteem which we have hitherto felt for this gentleman has been altogether founded on a belief of his religious sincerity. His talents are of a very inferior order; he possesses a sweet voice and a voluble tongue; and the unaccountable wavering of his opinions have given him a fictitious degree of importance; as he oscillated backwards and forwards between parliamentary factions and political parties; but in his public life he has shewn neither the genius which could command others, nor the good sense which could regulate himself.

In the book which we have just quoted, and which owes whatever reputation it has to adventitious circumstances, he shews neither sound human logic, nor pure religious fervor, nor a convincing moral eloquence; it is like his speeches and his life—a long series of common place and trundle; very indistinct, generally unintelligible, confused without variety, involved without discrimination, laboured without being polished, heavy without being solid, and praised, admitted, and honored, because it is not understood!

That the public opinion of such a man, and of such a book, should have stood so high, is, we think, a reproach alike to the national taste and the national understanding; but this last flagrant contradiction between his doctrine and his example, will, we think, do more towards lowering the reputation of both to their proper level than any examination or criticism, however acute, or however severe, could have done; and amidst all the frightful consequences which have followed, or may follow, this unhappy discussion about the Queen, it is a consolation to think that it has at least had the good effect of unmasking the pious, the patriotic, and the literary pretensions of Mr. William Wilberforce, who will be known to posterity as the saint of the nineteenth century who wrote a book against cards and play-houses, and published a speech for admitting a woman convicted of an adulterous intercourse into a station of distinction and honour in the prayers of the church.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 9th, 1821.

Though Bergami has absented himself from Paris, conversation about this singular phenomenon has not ceased. Some anecdotes came to my knowledge the other day about this personage which I shall communicate.

We had in the course of the winter an Italian female of the name of the Marchesa Segrati resident in this city. She was a semi-philosopher, and a semi-litterateur. She had been summoned to England as a witness on the Queen's trial, to testify her knowledge of the services which Bergami had rendered the Queen. At the house of this lady, Bergami sometimes passed his evenings.—I have seen persons who have not him; their accounts correspond with what we have frequently heard, and afford no novelty.

The carriage in which he came to this house was elegant and handsome: it was said to have been purchased for his daughter Victoria; he had always a laquais, and a chasseur bedizened with a profusion of gold and lace.

The Baron himself wore a small round hat in the form of a *casquette*, or a *Bombé* at the top, because, as he observed, being tall, a hat made in the ordinary way would inconvenience him in a carriage.

His face, language, and manners, all were common, portraying, as a *liberal* (who cultivated his acquaintance) said, the obsequiousness of a *laquais*. He affected politeness, but smelt so potently of garlic, that even my French interlocutor could not sustain his bonnie.

It is said that the Marchesa told him that an *industrious lady* had learnt his malady without expressing much concern; that absence had diminished some of her affection; she added that the duties imposed upon her by her new situation, prevented her manifesting the same attachment.

Since this intelligence, the Baron has worn an air of sensibility and sadness, which is highly ridiculous, when contrasted with his unmeaning face. He converses chiefly with his daughter, and relates to her the different scenes of their travels in Palestine.

FEBRUARY 16th.

This, perhaps, is the last time I shall mention Bergami; he is by this time at the Barona, the estate given him by the Queen. I saw him leave Paris: he had three carriages, the first was a coach with four horses, which took part of his baggage—his pointers and his spaniels, *chiens de chasse*, and two servants. In one of the other two carriages, the Baron and his secretary, and two children and the governess, and the third was filled with servants.

It is reported that one of these carriages came to him as a present from London, a few days before his departure. This carriage contained three dressing-rooms of much value. When he got to Bandy, the first post from Paris, he discovered that he had left some of his things behind, and a courier was despatched to fetch them, during this time he regaled himself with the landlord of the inn: there is but one other circumstance I shall mention, namely, that his attendants gave out upon leaving Paris, that they shortly expected to return there.

PÖETRY.

The following verses, addressed many years ago, to her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES, by Mr. Moore, cannot fail, at the present moment, to interest our readers.

The moral lay, to virtue due,  
I write, fair excellence, to you,  
Truth, under fiction, I impart;  
To weed out folly from the heart;  
And shew the paths that lead astray,  
The wand'ring nymph from Wisdoin's way.

'Tis said of wivoly, maid, and wife,  
That honour is a woman's life;  
Too fragile sex! who only claim  
A being in the breath of fame;  
Which tainted, not the quick'ning gales  
That sweep Sibex's spiey wales,  
Nor all the healing sweets restore,  
That breathe along Judea's shore.

A traveller, if he chance to stray,  
May find again the once lost way;  
Polluted streams again run pure,  
And deepest wounds admit of cure,  
But woman no redemption knows;  
The wounds of honour never close!

If once her feeble bark recede,  
Or deviate from the course decreed,  
In vain she seeks some distant shore,  
Her herald Folly flies before;  
The frowning ports against her close,  
And shut the wanderer from repose.

Is there no penance to atone,  
Even for a single error?—None.  
Whatever fills the tooming sphere  
Of humid earth and ambient air  
With renovation, is induct,  
And formed to fall and rise renewed;  
The stars no fixed duration know,  
Wild ocean ebbs again to flow;  
The sun that mourns approaching night,  
Refulgent springs with new-born light;  
The moon repletes her waning face,  
More brilliant from her late disgrace.

And midst poor woman thus disown,  
That change to which a world is prone?  
Must she in constant brightness shine,  
And ne'er like sun or moon decline  
Alons for ever bright?—is this  
What we demand of woman?—Yes.

For should the spark of restal fire,  
In some unguarded hour expire,  
Shall the black clouds of conscious night  
Dim of your future days, the light?  
Shall honour's thoughts no more return?  
Shall virtue's flame no longer burn?  
No more the ravag'd garden bow,  
With spring's succeeding blessings?—No:  
Pity may grieve, but not restore,  
And woman falls—to rise no more.

MANSSION HOUSE CONCERT.

On Thursday, as it should seem, her Majesty goes to a Concert at the Mansion House.

Before our next number is published we shall see what ladies of fashion are under the influence of Alderman Wood, and what ladies of virtue are content, premeditatedly, to meet the Queen.

BROUGHAMIANA. (II.)

Four Questions for Mr. Brougham.

I. Pray, Mr. Attorney-General, how much did you receive for your visit to Saint Omer's; and what were your expenses?

II. Did you not write a letter to a friend, to congratulate him upon the way in which you got the Queen to Saint Paul's, and was there not in that letter this expression, "I had great difficulty in BRINGING HER TO THE POST-CHAMBER?"

III. Were you not surcharged by the Commissioners of Taxes for not having entered Mrs. Brougham's servants in your schedule, in the month of April: did you not declare upon that paper that you were not married on that day, and that consequently they were not your servants?

IV. When was your child born?  
Whenever Mr. Brougham thinks fit to answer the first of these questions, we shall be ready to admit that he is a careful guardian of the public property.

Whenever he answers the second of these questions, we shall doubt his having called the Queen "that Devil," and suspect Doctor Borland of hypocrisy in the declaration of her Majesty's elevation, which he made the other day to Mr. Vizard, who visited and questioned him upon the subject of our Geneese anecdote.

Whenever Mr. Brougham answers the third question, we shall admit that he is a fit guardian of public morals, and an excellent person to direct the education of the English youth.

And whenever he answers the fourth question we shall be free to allow that the sanction of Mrs. Brougham's name is enough to *white-wash*, (we use Mr. Brougham's own expression) any doubtful character in Christendom. When we say answer, we mean satisfactorily.

Supplementary Question for Mr. Henry Brougham.

Mr. Brougham, did you, or did you not, in the lobby of the House of Commons, say, when speaking of Alderman Wood, that "excepting the identical animal which chews the thistle, a greater ass does not draw the breath of life?"

Second Supplementary Question (rather to Mr. Henry Brougham's advantage.)

Mr. Brougham, did you not recently, at Brandenburgh House, properly evince your disgust when the Queen, swearing an oath (which we dare not repeat) did, in the most flagrant, unfeminine, and indecent manner, allude to his Majesty, with a reference to HER popularity?

The favour of an answer is desired.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Continued from page 83.)

THURSDAY.

The Queen's Annuity Bill was passed, and carried to the Commons by Baron Garrow and Judge Bayley.

Lord Holland gave notice that he should on Monday move for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Law of Trespass to Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice of motion for an Address to His Majesty on Tuesday respecting the tranquillity of Europe.

FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Queen's Annuity Bill, the Malt Duty Bill, &c.

The Earl of Donoughmore presented several petitions from the Catholics of Ireland, and gave notice that he should bring the Catholic question before the House on Thursday, the 8th of March.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY.

Petitions from certain Landleholders in various parts of the country were presented, complaining of agricultural distress.

In the course of a conversation respecting one of them from Aslford in Kent, Mr. Blicke made some remarks on the distresses under which the country labours. The Hon. Gent. thought that the state of taxation, the Corn Laws, and the currency were subjects as connected with the cause of that distress, which required the labours of a Committee. The Bullion Committee had erred in not taking those subjects into consideration.

Mr. Grenfell denied that any error had been committed in that respect by the Bullion Committee.

Mr. Huskisson deprecated discussion on these subjects at the present moment.

Mr. Baring thought these subjects, on the contrary, ought frequently to be discussed.

Lord J. Russell called the attention of the House to the proceedings which had taken place at Kilmunham Meeting, Ireland, when the military were called in by the sheriff, and forcibly turned Lord Cloncurry out of the chair. A Petition had been presented to the House from the persons so assembled, praying for an enquiry into the conduct of the sheriff.

The Address to the King on that occasion was moved by Lord Howth, and seconded by Lord Frankfort, after which a Mr. Byrne moved an amendment. In the course of his speech he spoke against His Majesty's government; and here, the Noble Lord said, it was alleged by the sheriff that he was introducing matter totally irrelevant to the business of the day, and was prevented from proceeding, and the sheriff, after some altercation, left the chair. It was then, part of the freeholders who remained placed Lord Cloncurry in the chair, (the sheriff had previously declared the meeting to be illegal, and called upon all loyal subjects to leave the room with him) Mr. Byrne, however, in this state of things, moved an amendment, when a military guard, stationed at the goal of Kilmunham, entered, and compelled Lord Cloncurry and the freeholders to retire.

The noble Lord, after this statement, dwelt on the importance of preserving the subjects' right to petition, and the necessity, in a constitutional point of view, of instituting an enquiry. He moved for the appointment of a select Committee to enquire into the matter of the Petition.

Col. Talbot seconded the motion.

Mr. C. Grant, disclaimed any connexion of the Government with the proceedings upon which this petition was founded. No man deprecated the interference of a military power more than himself, the same feelings pervaded the whole of the Irish Government, and they had abstained from expressing any opinion upon the charges made against the sheriff. The statement which he had received completely contradicted the charges; it affirmed the address was put and carried without opposition. He further affirmed that he never mentioned the military while in the Court House. The statement that he refused to put the amendment was also untrue. After having dissolved the meeting he considered his continuation illegal, and the civil power being inadequate, he then called in the military which was the ordinary guard.

The Right Honourable Gentleman, under these circumstances, conceived the Government was not called on to interfere, but the complaining party might find redress in the ordinary courts of justice, nor would the House think it a matter fit for legislative inquiry.

Mr. J. Fitzgerald supported the motion on the ground that as one of the constitutional rights of the people had been invaded, it was a fit subject for the interference of this House.

Mr. Ellis was of a contrary opinion, and thought that, at most, if any error had been committed by the sheriff it was an error of judgment.

Sir J. Newport, Sir J. Sebright, Sir J. Mackintosh, were in favour of the motion.

Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Martin (Galway), Mr. Peel, Lord Castlereagh, &c. opposed the motion on the ground stated by Mr. Grant.

On a division the numbers were—For the Motion 90—Against is 124.—Majority 34.

The Scotch Juries Bill was committed for the 8th of May.

Mr. Rice gave notice of a motion respecting the criminal laws of Ireland for the 9th of March.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Chetwynd gave notice that he should, on the 10th of March, bring the subject of the Vagrant Laws under the consideration of the House.

Sir T. Lethbridge gave notice that he should, on the 2d of March, move for a Bill to enable the Trustees of Charities to alienate Lands under certain restrictions.

Mr. Denman presented a Petition from a person named Thomas Davidson, (convicted and sentenced for publishing a gross and blasphemous libel), charging Mr. Justice Best with stopping him in his defence, and imposing on him fines to the amount of 100l. for stating that there was no counsel who could be found to undertake his defence. The petition went on to state, that there were only two cases, and that in the worst times of our history, when judges exercised such a discretion, viz. Sir W. Raleigh, who was stopped in his defence, but not fined; and the case of Pryne and others, in the Star Chamber, who libelled the Archbishop of Canterbury, but even then no fine was imposed. Again, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, in the case of Colonel Lilburne, but no fine was levied. In the reign of Henry V. the Lord Cobham was accused of heresy, and in defence called the bishops infidels, the judges however did not fine him. The Hon. Gent. stated, that the petitioner had thus been hindered from making his defence. It was true the fines were remitted, Mr. D. did not mean to bring any thing like a charge against the Judge. He moved that the petition be received.

Mr. Hobhouse seconded the motion.

The Attorney General observed, that the question respecting the conduct of Judge Best had been discussed when a motion for a new trial was moved. The libel in question contained a declaration that the Bible contained nothing "but lies, blasphemies, and absurdities." With a view to prevent the repetition of these blasphemies the fines had been imposed. It was for not desisting that he was fined, and not for saying that he could not find a counsellor to plead his cause. The defendant had still continued to behave in the most insulting manner, holding up his hand in a menacing attitude, and saying to Judge Best, "Here is the key of the dungeon, send me to it if you like, I will proceed in my defence." The fines were remitted like, I will proceed in my defence." He could not see any ground the petitioner had for coming to the House.

Mr. Creevey called the leave of the House on an imtemperate and political Judge, and said that he had acted from resentment.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow appended to the House whether the Hon. Gent. was not disorderly.

The Solicitor General thought the Hon. Gent. when he made such grave charges should substantiate by evidence (Mr. C. denied that he had made any) He was glad then that he retracted his error. The Hon. and Learned Gent. then defended the Learned Judge at some length, from the imputation attempted to be cast upon his character.

Mr. Lockhart felt satisfied that the conduct of the Learned Judge after the explanation he had heard was perfectly correct.

A long and desultory discussion took place in which Mr. Scurlett, Sir F. Blake, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Bernal, &c. took part. On a division, the numbers were—for receiving the petition, 37—Against it, 64—Majority against the petition, 27.

A discussion was afterwards entered into, on a motion of Mr. Hume's, for an Address to the King, for an Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Ionian Islands; in which the Hon. Gent. contended, the High Commissioner, Sir T. Maitland, enjoyed considerable emoluments, and that many of the subordinate officers were provided for at a considerable expence.—This, however, Mr. Goulburn shewed to be incorrect; and so far from the High Commissioner living in a palace, and enjoying 2,000l. a year, his income was very limited, and he was very badly lodged, living only in a bed-room and a sitting-room.—The motion was agreed to.—Adjourned to Monday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NAPLES, Jan. 31.—The official journal gives the following account of a letter from the King.

"The King enters largely into a detail of the extreme kindness of his reception by the Emperors; of the humidity of the climate, and the heat of the stoves, by which his cold has been increased. His Majesty adds, that he has nothing of interest to communicate as to political affairs, but that the reunion of the Italian Princes leaves room to hope, with the Divine assistance, for the adoption of a better system, in the affairs of Italy, and confirmation of the tranquillity of Europe."

"General Pepe, on the 29th, under the title of the Order of the Day, congratulates the National Guard, both horse and foot.

"If the chances of war," says he, "should lead the enemy into your neighbourhood, remember that the Neapolitans have more than once defended their fine country, and that Saragossa, which does not contain the tythe of the population of Naples, resisted for a long period the attacks of two powerful French armies."

"Sicily still refuses to send Deputies to the Parliament. A smothered dissatisfaction prevails in the Island."

"LAVRAC, Feb. 2.—The Austrian army passed the Po on the 28th and 29th of January, and is advancing upon Naples by three different routes. Forty thousand men will first advance to the frontiers, who will announce, in case of resistance, that they will be followed by 80,000 more. His Majesty the King of Naples has addressed a Proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, in which he orders the immediate dissolution of the Parliament. He also calls on them to receive the Austrians as friends, and promises, on his return, to give them a Constitution. We have not time to ascertain the effect of this intelligence on our Exchange.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 21.

The King v. J. Hunt.

This was an Indictment against the proprietor and publisher of the Examiner newspaper, for a libel on the House of Commons, published in his paper of the 24th of July.

The alleged libel, after describing the majority of the Members as greedy place-hunters, pensioners, and needy adventurers, asserted that the House contained a far greater number of public criminals than public guardians, &c. &c. This was the libel complained of.

The defendant read a long written defence in which he disclaimed any other object than the public benefit in the libel.

The Jury retired and after some time returned into Court to consult the Judge as to whether it was necessary malice should be proved to constitute the offence.

The Judge said that must be inferred from the effect which his act was likely to produce. The Jury then retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of Guilty.

The King v. Fletcher and O'Brien.

This was an indictment against the defendants, charging them with conspiracy to excite disaffection in His Majesty's subjects, by circulating inflammatory hand-bills. The circumstances of the charge have already been before the public. Fletcher, who has absconded, did not plead to the indictment, and the Jury had only to try Mr. O'Brien. The case was stated by Mr. Pearson, who in support of the prosecution put in several hand-bills, which had been traced to the possession of Fletcher. Seale, the printer, was examined, for the purpose of implicating the defendant O'Brien; but he only proved that a person who he believed to be the defendant was seen at his office with Fletcher in July last. He afterwards went, by the desire of Mr. Charles Pearson, the Attorney, to Craven-street, to identify the defendant O'Brien.

Several other witnesses were called, but they failed to establish the fact that O'Brien was implicated with Fletcher in circulating the hand-bills. Some others proved that Fletcher was in the habit of visiting at O'Brien's house, and on one occasion where he had circulated the bills he was traced thither.

Mr. Scarlett was heard for the defendant. He contended that there was no proof that Mr. O'Brien was in the slightest way concerned in the transaction.

He called the Duke of Bedford, Lords Holland and Erskine, &c. who spoke to the character of O'Brien down to 1806, and who thought him incapable of writing a placard of the description alluded to.

After an able charge from the Judge, the Jury acquitted the defendant.

The King v. T. Hibbert, Esq.

This was a question to try the insanity of the defendant, a gentleman of fortune in Wimpole-street. A great number of witnesses were called to shew that he had on various occasions committed acts which proved that his mind was not in a sound state; that he had frequently broken open rooms to get at his mother and sister, whom he beat. Many other circumstances were proved. On the other side, it was endeavoured to be shewn that he was in sound mind, but this failed, and the Jury found for the Crown, thereby establishing the insanity.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—In answer to some conversation of Mr. H. Sumner's a few nights since in the House of Commons, relative to the Queen's debts, Mr. Alderman Wood stated the Queen was not in debt one farthing: if you think it worth while to enquire at Stodart's the Coachmaker, in South Audley-street, I think you will find the Queen is in debt there little short of 2000l. and to her Silversmith, whose name I do not recollect, a sum nearly as large.—I am, your admirer and reader,— P. S. February 16th, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—Your correspondent *Retrospect*, in quoting part of the speech of the Right Hon. C. Fox in your last paper, (and which the *Courier* has borrowed from you, without even the grace of acknowledging it), hardly did the cause justice, for I think the preceding part of the language equally strong and forcible with that which he extracted; if you can give it a place I enclose it.

Yours, ROBERT HALLAM.

Bristol, Feb. 20th, 1821.

"Notwithstanding what the honourable member, who spoke last, has been pleased to urge relative to the divided views, and the divided interests of the Commons and the people, he has not been able to convince me, that the authority of this house is not the best security of the national freedom; nor able to convince me how our welfare can possibly be separated from the welfare of the public.

"The honourable gentleman is pleased to say, that the voice of this house is not the voice of the people, and sets the language of clamour without doors in opposition to our deliberations, as if we were not particularly appointed by the constitution, the only revealers of the national mind, the only judges of what ought to be the sentiments of the kingdom. I say, sir, what ought to be, because many laws are highly necessary for the public safety, which excite the discontent of the people. If we were never to pass a law, till it obtained the sanction of popular approbation, we should never have a settled revenue to support either the establishment of our domestic policy, or to defend us against the invasions of a foreign enemy. The uninformed zealots, who seem animated with an enthusiastic love for their country, generally charge us with having sold them to a minister; and we are accused of venality for imposing burdens, which we know to be absolutely necessary, and to which we ourselves, if the House of Commons is supposed an assembly of the first property in the state, must always be the largest contributors.

"It will possibly appear strange, that a representative of the people should not deem it more meritorious to comply with the wishes of his constituents, than to counteract them; and it may possibly be urged, that it is his duty, upon all occasions, to act in conformity to those wishes, however repugnant they may be to the sense of his own conviction. I will not differ with the honourable gentleman about the idea he annexes to his term of the people; I will, FOR ARGUMENT SAKE, allow, that nine tenths of the people are this moment in opposition to government. But I shall at the same time insist, that we have higher obligations to justice, than to our constituents: we are chosen the delegates of the British electors, sir, for salutary, not for pernicious purposes; to guard, not to invade the constitution; to keep the privileges of the very freemen we represent, as much within their proper limits, as to controul any unwarrantable exertion of the regal authority. We are bound to promote their true interests in preference to the dearest desires of their hearts, and the constitution makes us the sole arbiters of those interests, notwithstanding the IMAGINARY INFALLIBILITY OF THE PEOPLE.

"To shew the propriety of this reasoning, let us suppose that the people, instead of this mixed monarchy, which we celebrate as equally the pride and envy of the universe, should instruct us, their representatives, to introduce a democratical form of government; should we act as good subjects to our king, or as faithful guardians to our country, if we complied with so dangerous an advice? We have sworn to maintain this constitution in its present form; to maintain the privileges of parliament as a necessary part of that constitution, and neither to encroach upon the legal jurisdiction of the peers, nor the just prerogatives of the sovereign. Shall we then do what we are sensible is wrong, because the people desire it? Shall we sacrifice our reason, our honour, and our conscience, for fear of incurring the popular resentment, and while we are appointed to watch the Hesperian fruit of liberty with a dragon's eye, be ourselves the only slaves of the whole community?

"Perhaps the honourable gentleman will tell me, that nothing but the "soul of absurdity" could suspect the people of a design against their own happiness; sir, I do not suspect the people of any such design, BUT I SUSPECT THEIR CAPACITY TO JUDGE OF THEIR TRUE HAPPINESS; I know they are generally credulous, and generally uninformed; captivated by appearance, while they neglect the most important essentials, and always ridiculously ready to believe, that those men, who have the GREATEST REASON from their extensive property, to be anxious for the public safety, are always concerting measures for the oppression of their own posterity.

"It is urged, with great gravity, by many gentlemen in opposition, sir, that the House of Commons, as the creatures of the people, have no right whatever to exercise an authority over their constituents. This position, Mr. Speaker, breathes the spirit of freedom with a vengeance, for it lays the axe to the root of all subordination at once, and puts an entire end to the whole system of constitutional government."

#### TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

MY LORD,—Upon reading the Report of your Lordship's speech in the House of Lords at the close of the Queen's Trial, I was much struck with the dissimilarity in the sentiments therein contained, from the account your Lordship had previously given in your neighbourhood, of your interview with the Princess of Wales at Lyons.

The statement of this interview, as given by your Lordship, was, that, upon your paying a visit to her Royal Highness at Lyons, one morning, you were received by her in her bed-room, and upon her Royal Highness informing you, that she was in daily expectation of a visit from Mr. Canning, who was coming with a communication from Government to her, you assured her Royal Highness of its being a mistake; that you had seen Mr. Canning at Paris, who was there with his family; and that he was charged with no mission to her Royal Highness.

During this conversation Bergami entered the room, whom her Royal Highness addressed with "Bon jour, Mons. le Baron;" and at the same time introduced him as such to your Lordship; that he was a tall handsome man, with black hair and mustachios, with a black cravat and blue surlout buttoned close up under his chin, and you thought you saw in him a resemblance of the Prince of Wales when young; that the impression upon your Lordship's mind was, that although her Royal Highness wished him good morrow in your presence, as if she had not seen him before, you had no doubt but she had wished him good night in that very room where you were received. There is only one question to be put to your Lordship, Why this part of the detail of your interview, which, previous to the Queen's trial, you gave to all your neighbours and friends round Cashiobury Park, was suppressed in your speech in the House of Lords? Which, my Lord, are we to believe, your declaration at Cashiobury, or at Westminster?

Perhaps this question may be answered by another; were not your Lordship invited to dine with the Queen, and did you not declare, that though you could vote for her you could not dine with her? And did you not, by way of excuse for your absence, invite the Austrian Ambassador for the same day to Cashiobury; and when he (being engaged elsewhere,) failed you, had you not recourse to some other similar pretence to avoid the destined honour? In short, then, has your Lordship ever seen the Queen since she introduced you to Bergami in her bed-chamber? VERAX.

#### MR. CHRISTIE AND MR. SCOTT.

A duel was fought last Friday se'night at nine o'clock at night between two gentlemen of the names of Christie and Scott; the parties met at Chalk-farm, by moonlight, attended by their seconds and surgeons, and after exchanging shots without effect, at the second fire Mr. Christie's ball struck Mr. Scott just above the lip on the right side, and passing through the intestines lodged in the left side. Mr. Scott fell, nearly doubled by the wound, and was removed to the Chalk-farm tavern.

This meeting took place in consequence of the following circumstances.—Mr. Lockhart, the reputed author of Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, having been personally and violently attacked in the London Magazine, a work professedly edited by Mr. Scott, came to London for the purpose of obtaining from Mr. Scott an explanation, apology, or meeting.

Mr. Scott, as we understand, declined giving any thing of the sort, unless Mr. Lockhart would first deny that he was the editor of Blackwood's Magazine, this Mr. Lockhart did not consider it necessary to do, and their correspondence ended with a note from Mr. Lockhart, containing very strong and unqualified expressions touching Mr. Scott's personal character and courage; to meet this Mr. Scott published his account of the affair, which differed very little as to facts; but a circumstance occurred subsequently, which placed the matter on a different footing.

Mr. Lockhart in his statement, which was printed, says that a copy of it had been sent to Mr. Scott; whereas it appears that the statement generally circulated contained a disavowal of Mr. Lockhart's editorship of Blackwood's Magazine, which the copy of his statement actually sent to Mr. Scott did not. Mr. Scott therefore says, that in withholding from him the disavowal he asked, he prevented the meeting, and that in affixing to the statement the declaration that a copy of that statement had been forwarded to him (Mr. Scott) Mr. Lockhart had been guilty of falsehood.

This is met by the other party, who say that though Mr. Lockhart would own to the world that he was not the Editor of Blackwood's Magazine, he never would say that he was not the Editor to Mr. Scott, because Mr. Scott, as the avowed Editor of a Magazine, which if not so popular is more bitter, had no right to demand such an explanation.

It appears to us that the error arose in leaving the paragraph standing which states that a copy of the statement had been sent to Scott.

Mr. Scott's attack produced a reply from Mr. Christie, Mr. Lockhart's friend, which reply produced a challenge from Mr. Scott, which Mr. Christie accepted, and at Mr. Scott's suggestion agreed to meet him at nine o'clock at night—an unusual hour for such appointments.

The result of the meeting we have mentioned, but we should add that it appears that Mr. Christie did not fire at Mr. Scott in the first instance, but that on the second

shot fired in self-defence, he levelled his pistol at him, and too truly hit his mark.

Mr. Lockhart is one of his Majesty's Counsel at the Scotch bar, and son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, bart. Mr. Christie is a young barrister of Gray's Inn.

#### MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

Few things have occurred which have more deeply interested us than the dreadful death of Mr. Harvey Aston.—It seems as if a fate hung over the name—and we grieve, if possible, the more, because we dare not lament him who is gone.

Mr. Harvey Aston, the report says, had long been intimate in the house of a certain Countess, where at length his visits were forbidden, owing, as it should seem, to the too evident attention paid to one of her Ladyship's daughters—subsequent to this prohibition, Mr. Aston prevailed upon the young Lady to elope with him to Genoa, to which place her mother followed, and having overtaken, brought her back—this produced the melancholy catastrophe.

There are many versions of this story, some say that two of the young Ladies of the family have fallen victims—others, that only one has suffered; and others again, impute no blame to the young Lady, but on the contrary, assert that her honour and innocence remain unimpeached and unimpeachable.

We trust this may be the case—the young Lady is in some degree a public character, and therefore a double interest is excited by the adventure. She is the daughter of Lady Oxford, about whom it may be remembered, Sir Francis Burdett (now in prison) instituted a suit against Mr. Scott, her Ladyship's brother, on account of a bond which in an effort to save his popularity, he was foolish enough to grant.

It is, in truth, a melancholy business, and we shall, in pity, draw a veil over all the circumstances.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

His Majesty left town yesterday morning at 11 o'clock for Brighton.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 20.—Grand Ball at the Pavilion.—In consequence of the invitations by Royal command, the company began to assemble last night at nine o'clock, to be present at a ball given by the Sovereign; and most important had been the arrivals to share in the same honours, and partake of the same pleasures in the course of the day. The carriages, in quick succession, drove up to the Palace entrance in Castle-square, where all within alighted, the grand entrance and hall, making part of the west front of the stately structure, not being yet completed. The bustle excited for about an hour was considerable; but it was replete with interest; the apparent confusion had method in it; not an accident occurred, though the crowd in Castle-square was great, through which the different vehicles had to pass and repass. Even the coachman's "Make-way" exclamations, were but little heard; and loyal greetings, cheering expressions, and good behaviour with the spectators, constituted the regulating order of the night.—The yellow drawing-room, which opens into the music-room, formerly distinguished as the Egyptian or long gallery, was the ball-room on this occasion; and the ball was opened soon after ten o'clock, by Prince Esterhazy, who led off the Hon. Miss Seymour. About thirty couple followed; and never had the Goddess of the light fantastic toe more cause to pride herself upon the grace, lively action, and personal accomplishments of her most polished votaries.—The blue room, that opens into the banquetting-room, which, with the Egyptian gallery, &c. were magnificently lighted up, was appropriated for refreshments, and tempting was the character it displayed. To be brief, every thing that could delight the eye and enchant the senses, was present at this entertainment, and most exquisite was the enjoyment afforded.—Among the distinguished company were, the Princess Augusta, the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors, Earl of Egremont, Earl and Countess of Chichester, Earl and Countess of Warwick, Sir R. and Lady Wigram, &c. &c.—The Duke of Dorset, the Duke of Montrose, and the Marquis of Graham, Count and Countess Lieven, &c. left the Palace this morning for London.

KING'S LEVEE.—On Friday his Majesty held a Levee at Carlton House, which was splendidly attended. The Foreign Ministers, the chief Officers of State, &c. were present. Among the presentations, which were numerous, was Mr. Samuel Bagster, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had the honour of presenting to his Majesty a copy of the new and beautiful edition of the Common Prayer, in eight languages; which his Majesty received most graciously.

The Prince Royal of Bavaria was gored by a bull on the 22d of January in the vicinity of Rome.

The Duke of Richmond, we regret to state, experienced a severe fall from his horse a few days ago, near his seat in Sussex, which produced the bursting of a blood-vessel.

ROYAL HUNT.—On Monday morning the King's stag-hounds started a remarkably fine deer at Virginia Water, which proceeded in its course with great swiftness, and shewed great sport for about an hour and a half, after which he was taken near Windsor.

Counsellor Pennafather is appointed one of the Barons of the Irish Court of Exchequer.

THE ARMY.—The 31st Regiment of Foot is now on its march to Port Patrick, where it is to be embarked for Ireland.

The Officers of the 16th Lancers gave an elegant *Dejeuné* last week at Radipole Barrack, to all the rank and fashion of Weymouth.

MILITARY FETE.—The Grand Fete given by the Officers of the Army and Navy, on Tuesday last, in the Upper Assembly Rooms at Bath, in honour of His Majesty's accession to the Throne, was the most magnificent of any remem-

bered in that city. The grand front of the building was brilliantly illuminated with a very large star, G. R. and crown, decorated with laurel. The rooms were lighted in a most splendid manner; on one side of the banquetting-room, a beautiful whole length transparency of the portrait of His Majesty, in his full robes, was placed up. The company were received in the vestibule by the Steward, and introduced to the octagon and ball-room, both appropriated for dancing. The ball was kept up with spirit till one o'clock, when the company, about six hundred and fifty in number, partook of a sumptuous supper, during which the North Somerset band played favourite pieces of music. The first toast after supper was, "the King, and God bless him," which was drunk with enthusiasm and encored, whilst the band played the national anthem. After the banquet dancing was resumed, and continued until five o'clock in the morning, when an elegant breakfast was served, which concluded the festivities. The dresses of the ladies were elegant, and the show of jewellery extremely rich.

THE NAVY.—The following Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Commanders:—J. Brigstoke, J. Johnson, Edward Sparshott, Peter Salmon, William Chapman, J. P. Baker, James Gordon (A), Francis J. Lewis, and Richard Dickenson.

And the following Midshipmen and Masters' Mates to the rank of Lieutenants:—

William Taylor, Wm. Forbes (B), Charles Mullard, Lewis Reynolds, William Winnett, W. M. Hall, E. H. Pace, George Munsell, William Christie, T. Macannara, Henry Rymer, W. J. Cowling, S. Arthur, and John Graham.

Mr. Soance is appointed Secretary to Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, Commander in Chief at Plymouth.

Captain C. Dushwood is appointed to command the Impregnable, at Plymouth.

The following singular circumstance occurred on the evening the King was at Drury-lane Theatre:—A Gentleman of Clerkenwell, who was in the crowd, missing his watch, seized a man whom he supposed had robbed him, and challenged him with the offence. The fellow immediately took from his pocket a watch and seals, which he gave up, and was suffered to depart. On returning home, the Gentleman, to his astonishment, found he had left his own watch hanging up in his bed-room! The watch and seals given to him are supposed to be worth 50 guineas.

Miss Foote has retired from the stage. Her interesting style of acting several characters, will make her retirement matter of public regret.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF CHARING CROSS.—It is not generally known, that the name "Charing Cross," originated from the fond epithets bestowed by Edward I. on his beloved Queen, to whom no less than fifteen crosses were erected, and from the prevalence of the French language at that time; *Charing* being nothing more than a corruption of *Chere Reine*, often applied by Edward to his Queen; of course, the cross gave the name to the spot. A similar corruption occurs in *Blanch Apple Court*, in the city, which has long been called *Blind Chapel Court*; and a district near *St. Catherine's*, first called *Hammes* and *Guisines*, being inhabited by people from the neighbourhood of Calais, has long borne the curious appellation of *Hangman's Gains*.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday at Guildhall to receive the Report of the Committee for General Purposes, on the Orphans' Dues, and Metage on Coals. Sir William Curtis was appointed Collector and Treasurer of the Orphan Society, by the Court of Aldermen in the year 1810, and gave a bond for the due execution of the office; and in the year 1820, the Court of Aldermen took a new bond from him for the discharge of the same duties, under circumstances that called for inquiry. It was desired that the Report made by the Committee for General Purposes on the subject, be read.—Sir William Curtis objected to the competency of this Court to take cognizance of his duties.—The Court of Aldermen were the proper tribunal to whom he would only render an account. The Report was after some discussion agreed to.

Sir M. Bloxam intends to resign his gown as Alderman of Bridge-Ward.—It is expected Sheriff Williams will succeed him.

Mr. Hase communicated on Thursday to the Gentlemen on the Stock Exchange, that the payments on the Omnium which the Bank took in, are postponed as follows: 50 per Cent to be paid on the 13th of April, and 50 per Cent on the 5th of May.

Laconic Charge to a Grand Jury.—A short time before the death of that great venerable Lawyer, Judge Foster, he went the Oxford Circuit in one of the hottest summers that had been remembered for many years, when his charge to the Grand Jury was as follows:—"Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot, I am very old, and you are very well acquainted with your duty—practise it."

The University of Edinburgh now reckons not less than 2,000 medical students; a greater number, it is believed, than any University in Europe could ever boast of.

A forgery on the five pound notes of the Bank of Scotland has just made its appearance.

Paris Papers to the 21st inst. arrived yesterday. The march of the Austrian army towards Naples is no longer doubtful. It appears by the Milan Gazette of the 10th, that the different columns of the army had by that time passed the Po in all points, and marched in three lines—the first by Florence and Sienna, the second by Forlì and Urbino, and the third by Ancona along the shores of the Adriatic. The corps of Gen. Frimont, according to the most probable estimate, is 40,000 strong.

The Pole of the world has usually been considered as the coldest point; but Dr. Brewster, in a paper recently read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has proved that there are two poles of maximum cold, situated at a distance from the Pole, and in the meridian, passing through North America and Siberia.



MRS. REXNELL has the honour to announce the Opening of her Establishment (WARWICK BOARDING HOUSE), 18, Warwick and Colopar Streets, for the Reception of a LIMITED NUMBER OF LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The accommodations will be found superior, society most respectable, and charges moderate.

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE of "CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GARDEN" will open on THURSDAY, MARCH 31, at 29, ST. JAMES'S STREET.—Admission, One Shilling.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT.

MR. POWELL begs to announce his removal from 91, Windmill-pole-street, to 115, New Bond-street, where he continues teaching the ART of CHINA PAINTING, in all its Branches, without the use of offensive Oils.

Ladies supplied with Colours, and their China carefully fired.

Just published,

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER IN EIGHT LANGUAGES AT ONE VIEW, curiously and elegantly printed in One Volume, 4to. having the English, French, Modern Greek, and Italian, on one page; and the German, Spanish, Greek, and Latin, on the opposite. Price 2s. 6d. extra boards. Dedicated to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the course of publication.

1. A POLYGLOTT BIBLE, consisting of the Ancient Versions, one Vol. 4to. price 8s. 6d.—The fourth Part will be published March 1st, and the 5th and last is far advanced.

2. A GRAMMATICAL APPARATUS, by the Rev. F. NOLAN. Preparing for Publication.

1. PROLEGOMENA to the Ancient Versions of the Polyglott Bible, by the Rev. S. LEE, Regius Professor of Arabic, Queen's College, Cambridge.

2. A POLYGLOTT BIBLE of MODERN Versions, one Vol. 4to. price 4l. 10s.

Printed for SAMUEL BAGSTER, No. 15, Paternoster-row.

WARM BATHS, and BOLLERS which heat them very quickly without Steam, although placed at any distance; a NEW SHOWER-BATH, which is light and compact; WALK-AIR SHOES, of a very superior kind; also an APPARATUS for KITCHENS, with which the use of Charcoal is avoided, and cooking performed more perfectly than by any other means, may be seen at BUXTON and 20, St. Saviour's Church Lane, No. 370, near the Pantheon, Oxford-street.

The Manufactory carried on as usual at No. 60, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

NEW MUSIC BY J. B. CRAMER.

Just published,

A FAVORITE SCOTCH AIR, with Introduction and Variations for the Piano Forte, Harp, and Flute, as performed by the Author, and Mr. and Miss Ashe, at the Bath Concerts. Price 7s. 6d. London: published for the Author, by the Royal Marinein Station, Leicer Saloon, Argyle-street.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

RUSSIAN MELODIES, with appropriate English Words, by HARRY STOE VAN DYK, Esq., the Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano Forte composed and inscribed to the Countess Assen, by John Barnett, Pupill at Ford Place; price 1s. The Overture, price 2s. 6d. and favourite Songs and Duets in the Operatic Drama called "Don Juan," now performing at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, composed by H. K. Bishop and W. H. Ware, sung by Miss Hilditch and Miss Stralder. Published by Goulding, D'Almain and Co. No. 20, Soho-square.

DR. SHAW'S CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Just published, embellished with 29 beautiful coloured plates, price 6s. A SELECT CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY, with an HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the SILK WORM, with an elegant method of obtaining very exact and pleasing representations of Plants.

By the late GEORGE SHAW, M. D. F. R. S. Principal Naturalist of the British Museum. To which are added the GARDENER'S CALENDAR, and LADIES' FLOWER GARDEN. London: printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street.

Just published, by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, in 2 vols. price 12s. boards.

THE RETREAT; or, SKETCHES from NATURE. A Novel.

"This is a very amusing and instructive Tale. It has the rare merit of exhibiting quick sensibilities and high-wrought passions, and giving to them a living interest which fascinates. Its characters are ably distinguished and well supported; its style is chaste and elegant; and all its parts have a harmony and keeping not often found in modern fictions."—New Monthly Mag.

Just published, price 1s.

THE 63d No. of the MONTHLY GAZETTE of HEALTH, containing successful Modes of treating Pains of the lower extremities, Suppression of Urine, Gout, Rheumatism, Chills, Scrophulous Venæ, &c.; further account of the Ducho Leaky, the Ope remedy for Gleet, affections of the Bladder, &c. Cases of softening of the Brain, a new Disease, ascertained to be prevalent in England by Drs. Keating and Palmer; the Hunterian Sermon, preached by Mr. Chevallier; Method of obtaining Iodine, a new remedy for Warts and Scrophulous Cases of Venereal Abscesses; Advice to trading Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries; Composition of Boerhaave's Pills, for weakness of Sight; Stoughton's Elixir, Sydenham's Pills of Health; Sydenham's Sereny Nuxium, &c.; Receipt for Chemical Matches and Amulets; Sudden Death of a Quack by his own Nuxium; simple method of forming Ice during Summer; Animadversions on the System of Education of Youth at many Seminaries, &c. &c. Sold by Sherwood and Co. Paternoster-row; at the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly; and by all Booksellers in the Kingdom.

SELECT ARTICLES for the TOILET.

ATKINSON'S CURLING FLUID, long known to the Nobility and Gentry as an elegant substitute for Oils, Pomats, and Extracts. It should never be omitted after curling the hair, as it counteracts the dryness which hot iron produces, makes the hair soft and pliant as the finest silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in dancing or walking, or in damp weather. It also removes dandruff, prevents the hair falling out or changing colour, and is so efficacious for restoring its growth, that it is usually prescribed by Physicians, when other means have proved ineffectual. Price 3s. 6d. 10s. 6d. and one Guinea.

ATKINSON'S VEGETABLE DYE, changes gray or red hair on the head or whiskers to a brown or black, which washing, &c. instead of restoring renders more permanent. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

ATKINSON'S AMBROSIAL SOAP, made by a new process, which divests it of all alkaline impurities; it makes the hands soft and white, and prevents them chapping in cold weather, price 1s. a square. Sold by Jas. Atkinson, perfumery, 44, Gerard-street, Soho-square; Gattie and Pierce, 57, Bond-street; Dawson, Fleet-street, Rigg, 65, Cheapside, and most Perfumers.

CAUTION.—As there are several imitations, the genuine has the following signature:—James Atkinson, 44, Gerard-street, London.

PRIZES in TORRINI'S PICTURE LOTTERY.

THE TRUSTEES having attested in their Hand-writing on the respective Proof their highest approbation of the completion of the ENGRAVINGS, which were finished at the passing of the Act for this Lottery, they have respectively invited to view them together with the PAINTINGS, the Specimens of exquisitely COLOURED IMPRESSIONS, and the elegantly bound SETS, in order that the Purchasers of Tickets may be personally convinced that the Prizes which will fall to the lot of the holders of the Prizes Tickets, will not occasion the disappointment which the Public experienced on some similar occasions, but will altogether form a mass of Property of real and immense value.

The Drawing, by Act of Parliament, will take place before the end of July next. Tickets, Red and Black, price 3s. 6d. each, and Schemes of the Lottery, may be had at No. 53 and 54, New Bond-street, and at all the Lottery Offices.

The Purchaser of a pair of Tickets is sure to gain a Prize.

CAPITAL OAK AND ASH TIMBER, SUMMER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. WILLOCK,

At Garraway's Coffee-house, in Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 15th of March, at Twelve o'clock, in Twelve Lots, EIGHT HUNDRED and SIX OAK TIMBER TREES, EIGHTY-EIGHT ASH, and ELEVEN ELM TREES, now standing in the Park, at Kettle Alley, in the County of Surrey, and on sundry Farms adjoining and contiguous thereto, which are of large dimensions, and peculiarly fit for the Use of the Navy.

This Timber is only Eight Miles from the Port of Hastings, and therefore great facility in conveying the same to London. The Trees are all numbered with white paint, and will be shown by Richard Jennings, the Woodreeve, at Battel, of whom catalogues may be had; also at the Cheese Inns, at Battel, Hoberghsbury, and Iye; Castle, at Hastings; at the Crown, Brighton; at the Park Arms, at Arundel; Swan, at Gichester; Fountain Inns, at Portsmouth and Canterbury; Crown, at Rochester; Star, at Maidstone; of Messrs. Dawson, Capron, and Rawley, Solicitors, in Seville-place, New Burlington-street, at Garraway's; and of Mr. Willock, No. 25, Golden-square, London.

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LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, 2d March, 1821.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.—Veterinary-Surgeon J. Siddall promoted to the Regiment, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice J. Siddall, deceased.

18th Regt. of Light Dragoons.—Major G. Synges, from half-pay of the 25th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice P. May, who exchanges, receiving the difference between the full-pay of Cavalry, and full-pay of Infantry.

1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards.—Lieut. Sir J. Montague Bargoigne, Bart. from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Lieut. V. B. T. who exchanges, receiving the difference; Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gibson, promoted.

Coldeston Regt. of Foot Guards.—A. R. Wellesley, Esq. Page of Honour to His Majesty, to be Ensign and Lieut. without purchase, vice Griffiths, deceased.

31st Regt. of Foot Guards.—Lieut. Col. Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B. from the 14th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Napier, who exchanges.

1st Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. W. Everett, from the half-pay of the Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice A. Glen, whose appointment has not taken place.

42d Ditto.—Lieut. C. Wardell, from half-pay 24th Light Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice A. Atkin, who retires upon half-pay.

44th Ditto.—Lieut. Col. G. T. Papper, from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Lieut. Col. vice Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, who exchanges.

45th Ditto.—Surgeon J. Heriot, M.D. from half-pay of the 6th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice W. Smyth, who exchanges.

59th Light.—Lieut. T. Stevenson, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieut. O'Neill, who exchanges.

64th Ditto.—Lieut. W. O'Neill, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieut. Stevenson, who exchanges.

71th Ditto.—B. Gerald, Lieut. Serj.-Major in the Regt. to be Quarter-master, vice H. H. G. Papper, from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Lieut. 79th Foot.—Lieut. T. Beckham, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieut. vice A. Canover, who exchanges.

89th Ditto.—Lieut. Hon. C. Napier, to be Captain by purchase, vice Clarke, who retires.—Ensign J. Gibson, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Napier.—Capt. Genl. W. Collington, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gibson.

22d Ditto.—Lieut. Col. G. T. Papper, from half-pay 22d Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. Col. vice A. Canover, from the 79th Foot, to be Lieut. Col. vice A. Canover, who exchanges.

23d Ditto.—Assistant-Surgeon J. B. Lenon, from half-pay of the 2d West India Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Strahan, who exchanges.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES BILLINGE, Bristol, grocer. JOSEPH BEATON, Soholes, York, and manufacturer. EDWARD SCOWLED, West Barcholt, Essex, publican. BARRINGTON, GARDNER, to be a Bankrupt. JAMES TROUGHTON, CHARLES TROUGHTON the younger, Coventry, Bankers. JOHN DUDMAN, Brighton, common carrier. WILLIAM WOOD, Blyth, Chester, shoes-maker. GEORGE WELLS, Blyth, iron-merchant. STEPHEN LOD, Bireh-lane, bill-broker. ISAAC GREEN, Lower East Smithfield, baker. ROBERT D. GREEN, Liverpool, and Manchester, manufacturer. ELIZABETH NERDS, Bristol, shoe-maker. RICHARD FITTINGS, Gloucester, coach-maker.



It would be observed, that the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Essex, formed at present no part of the districts, the average for London being considered as the average for those counties, he would suggest, to add these three counties; he thought too that the King in Council should have power to alter the town. He should also propose to increase the salaries of the inspectors to 30l. a year, not to fall on the country. The appointment of the principal officers to be in the Board of Trade. One object of the present Bill, was, to take in the Irish corn, which had altogether been left out of the averages. He concluded with moving, that it is expedient that several Acts of the 31st, 33d, 34th, and 47th of his late Majesty's reign, relating to the importation and exportation of grain, meal, and flour, be repealed, and other regulations provided in lieu thereof, for the united Kingdom.

Mr. Calcraft intimated his intention of watching the measure with caution. He thought the present mode of taking the averages was sufficient for all purposes.

Mr. Baring thought the present was not the moment for this Bill, when the agriculturist was labouring under such great distress. He feared that it would tend to create expectations which would not be realized.

Mr. Irving entertained similar opinions.

Mr. Holne Sumner thought the Hon. Genl.'s averages would make little difference as to the high or low price of corn.

Mr. F. Lewis was of opinion the introduction of Irish corn into the reign, would have the effect of lowering the averages.

Mr. Curzon considered some measure was necessary, to prevent the frauds by false returns, and by mixing foreign corn with grain, the produce of the Isle of Man. The consequences of opening the ports at the present moment, which had been shut for four years, would be, that the accumulated corn of the whole North of Europe, which had only this country for a market, would be poured in, and our markets would be clogged, and the averages wholly destroyed; the effect of which, this country would feel for years to come. On the subject of adequate standard, he thought 80s. was a fair price.

Mr. W. Douglas and Sir E. Knatchbull urged the necessity of practical relief.

Mr. Ricardo observed, that the proposed measure would not give any relief; the best thing that could be done for the farmers would be, to take off the corn laws altogether.

Mr. Lockhart was convinced that some redress should be afforded to the agriculturist.—The Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Bennett asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the result of the inquiry into the affairs of Mr. Theodore Hook, and whether the deficit in his accounts with the Isle of Bourbon had been made good.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not precisely answer the question at the present moment. All he knew was, that the result of the inquiry was favourable to Mr. Hook, who was ascertained to be an honourable and meritorious officer.

On the second reading of the Transportation of Offenders Bill, Mr. Bennett said, that transportation for crime had ceased to be a punishment. His House was filled with letters, asking for it as a boon. The proportion of females transported, to males, was only one in ten. Government should take these matters into consideration.

Mr. Clive admitted that some improvements might be suggested.—The Bill was read a second time.

The second reading of the Hull Poor Rates Bill was postponed till that day six months.

The Annual Indemnity Bill was passed.

Mr. Martin obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable persons charged with capital crimes to employ Counsel.

Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Martin objected to the mode proposed by the Bill.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Lord Althorpe brought in a Bill to enable Barristers of five years standing to preside over country Courts having jurisdiction of debts under 40s.—Read a first time.

Mr. D. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Turnpike trusts about the Metropolis, founded on the report of the Committee on the improvement of Turnpike Roads. It was proposed to divide the whole district of London into three districts; one on the south of the Thames, and the two others on the north, denominated the north eastern and north western—each trust would be required to send a certain number of trustees proportioned to the extent of the trust—12c Committee appointed to select these trustees would also select competent inspectors, Gentlemen of property residing in the neighbourhood, one able surveyor would also be appointed with several minor surveyors under him.

Mr. Curzon was opposed to look with jealousy on any measure which would take the trust out of local hands.

Sir J. York wished to know if the Bill would touch the trust at Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. D. Gilbert replied, that the Bill would not affect any Joint Stock Company.

Mr. Calcraft did not think the Roads about the Metropolis were so bad as represented.—Leave was then given.

Mr. Baring moved for various statements relative to the amount of Silver Coinage from the year 1790 to 1820, with the stock of Silver Bullion.

In the course of some conversation on this motion, the subject of the New Bank Notes was mentioned—in answer to a question as to the failure of the new invention for preventing forgery.

Mr. D. Gilbert admitted, that the plan had not been so successful as he had expected, but with some alterations the Directors hoped to be able to pay the Midsummer dividends in the new notes.—The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Marryat presented a petition from the collective body of Ship Owners and Traders of the Metropolis, against the renewal of the West India Dock Company's Charter. The petitioners complained of the exactions and exorbitant charges of the company, the rent of 100 tons in their docks for twelve months was 200l. which in any of the ports of the continent would be only 60l. The Hon. Gentleman said, the petitioners had not been able to obtain from Government an answer whether they intended to renew the charter.

Mr. Robinson said, the renewal of the charter was a subject that required consideration, and therefore, Ministers were not to be blamed for not answering the petitioners.

Mr. Baring observed, that by the Charter of the Company they were restricted from dividing more than ten per cent. upon their capital, which meant that the rates should never be higher than the value of such a dividend; their profits had accumulated beyond that ten per cent. till they had amounted to the enormous sum of half a million. It would be illegal to divide this money among themselves.

Mr. Gordon wished to know, if this large sum was to be placed in the hands of Government for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Robinson replied in the negative, as it had got into Chancery.

Mr. Gordon thought the rates of the Company should be

reduced for two years, so as to benefit the Commerce of the country.

Mr. Irving said, that the excess of 500,000l. (if so large a sum had accumulated), would be swallowed up by estimates now in their possession. The petition was ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

A Bill for providing for the increase of the Annual Income of the London Institution was brought in and read a first time.

A variety of Petitions were presented in favour of and against the Catholic Claims.

Lord Nugent presented the Petition of the Catholics of England, signed by 8000 persons, among whom were seven peers, fourteen barons, seven of their bishops, and a considerable number of Catholic clergy. The Petitioners were ready to swear full and true allegiance to the King; they did not acknowledge any foreign power, either ecclesiastical or civil, within the realm; they were ready to give any security which might be required. The Noble Lord stated, that only four of the barons were now in existence whose holders signed Magna Charta, and the representatives of those baronies had signed the Petition.

In answer to a question put on a former night by Major General Wilson, respecting the execution of Murat,

Lord Castlereagh stated, that he had received from Sir W. A. Court confirmation of Murat's having been condemned by his own laws, by a court martial composed of his own officers. The fate of Murat was agreeable to a proclamation found upon him, pronouncing sentence of military execution upon King Ferdinand.

Major Genl. Wilson admitted that the explanation of the Noble Lord was perfectly satisfactory.

In presenting a Petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, Mr. Plunkett passed a warm eulogium on the late Mr. Grattan. The Right Hon. Genl. then brought forward the Catholic question in a very long and eloquent speech. He stated the claims the Petitioners had on the justice and liberality of the House, which, if granted, would be the means of laying the foundation of concord, and it would become the House to consider whether it would not be better to atone for a great injustice which a large portion of the people of the United Empire had long been suffering under, and by that atonement remove the evil. This, he was satisfied, would be best accomplished by going into a Committee to examine into the details of the laws affecting the Catholic subjects of these realms. He was well aware, that if the House should go into a Committee, he should have nothing to contend with beyond prejudice, and even those who entertained these prejudices still felt a desire to grant the Catholics their claims; but their fears induced an apprehension of danger to the established religion. In considering the question, he would divide it into three distinct propositions; viz. as it affected the religion of the country, or touched upon the principles of the constitution, or bore upon the policy of the country. It was due to a Right Rev. Prelate to say, that he had believed him from all fears on that part of the subject, for he had said that he had no objection to the claims of the Catholics being granted on the score of religion—it was, therefore, only upon political grounds that danger might be apprehended. In respect then to its bearings upon the state, he considered the state acted as an electifying power upon religion, and he would ask, why were the Catholics to be selected as the only class to be denounced? Why did they not denounce the Mahometan, the Pagan, and the Jew? A man might worship Jupiter, Osiris, a Crocodile, the host of heaven, or any creeping thing of the earth, but the Catholic was to be excluded from participating in the offices of the State, only because they believed something beyond what the Protestant did. They were charged with superstition and idolatry on account of the Mass. The Hon. Genl. denied that the belief of the Catholics on this head should subject them to disabilities. They denied their actual belief in the presence of the body of Christ, as was generally supposed they did. The idea of idolatry and superstition, therefore, was idle. He next came to the constitutional bearing of the question, and here he meant to contend, that an admission to all the great offices in the State, was the inherent right of every liege subject of the King. What was to shut them out from this claim? Why, acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope. Now they distinctly disclaimed such acknowledgment. Now if that was to operate against them; up to the time of Henry VIII. there was not a liege subject in the realm, and the nation were outlaws. Magna Charta had been obtained by outlaws—the revolution of 1688 had been accomplished by outlaws. According to this doctrine, there was not a Catholic nation in Europe, whose Monarch ruled over as much as one liege subject. The Honourable Gentleman then went into an historical reference, to prove that the principles of exclusion were contrary to the soundest doctrines of the British constitution, and quoted the opinions of Lord Bacon on the subject in support of his argument. He next came to touch upon what some persons might consider the danger to which the Church might be exposed in granting the Claims; if he (Mr. Plunkett) were asked that question, he could not conscientiously say the Church was not in danger in the event of conceding those claims, but the danger lay in the foundation—in the harmony of the basis; the people were not connected with the State; every safety would be afforded by concession, which rejection might render uncertain; he therefore conjured the House to remove every invidious distinction; he would not connect the Roman Catholic with the establishment of the State; take away the brand from his forehead and the shackles from his legs, and leave him in the situation the proudest upon earth—that of a loyal English subject. The principal objection he had in view was the removal of the oath denying transubstantiation, and the modification of the oath of supremacy. He concluded with moving, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the state of the laws with respect to the filling of offices, so far as the laws affect Roman Catholics, and for considering the expediency of altering or modifying the same.

Mr. D. Brown seconded the motion.

Mr. Peel stated his dissent from some of the propositions of the Right Hon. Genl. for if it was right to admit the Catholic to fill the highest offices of the State, it was equally right that the Dissenter should be admitted to a participation, and it followed as a consequence that the Corporation and Test Acts must be repealed; now, Mr. Pitt had declared these acts the great bulwarks of the constitution, and he objected to the principle of their repeal. Mr. Burke doubted on the subject.

The Right Hon. Genl. replied to the arguments adduced from history by the Honourable Member, and observed, that the ground had been so often trodden that he was ashamed to trouble the House. He might go on, and ask why Quakers (who would not conform to any test) might not as well claim to be admitted to offices, and they were, in all respects, a just, loyal, and charitable class of persons. He was asked what danger would accrue to the present generation by repealing

the acts imposing disabilities? To this question he would reply by saying, he was not going to form a constitution for the present day. The Right Hon. Genl. said he cherished as hostile sentiments against the Roman Catholics; he had, when in office, conscientiously opposed them, because he thought that the highest official situations should be filled by members of the Reformed Religion. If he thought the measure could be adopted with safety not the united voice of England should make him object to it.

Sir J. Macintosh supported the proposition of his Right Hon. friend, and went into a review of the circumstances attending the different periods of history referred to by the former speaker, in which the question of Catholic disabilities had been agitated and contended that they were impelled to ward off some temporary danger, nothing of the sort could be apprehended.

Lord Bury and Mr. D. Broome supported the speaker.

Mr. Dawson opposed the motion.

Mr. C. Grant entered into an examination of the question and supported the motion, calling upon the House to ratify the solemn compact of the union, and cited the admirable terms of the constitution, when he advocated the Catholic claims, and recommended a wise and liberal policy, by granting the relief now prayed for.

Mr. L. White concurred in the sentiments of the Right Hon. Genl.

Mr. Denkes opposed the motion.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald made some observations with respect to the partiality shown to Orange adherents.

Sir G. Hill opposed the motion.

Lord Castlereagh was at a loss to conceive the construction of that mind which could apprehend danger to the existing institutions from relieving the Roman Catholics from the restrictions of which they now complained. If the political power which they demanded were granted to them, he did not believe they would use it to forward designs hostile to the constitution, or would create, in consequence, any serious alarm. He for one could not consent to let this question hang on the councils of the Empire; he wanted to relieve the Catholics, with a view to the welfare of the country, for the painful situation in which they stood, which was different from that of all other dissenters, made them constantly objects of suspicion for which there existed no adequate ground.

The House divided.—For the motion, 227—Against it, 221—Majority 6.

THURSDAY.

Mr. H. Sumner moved for certain papers respecting the Orphan's Funds. This motion was seconded by Sir W. Curtis. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Petitions complaining of Agricultural distress from Cornwall, Cuckfield, in Sussex, Northampton, Gloucester, &c. were presented.

Dr. Phillimore gave notice of a motion for the 14th inst. to amend the Marriage Act.

The Bill for repealing certain Acts for taking averages of the price of Corn was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 8th instant. In answer to a question from Mr. Curwen, Mr. Robinson said, it was intended to introduce a clause for preventing fraudulent sales.

A petition was presented by Lord Stanley, from the Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. of Manchester, against the Irish Protecting Duties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that measures had been taken to make some satisfactory arrangement in the business.

CASH PAYMENTS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he should, in a few days, submit a proposition for enabling the Bank of England, and he hoped, the Bank of Ireland, to resume cash payments at an earlier period than provided for by existing regulations.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved for an Account of the Funds and Revenues of the Public and Charitable Foundations in Ireland. He stated that a Commission had been appointed some years ago, to inquire on the subject, who had made fourteen Reports, not one of which had been adopted. The sums available for general education, amounted to 174,923l. per annum.

Mr. C. Grant said, many of the suggestions of the Commissioners had been carried into effect.—The motion was agreed to.

Mr. H. Twiss postponed his motion respecting the Bankrupt Laws, till the 10th of May. He did not mean to propose any alteration in the general system of these laws.

The Pelons Benefit of Counsel Bill was read a first time.—Second reading on Wednesday.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

A Petition was presented from St. Mary, Newington, signed by 1965 Inhabitants, against the Select Vestries' Bill for that Parish. It was laid on the table. The Bill was ordered for a second reading on Monday.

On presenting a Petition, complaining of Agricultural Distress, from certain occupiers of land in Sussex,

Lord Milton expressed an opinion that the restoration of Cash Payments would have the effect of restricting the circulation of the country, and hence, the farmer could not obtain the same prices for his corn as in former years; a reduction of taxes was the only thing that could relieve him.

Mr. Plunkett moved the order of the day for the House to go into a Committee on the Catholic Claims. He proposed six resolutions, (pro forma) on which he meant to frame his Bill. The substance, in effect, was to require a declaration to be made against the belief of transubstantiation, &c. and the sacrifice of the Mass, as being idolatrous and superstitious, appear to be speculative and dogmatical, not affecting the allegiance or civil duty of the subject, and that the objection taken by the Catholics to the said oath is confined to the word "spiritual" being introduced, it therefore would be expedient to declare the sense in which the word is used, according to the injunction of Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, which refers solely to the right of the Kings of this realm to govern according to the degrees committed to their charge by God; they therefore recommended a repeal and explanation of all these points.

After some conversation on the general merits of the measure between Mr. Peel, Sir G. Hill, Lord Milton, Mr. Plunkett, &c. it was at length agreed to postpone the resolution to Friday, the 16th inst., and leave was given to bring in the Bill, a Bill of the House for that day was ordered.

In a Committee on the Grampton Disfranchisement Bill, 22 was proposed by Mr. S. Wortley that the election qualification be 20l. per annum.

Lord Milton proposed that Leeds should be a scot and lot borough.

On a division the numbers were—for the amendment 60—against it, 182.

The House afterwards divided on the original question of 20l. being the qualification—Ayes, 48—Noes, 94. Adj.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Stoddart, the Coach-maker, is in a passion—he says, that the Queen does not owe him 2,000*l.* for “the never honoured and ill work to that amount.” We never saw it, she did.—A correspondent thought if we enquired of Mr. Stoddart, we should find out the truth. We took our own course, and find that (according to the Tradesman's account) she does not.

Since Mr. Stoddart is so violent a partisan of the Queen, he perhaps might relieve her from a suspicion under which she labours of having sent a carriage (paid for with John Bull's money) to her Grand Master Barholomen at Paris.—We are quite serious when we say, that this humble and obscure individual would do his illustrious customer more good by shewing proof against this history than Moore, Hume, Wood, or any other of her second class of Plebeians could do her with all their ingenuity and impudence combined.

Mr. Stoddart might also inform us whether he is not building a carriage adapted for continental travelling for her Majesty.

Tenax is always welcome.

Quidnunc has been received. It has come to hand—It is hardly worth while to stir up the angry animals he alludes to.—We would consign them to a little Paper, called the Brunswick, which is published at Mr. Tiffin's, Bug-destroyer to His Majesty, in the Strand. We do not know if Mr. Tiffin himself is the Editor of this work, but as the approved exterminator of nasty reptiles supposed to infest the royal residences, we think he might be surmountable in brushing up the Brighton Radicals.

We object to the attack from Ludgate Hill.—Sheriffs and Mayors are gay and gaudy and noticeable, but for a season like tarpapers and peas; and the reign of Mr. Sheriff P. is over.

Our excellent friend—“An enemy to brawlers,” touches upon a set of persons with whom we wish to have no connection.

Our Poetical Friend will recognize his very acceptable contribution; but we request him another time not to puzzle us by initials, which we are not always sure of appropriating right.

We postpone Regulus for next week. He will have a place in Broughamiana, No. IV.

Our “worthy friend, the Doctor,” is a shy fellow, but we are luckily as shy as he.—we are sorry that the letter should have come from the quarter it did—we recognize an old acquaintance in the hand-writing.

We are obliged to B.

Anti-Zany is received and appreciated. The mass of information afforded us from all quarters on this subject we must, however, reserve till our day of justification. We are infinitely obliged to all our friends who have lent us their aid in this cause.

If J. W. from the Temple would authenticate the fact about the Lady Magress, we shall be most happy to shew her up.

If the writer of the private and confidential letter, dated Feb. 25, 1832, presumes to object to favour us with his name, we should be glad of some professional conversation with him on the subject to which he alludes.

Amicus Anglicanus is quite correct. Her brother was with her on the occasion he alludes to.

The intention we expressed, and which a Subscriber is sorry we have expressed, does not go to matters of intelligence.

We are obliged to A. G. T. for his communication, but, as he will see, we have no room for it this week.

## THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, Don John. Tuesday, Love in a Village.—A new Dramatic Piece, in two acts, in a forward state of rehearsal, and will be performed in the early part of next week.

## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Love in a Village. Tuesday, Artaxerxes. Thursday, Love in a Village. Saturday, Love in a Village.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

Reduced Ann. ....	Navy 5 per cent. ....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols. ....	Exchequer Bills. ....	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Acct. ....	India Bonds. ....	
4 per Cents. ....	Omnium. ....	

## FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per cent. Div. 22 Sep. 85-10 | Bank Sh. Div. Jan. 1. 1510-50  
Rocca. Div. 22 Sep. . . . 97-50 | Ex. Lond. 1m 25-50—3m 25-50

There has been little business transacted during the beginning of the week, the jobbers being principally employed in settling their accounts, as the Account Day was on Wednesday. It was expected that several Defaulters would have been declared, but there was only one on the Settling Day, and it was likely that he would be able, by having a short time allowed him, to make up his differences. Previous to the Settling Day, however, there were two declared, whose differences were pretty considerable. An express was received in town on Friday, which stated the French funds to have risen considerably, in consequence of the rumour that an amicable adjustment was about to take place between Austria and Naples. This had a visible effect on our funds, and the consequence was, a rise of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. before the close of the market. Yesterday morning the same rumour prevailed the market, which tended to keep up the prices, and at the close of business the prices were as above.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

We must request that Advertisements may be sent early in the week. Many are omitted this week which came too late.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

THE most important political event of the last week, and a very important one it is, is the resolution of the House of Commons to entertain the consideration of the Catholic claims: we greatly regret these resolutions—we regret them because we look upon them as fallacious, and we should regret them still more if we thought them real: we contemplate with great alarm any interference with the Protestant Establishment in Church and State; not that we are such fools as to have any ridiculous fears about the Pope. We are no more afraid of Popes of the present day imitating the Leo or Gregories, than we are of seeing the Duke of

Gloucester imitate crook-backed Richard: in fact, the Pope's authority is so narrow and precarious, that he is more likely to be engaged in maintaining his own power than in interfering with that of other countries. But what fills us with alarm is the general spirit of innovation, the combined assaults in which we foresee all Dissenters will soon unite against the Establishment.

The Papists are just now put forward, because from a variety of circumstances, a great number of public men are pledged to their support, and because the people of England, who have been artfully taught to look upon it as a mere Irish question, are comparatively indifferent about it; but let Catholic Emancipation be carried, and then, we ask, upon what principle it is, that any distinctive Church Establishment can be maintained? If Papists, the ancient and original enemies of our Church, be admitted to uncontrolled privileges, how can they be refused, in any case, to Protestant Dissenters, who differ from the Church of England in details which are merely dogmatical? And if universal privileges are to be conceded to Dissidents of all persuasions, we should beg to know what is the meaning of the words Church Establishment?

Our alarm upon this point is not a little increased by observing the advocates who are foremost in pushing this question. Mr. Plunkett, we believe, is a Dissenter, at least, his father, as we have heard, was a Dissenting minister. Sir James Mackintosh (if he belong to any particular Church) probably is a Presbyterian. Mr. Charles Grant is a Scotchman, and a Scotch Member, and probably is also a Dissenter from the Established Church of England, and, if he be not much belied, carries his religious opinions to an extent of maudlin fanaticism which we should think very dangerous in an able head.

These are the chief advocates of the Catholics, and we own, that such an extraordinary union of the wolf and the kid, the lion and the lamb, the Dissenter and the Papist, appears to us extremely ominous.

Mr. Plunkett, Sir James Mackintosh, and Mr. Grant, we believe, men highly respectable in their private character, and, we are glad to think, sincere Christians; but, for the reasons we have stated, we suspect that they may not belong to that peculiar class of Christians politically designated as the Church of England; and when the political rights of that Church are in question, we think we are perfectly justified in declining to accept them as judges between it, and its dissenting antagonists.

But what do the Papists want? Some of their advocates have told us that they are already in legal possession of every right and privilege; it seems to us that none but an Irish understanding would state this as a reason for giving them something more—more than all is a very Hibernian mode of announcing a proposition:—others of these advocates, more logical, but not more veracious, argue as if the Papists had got nothing; and deep are the groans which they utter for the grievances of this persecuted sect.—Nothing! Is the Army nothing? Is the Navy nothing? Is the Law nothing? Is Medicine nothing? These four great professions are open to all Dissenters, except only that they cannot be judges.

Are all the offices of the revenue departments, Excise, Customs, and Stamps, nothing?

In short, the question comes to this, shall we have a Dissenting King as Head of the Church of England? Shall we have a Dissenting Chancellor to keep the conscience of the Head of our Church? Shall we have Dissenting Privy Counsellors to wield his prerogative, and Dissenting Peers and Commoners to advise him in his care of our religious establishment?

For our own parts, as it is necessary to make a stand somewhere, we think we are now on the ground upon which it should be made, and, like our ancestors, who achieved our first liberties, we exclaim,

“LET NOT THE LAWS OF ENGLAND BE CHANGED.”

It will scarcely be believed! It is monstrous, but it is true.—THE QUEEN HAS TAKEN THE MONEY!!! The Bill of Pecuniary Degradation was scarcely in the House of Commons, when the Queen, by (it is said) Mr. Brougham's advice, sent down a magnanimous message, rejecting, with scorn, all pecuniary provision as long as her name should be excluded from the Liturgy.

Parliament, who, we suppose, knew this great personage's principles, paid no more regard to the message than if it had never been sent; the Bill passed both Houses without objection, (except as to its being too liberal) and on Friday evening, the 23d of Feb. it was solemnly ratified by the royal assent.

What, now, could the magnanimous Queen and her faithful adviser do? The Whig subscription had failed, in circumstances of the deepest discredit to all

the parties; the pledge, not to touch the price of degradation, was recent, was positive, was irredeemable! On the one hand stood Honour, with an empty purse; on the other, Shame, with fifty thousand a year. The principles of the Queen and her advocate did not long hesitate between the two; for, on the said 23d of February, ye, on the very evening, and within a few hours of the Bill's having received the Royal assent, Mr. Brougham (if we are rightly informed) waited upon the Queen, and the result of their conference was, the Queen's resolution to accept the proffered indignity. A resolution which was next day announced at Brookes's by Mr. Creevey—fit herald of such profligate tidings! But Mr. Creevey himself, we are told, expressed the utmost indignation at such unprincipled apostasy. We doubt this; for all England must feel such indignation, and we never knew any one who had any opinions in common with Mr. Creevey.

The resolution thus announced was, in the higher circles, looked upon for some days as a slander of Creevey's; but in the course of the week the matter was put out of all doubt by an official demand, on the part of the Queen, of the arrears of her annuity. And thus has the Queen, by and with the advice of her Attorney-General, put the seal to the final act of her own degradation.

For our own sakes we beg leave to re-print the terms in which we noticed, on the 18th of February, this pledge of the Queen's:—

“We venture to prophecy that she will, in a very short time, forfeit that pledge, eat her words, take her annuity, and abandon an odious climate, which, as she emphatically says, is as fickle as its people.”

JOHN BULL, No. 10.

We have no doubt but that in a very short time we shall see the whole of the prophecy accomplished.

The Queen has been defeated in the House of Lords, defeated in the House of Commons, defeated in County Meetings; and, at last, defeated in an assembly of her own choosing at a Mansion House Concert.—After such accumulated affronts, she is a great deal more, or a great deal less than woman, if she persists in remaining in a country, the very rabble of which begin to despise her.

## CONCERT IN THE EGYPTIAN HALL.

THE CROWD IN THE EGYPTIAN HALL ACCOUNTED FOR.

When Caroline drove to the Concert in state, No crowd to huzza her appeared at the gate: “How's this, where's my mob?” cried, in anger, the Queen; “Your mob, Ma'am,” quoth Wood, “are collected within.”

After the preparations of several months and all the active exertions of Wood and his myrmidons, the Queen actually *wound herself up* to visiting the Mansion House. Her progress to the scene of action, unlike all her other progresses, was private, and instead of going the common and usual road, she went out of her way by the Surrey side of the river and over Southwark Bridge, expressly to avoid the people.

In the carriage with her, besides Lady Anne, sat Lord Hood (*vide Evidence on the Delicate Investigation*) and —His Lady!—Probably my Lord Hood, like another well-known Captain, amused himself during the drive, by singing the popular song of—

“How happy could I be with either,  
“Were't other dear charmer away.”

With the most marked attention of the Lord Mayor to her Majesty's peculiarities of taste, “wines of the most exquisite kinds” were prepared in a snug room fitted for her reception. This, as it is (thank God) not the “constant custom” of an Englishwoman to drink wine and other liquors, previously to entering a Concert Room, must have been felt and duly appreciated by the illustrious foreigner for whose accommodation it was done.

Having most carefully shunned publicity without doors, as she very wisely did, her Majesty was a good deal puzzled how to secure applause within the building, and with a shrewdness far beyond the immediate comprehension of her suite, she desired that when she entered, God save the KING might be played!!!

God save the King was played; and she had the satisfaction of hearing this national anthem (in which no one allusion to a Queen is made directly or indirectly), shouted to the skies, and the vengeance of God invoked on the enemies of the Sovereign she has insulted, and the husband she has injured, by the voices of a host of his loyal subjects, drawn into her presence, either by curiosity, or the more laudable motive which has for ages past collected together the most crowded audiences—Charity.

During all this (to her) heart-rending tribute to our King, she stood smiling and curtsying to give the idea that she was the object of the applause which the song excited. This had its effect on some, and as a *rius* proves that her Majesty's fancy for boaxing is by no means over.

But, spite of the assumed suavity of those smiles and cheerful looks, what must the result of this evening's entertainment have cost her? After all the puffing, the pressing, the circular letters; after the arduous struggle to make this night the test of the Queen's character, and

to make that test marked and decisive, do but let us turn to the list of ladies distinguished by The Times as having been present. And here let us disclaim the slightest imputation upon the respectability of any of them in their own sphere; we merely quote them as persons from an association with whom we are to judge of a QUEEN'S pretensions in society.

The Lady Mayoress—(did not go out of her own house.) Mrs. Tennyson. Mrs. Sykes. Mrs. Ricardo. Mrs. Martin.

Mr. W. Williams and Family—(probably not the family which includes Mrs. Williams.) Mrs. Wood and—her Daughters.

Mrs. Wilde! and Mrs. Denman—Fee—faw—fum. And these, gentle reader, with Lady Anne and Lady Hood, form the whole list distinguished or distinguishable, who could be found, with every exertion and entreaty, to meet the Queen on a night which was to prove to the world how she really stood with society; and when they had the noble inducement of charity to others, besides the Queen, to have borne them out.

"Fallen, fallen from her high estate," indeed, is the poor Queen, when only one woman of rank and her paid attendant, could be brought to sanction her on this trying occasion.

- Where was the Duchess of Bedford? Where was Lady Jersey? Where was Lady Anne Lambton? Where was Lady Tankerville? Where was Lady Ossulston? Where was Mrs. Bathurst? Where was Mrs. Damer? Where was Lady M. Bennett? Where was Lady Milton? Where was Mrs. Bennett? Where was Lady Rush? Where was Mrs. Taylor? Where was Mrs. Brougham? Where was Mrs. Hume? Where was the Duchess of Somerset? Where was Mrs. Barber Beaumont??? And where was Lady Lindorse??? Not one of them ventured to shew her face in such a cause.

Can any thing now be wanting to show that the bubble has burst, and that reason and truth are regaining their wonted places amongst us. As for the "crowd of joyous faces," of which the Journals speak; it is certain that there was a crowd, and a joyous crowd; they were chiefly of that class of persons who love sights; and whether it were the QUEEN they saw, or that extraordinary animal, which Alderman Wood and she patronize, called the BONASSUS, it made no difference whatever to them.

Nothing can mark the universality of feeling about the Queen now in all ranks more strongly than that; even the public female singers finched from fulfilling their kind intentions toward the charity, because she had thrust herself among the audience. This literally happened on Thursday, and the entertainments of Her Majesty was entrusted to Mr. Broadhurst, from Sadler's Wells, and two Italians.

BROUGHAMIANA.—(No. III.)

SATISFACTORY answers to the following questions are requested from Mr. Brougham. He will be aware, that mere contradiction, convenient as it would be, can avail nothing:—

I. Did you, Mr. Brougham, while yet only taking your chance at the Bar, write to a Member of Parliament, soliciting his interposition with a certain personage, for your nomination to a borough, which you supposed to be under his influence?—Yes, or no.

II. Did you, Mr. Brougham, promise, in that letter, to be guided in your conduct by your nominator's wishes?—Yes, or no.

III. Did you, Mr. Brougham, make the house of the Hereditary High Sheriff of Westmorland your headquarters, during the elections for that county in 1818 and 1820, wherein you were a candidate? Was your electioneering flag displayed on the battlements of his castle? And, were your voters—your's exclusively, accommodated within its precincts?—Yes, or no.

IV. Did you, Mr. Brougham, at the former of those elections, assemble your voters and mob in the High Sheriff's Park, and there propose to them the formation and plan of an association for the controul of all future elections of that county? Was any permanent badge suggested by you? And did you, on the hustings, advise them to elect no candidate who could not produce to them your recommendation, under your hand and seal?—Yes, or no.

V. During the poll at Westmorland, did not an account arrive, that a Mr. Brougham had been returned to Parliament for Lord Darlington's rotten borough of Winchilsea? Were not you, Mr. Brougham, charged on the hustings, with being this rotten Member? And did you not, in reply, solemnly assert, that you were not; that the thing was either altogether a mistake, or, if there was any truth in it, that it was your brother, and not you, who was elected for Winchilsea? And did not you assert all these facts, publicly, and upon your honour, knowing them all to be false?

VI. Allow me now, most pure patriot, to put a question, which does not touch your personal honour like the former, but which a little involves your political principle.—Did not Lord Lord Thanet, the High Sheriff of Westmorland, and who was bound, by virtue of his office, to have been neutral in such a contest, pay the expenses of your non-election? Did he not, anticipating a defeat at the same moment that you solemnly asserted

your expectation of success, take measures for electing you for his close borough of Appleby; but as Appleby was in the Westmoreland, and as such an election would be a confession of despair of getting the County, was it not bargained that Lord Darlington should elect you, my pure patriot, for the borough of Winchilsea, in which you never had been; and that the Earl of Thanet, in return, should elect Mr. Lucius Concannon for his borough of Appleby, in which he never had been; and when the latter election came on, were not my Lord Thanet's own Appleby borough-mongers so disgusted with the traffic, that the gentleman who on the part of Lord Thanet, proposed Mr. Concannon, recommended him in the following extraordinary manner:—

"Gentlemen—I am desired to propose for your election, Mr. Lucius Concannon, but who the devil Mr. Lucius Concannon is, neither you nor I know or care."

And now, my dainty Brougham, let me ask you—YES or NO—were you not the mover, the actor, the gainer, in the whole of this dirty traffic? And did it not all take place during a period in which you were stunning the ears of Westmorland, and dazzling the eyes of the rest of England, with the most brilliant encomiums on your own abilities and patriotisms?

I tell you, Harry Brougham, that in talents for any good or honourable purpose, you have crowds of superiors; but in capacity for intrigue, and apostacy, and in a power of self-degradation, it has pleased God, for ends, not yet scrutable, to give you unrivalled abilities.

(To be continued.)

BRSKINEANA.—(No. I.)

I. VENERABLE and respectable Peer, do you recollect an incident, when you ran away to Gretna Green in the disguise of a lady, to be married to an intimate friend; and when, in order to avoid the pursuit of your family, you drove to Stoney Stratford, where you arrived in the evening, and rested at the principal inn?

A few days before a man had been passing forged notes, and while you and your dolly (now your wife) were at supper, the waiter seeing, with infinite surprise, that the "old gentlewoman" had hessian boots on, made up his mind that you were the utterer of forged notes returned to the charge. The landlord, however, desired the waiter not to trouble his head about it, as he was quite certain that the person at supper was really an old woman; from which reply it is generally supposed that the landlord knew your lordship personally.

Be that as it may, you and your friend escaped; but that some of the party were crazy, it is evident, inasmuch as the saint with whom you were eloping (only think! an Ex-Lord Chancellor of seventy running away with a Fie! fie!) was shortly after immured in Mr. Alexander's quiet receptacle for insane persons.

We cannot see upon what principle of reason or justice the new-married couple were separated. Will your lordship inform us?

II. Your Lordship is requested to tell us and our readers who Mr. Thomas of Hornsey is; and why the said Mr. Thomas made a precipitate retreat from that place?

If your Lordship does not answer this JOHN BULL will. III. What opinion did your Lordship express to Major Charles James, in the lobby of the House of Lords, on the Queen's case? We cannot, from the indecency of your lordship's expressions, repeat it *verbatim*, but the substance we shall shortly give, unless your lordship favours us with a reply.

IV. Pray, my lord, (and though the subject is delicate, since you are free to broach it in public carriages, we see no harm in putting the question) what did you say in the Brighton coach, a short time since, to three gentlemen, who were passengers, about the Queen? Take care of your answer, for it relates to your new friend, Sir William Austin, K. S. C.: but, in taking care, take care to answer, and do not suffer those questions to have so melancholy an effect upon you, as those we put in "Broughamiana" have on the Queen's Attorney-General.

(To be continued.)

TO THE VISCOUNT FOLKSTONE.

MY LORD—May I beg to ask your Lordship, whether you did or did not, privately, and without the concurrence of your brother magistrates, add the following line to a county requisition.—"And also of an Address of Congratulation to the Queen?"

I am, my Lord, yours, A MAGISTRATE OF BERKSHIRE.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE QUEEN'S SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Tune of "The Black Joke."

WHOMER knows St. James's, knows where the Whigs met In behalf of the QUEEN, a subscription to get, For her Black Wig and her Character white. By truth and by Wisdom supported she stood— Truth's part play'd by BROUGHAM, that of Wisdom by WOOD— They curs'd, and they swore that she ne'er did amiss, Tho' the BARON, they ow'd, was so rude as to kiss The Black Wig with the Character white.

At BROOKER'S they met—but demurr'd to the call Of producing the cash—as they had none at all For the Black Wig and the Character white. COKE grow'd about rents, swore the funds ought to pay; But BARING grimac'd, and RICARDO squer'd "Nay!" And the young ones exclaim'd, in a querulous tone, They each had to pay for a Saint of their own, With a Black Wig and a Character white.

But 'tho' the subscription was tardy, and they Had nothing to give, they had plenty to say For the Black Wig and the Character white. Lord SAVENOR stammer'd three words in her praise, And SEFTON his voice and his shoulders did raise; And CALCRAFT his rose cock'd, and GRANT cock'd his eyes, And hypocrite BENNET pretound to cry For the Black Wig and her Character white.

FITZWILLIAM, that reverend proselyte rose— (We'll make him speak verse since he cannot speak prose) For the Black Wig and her Character white. "You seem," quoth the sage, "all averse to give cash, And in truth you are right—what is money but trash? Let's give something better to end all these quarrels, And raise a subscription of virtue and morals, For the Black Wig and her Character white.

"Besides, 'tis no merit one's surplus to share, Then let us give that which the least we can spare To the Black Wig and her Character white. For me I have changed all my friends at the bazaar, From FOX, PITT, and BURKE, down to CONBETT and HUNT, As fickle in age as I was in my youth: So I freely subscribe my political truth To the Black Wig and her Character white.

Old TIERNAY set down, with a sorrowful face, The hopes of his life, all the prospects of place To the Black Wig and her Character white. The message which BROUGHAM had advis'd and had penn'd, Poor TIERNAY had rashly advanced to defend, And not to subscribe would be rather unwell, So he gives very frankly—he gives—to the Devil The Black Wig and her Character white.

Such cheap contributions delighted the pack, And, for once, they were ready their leaders to back, For the Black Wig and her Character white. SILLY BILLY, God bless him! subscribed all his sense; Of loyalty GREEK made a gallant expense; The Gospels, Lord GROSVEKOR flung down in a boast; And ENSKINE gave nobly—himself, as a toast; For the Black Wig and her Character white.

Bald BEDFORD, his still balder eloquence gave; And BLESSINGTON thought that his coup d'ail might save The Black Wig and her Character white. Big NEGENT bestow'd all his graces upon her, Ned ELLICE his credit, and GUILDFORD his honour; The HEA-SCOTES, their sense—both the old and the young— And HUME gave—a notice, and LAMBTON gave—tongue For the Black Wig and her Character white.

By FERGUSON backed, MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR Suppos'd that his statesman-like views might avail her Black Wig and her Character white. CHARLES CALVERT and HURST their gentility join; And GRENFELL was ready, his visage to coin; And CREEVEY, of other donations bereft, Subscribed all the courage that WARRENDER left, To the Black Wig and her Character white.

Grave FOLKSTONE, who once before leaped in the dark, Transfers his devotions from Mary Ann Clarke To the Black Wig and her Character white. And WETHERELL and TENNISON, so-distant Lawyers, Would give her their fees—if they had but employers, SCARLETT offers his law and his wit too,—for SCARLETT Chimes in—as he pleasantly tell us—with Harlot In a Black Wig and a Character white.

But some with whom nominal morals ran low, Contiv'd other notes their devotion to show, To the Black Wig and her Character white. BURDETT gave the bond he recovered from SCOTT— And WILSON the thanks in the field he had got— And LEINSTER a visiting card of his ribs— And FOLEY a draft upon—HOWARD and GIBBS! For the Black Wig and her Character white.

But as to the rest it were tedious to sing, How they sacrific'd love of their Country and King, To the Black Wig and her Character white. Such talents, such virtues, how much they surpass BARING's stock, GRENFELL's copper, or LESINGTON's brass! Endow'd with such treasures, who would not dispense With the paltry account of pounds, shillings and pence, For the Black Wig and her Character white.

But when the great Lady was told of the kind Of efforts the Whigs made for raising the wind For her Black Wig and her Character white. She rose in a fury, and roar'd out, "God zounds! "Run, VIZARD, secure me Lord LIVERPOOL's pounds; "Of the virtues of Whigs I have more than my share, "And their talents and truth are not worth half a hair "Of my Black Wig and my Character white."

EPIGRAM.

Dear Alderman, when Seoffers pass Their jokes upon your Worship's wisdom; Pray let them "write you down an ass," And see how their own words have quizz'd 'em. The Latin verse shall make them stare, Which thus their malice you retort at:—"Great secrets in my brain I bear, "And—Asinus mysteria portat!" Ovos.

THE BOOK OF WONDERS.

Extracts from Cobett's Works, (Continued from No. 6, page 40.)

OF THE CLERGY.

"I hate these execrable parsons. They are not to be expostulated with, but to be punished." v. 34, p. 1024.

"The Clergy.—All those who have attempted to degrade religion, by open insult to the clergy, I have ranked among the most infamous of mankind." v. 7, p. 332.

OF SPIES.

"The Spy system has been openly defended by Mr. Brougham, at the very moment when he was negotiating with Ministers the terms upon which the Queen was to be kept out of England. The man that could openly defend that system, was too far gone in political wickedness ever to retrace his steps. It was a thing that showed clearly that the man who did it was under the restraint of no principle whatever." v. 37, p. 877.

COLD.

"THE SPY SYSTEM.—To every man who has the zeal to come forward in the discovery of infernal plots, is given the appellation of Spy. This has had much influence on weak minds. Your good-natured, respectable man cannot bear the name of spy or informer; he would sooner see his wife and children burnt in their beds. I think, however, that the man who shall bring the leaders of conspiracy to the halter deserves as well of his country as he who sheds his blood in its defence." v. 9, p. 225.

"OF EDUCATING THE LOWER CLASSES. PLOUGHMAN'S GRAMMAR.—I beseech my readers to keep all my nice little books." v. 32, p. 447.—If I do not, by the means of my grammar, enable any ploughboy of sound mind to write English as correctly in one year, as Latin and Greek scholars are able to write it at the end of seven years of their class work, I will be content to bear the end of my life the character of a literary impostor." v. 33, p. 255.

COLD.

"As to a ploughman's sitting down to read his book after his labour is done, the idea never could have found its way into the mind of any one who knew what a ploughman was. Take 1,000 ploughmen, set them down to their good books, after their day's work is done, and, in less than ten minutes, the whole of 1,000 will be asleep. Animal amusement is the only amusement that such men can enjoy." v. 12, p. 485.

OF ASSASSINATION.

"Is there any thing savouring of cowardly malice and cruelty to be found in my Register? Is there any sentiment which would authorise a belief, that the writer would be content to owe the safety of himself or his country to the hand of an assassin? If there be such a sentiment, from the first page I ever wrote in my life, to that which is now under my hand, I will suffer that hand to be burnt from my body." Cobett, v. 2, p. 488.

"If a French Royalist were to plunge a dagger into Buonaparte's bosom, and rid the earth of a monster who has destroyed thousands of her sons, and spread war and desolation over her surface, who would dare to censure such an act, or to brand it as assassination?" P. No. 250.

"Amongst the mass of the people of England, the assassination of Perceval has been a subject of great joy." v. 11, p. 857.

"THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—It is rumoured that the French have attempted the life of Wellington and his staff. It is high time that France, to save her name from everlasting infamy, did something to get rid, at any rate, of these insulting plunderers. If it be true, that a plot has been laid, that will produce terrible alarm. No matter that it has failed. Another may be more fortunate. The attempt will do a great deal." A. R. p. 811.

"I know what is coming. And, if I have put Sir Robert Peel's name at the head of this letter, it is merely to point him out." v. 35, p. 240.

OF THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES.

HOT.

"My return to England will be a new epoch in my life. I have endeavoured to penetrate into futurity. I know that great changes must take place. In January, 1817, a peer said to me, 'They say, Cobett, that you want to be King.' 'Oh, no! not a King's office is one of too little power for me. You think that I wish to be at the head, or nearly at the head, of the nation's affairs. This is far beyond my wishes; but I am by no means aware that such a wish would be criminal; and, perhaps, it might even be meritorious.'" v. 35, p. 210.

COLD.

"MR. MUIR.—The mercantile Muir has lost one eye. So far so good; but he should have lost two. He was a fine rosy-fellied fellow, when he stood, like an impudent villain as he was, and dared the Court of Session in Scotland. He has now got the marks of liberty and equality—an empty purse, lank sides, and a mutilated face. A thousand blessings on the bull that caused his wounds! He may now read his sin in his punishment; for, like Cain, he is marked, and a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth." So much for vain and disappointed ambition! Read this, ye Democrats, and pause and ponder, and ponder and pause." W. v. 7, pp. 162, 266.

MISCELLANEOUS PREDICTIONS.

"Things are about to assume a new aspect of some sort. Pray judge me while I refer back a little to my predictions." v. 34, pp. 123, 373.

"Two hundred Suns more will not go down on the misery and dishonour of our beloved country." v. 31, p. 442. Oct. 816.

"This day two years, a thousand pounds in stock will not be worth a silver six-pence." v. 34, p. 123. Sep. 19, 1818.

"I will bet the editor of the New York Evening Post an even thousand dollars, that the government of England does not last three years longer." Cobett's Address to Americans, May 9, 1817.

"The time will come when Milton and Shakespeare will, by the natural good sense of the nation, be consigned to everlasting oblivion." Year's Residence, p. 280.

"The great object of Parliamentary Reform will be attained before the month of March, 1817." v. 31, p. 423.

"The crop of wheat will be short beyond all example. The quarter loaf will be half-a-crown before Christmas! Forewarned, fore-armed." v. 17, p. 935. June 23, 1810.

"Well, my kind-hearted countrymen: all my forebodings and foretellings have been verified to the very letter!" v. 32, p. 669.

SURMISE EXTRAORDINARY BY THE SAME HAND.

"I pretend not to say whether the Bill against her Majesty will be passed or not. But this I know, that one or the other will take place." v. 37, p. 617.

TO JOHN BULL.

Mr. EDITOR.—In the report of Mr. Wilberforce's speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday, as given in the daily papers, he is made to say, "That though the insertion of the Queen's name in the Liturgy might cause a feeling of triumph in a certain class of persons, yet the House must remember that class of persons were not much church frequenters;" but is Mr. Wilberforce prepared to say, that there is not a great number of regular church frequenters, who consider the not praying for the Queen by name, as perfectly just and right, and who would consider the insertion of her name (as you very properly said in your paper) as little better than sacrilege? I, for one, should certainly the first morning I heard her name mentioned from the reading desk, instantly quit my pew with my family, and should not attend church in future till after the litany was read; and I have no doubt but hundreds more would act in the same manner. Ought not then the feelings of the church frequenters to be a little considered, as well as those that are not so, and whom the Honourable Gentleman seems so desirous of reconciling?—I am, Mr. Editor, your constant reader, A. Z.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—If it be true, as reported in the public newspapers, that Mr. Lambton, on presenting a Petition from Barnard Castle, in the County of Durham, praying that the Queen's name might be restored to the Liturgy, said that it was signed by 169 inhabitants out of a population of 200, and that "the tax-gatherers were the only persons who refused to sign it," I beg to vitiate Mr. Lambton's assertions by the following statement:—The population of Barnard Castle, Mr. Lambton said, was 200

From which I think it but reasonable to make the following deductions:—  
Parish Paupers, say . . . . . 40  
Women . . . . . 10  
Children under 14 years of age . . . . . 30  
"Tax-gatherers" . . . . . 6  
Leaving only this number who had any business to sign the Petition . . . . . 114

To what hamlet, parish, town, city, county, kingdom, or quarter of the world the remaining 54 bona fide men belong (to make up Mr. Lambton's complement) I will not presume to conjecture, as I feel quite certain that I could not make any guess that would come to any thing like the truth.

Mr. Lambton talks of "tax-gatherers" as though they were snug placemen and pensioners. Now, the fact is, they are not appointed by Government, but by the inhabitants at large of townships and parishes, at public vestry-meetings. It is an office that is never sought after; indeed so very "unthankful" it is generally considered, that most men endeavour to evade it; and those who are forced to fill it, perform its duties reluctantly. It is, therefore, the very perfection of ignorance and folly to say, that "tax-gatherers are the tools of Government." Such gratuitous falsehoods can only be made with one view, and that obvious to all those who are not unhappily blinded by Radical principles.

Mr. Lambton made similar observations to the above, on presenting a petition from Yarm, in Yorkshire. It is not, however, to set him right that I have thought it necessary to address you; but for the important cause of truth. As Mr. Lambton's motto tells us, "le jour viendra," when the utterers of such falsehoods will have to answer for them!

Your early insertion of this Letter in the columns of your loyal Paper, whose infancy is marked with sound constitutional principles, will much oblige your constant reader, FITZ-LOYALTY.

York, Feb. 26, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Amongst other traits of constitutional virtue exhibited by the Whigs in their character of itinerant orators, their respect for the established church has been most forcibly delineated.

The clergy have unhappily incurred their resentment and indignation, having been guilty of the unprincipled act of expressing from one end of the kingdom to the other, the warmest sentiments of loyalty to the throne and attachment to the constitution. As a punishment due to such enormities they have been vilified and abused by the mild and dispassionate Earl Grey, and received merited reprobation from the sneers and sarcasms of Lord Holland. The underlings have felt it their duty to follow their political leaders with equal virulence, but with more frankness of language, and more explicit avowal of intention.

We have an happy illustration of this in a speech delivered at Durham, by silly Mr. Lambton, in which he says, "Whilst the people of Portugal and Italy are pursuing the same glorious object—whilst they are asserting their rights, establishing their liberty, renovating their constitution, and wisely appropriating the enormous revenues of the church to the uses of the state, what are we about in England!!!"

Here then the clergy have an open enemy; this is plain simple language, the meaning of which cannot be mistaken by the greatest booby on earth. It appears, indeed, that even the dull brain of that hopeful Elève of Mr. Coke's school of Radical Whiggism, the Viscount Anson, fully comprehended it. In anticipation of this glorious consummation to be expected from a Whig administration, a most happy expedient presented itself to this patriotic lordling. It is asserted on authority quite indisputable that his Lordship determined to dispose of his advowsons in Norfolk and elsewhere!!!

Now this, though a well-known and well authenticated fact, brings us into a difficult dilemma. Are we most called upon to condole with the church on the loss of 30

noble a patron, or to sympathize with his Lordship's feelings and tender him the assurance of the high admiration we entertain for the principles that actuate his great and generous mind. The risible faculties of our nature, in spite of all the restraint we can put upon them, incline us most irresistibly to the former alternative.

A FRIEND OF JOHN BULL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Yesterday, a soldier was apprehended in the Bois du Boulogne, who had uttered the most seditious language, accompanied with horrid imprecations against the Duke of Angoulême. This circumstance gave rise to a report, that the man had some design against his Royal Highness, who usually rides in that direction; but the drunken state of the man and the publicity of his conduct, render that improbable. He has, however been detained.

A private letter, received from Paris, on Thursday, says, that the Neapolitan Parliament has resolved to make a Declaration of War against Austria only. Nothing is said in it respecting France, Russia, or Prussia.

Paris Papers, arrived yesterday.—The Austrian army continues to advance against Naples. The first column, commanded by General Sutterheim, has passed through Florence. The second column, commanded by the Prince de Weid, arrived in that city on the night of the 12th. The Prince de Hohenlohe and Baron Villatte have commands under the Prince. General Frimont had his head-quarters at Florence on the 13th. It is stated, under the head of Vienna, that the Austrian columns march with such rapidity, that they would probably pass Rome about the 18th, and the light troops were expected to enter the Neapolitan territory before the 23d.

Rome, Nov. 11.—Austrian troops have entered Bologna.—Our Government are taking the measures which circumstances require. The garrison of the Castle of St. Angelo has been singularly re-inforced. We are not without uneasiness for our frontier on the Neapolitan side. At this moment, we are assured, that a strong detachment of Neapolitan troops, which had collected at Foggia, is in march for our city. It is reported that the Prince Regent has quitted Naples, with the garrison of that city, for the Abruzzes. His Royal Highness is said to have issued a Proclamation to the army, announcing that war was determined upon.

A Proclamation has been put forth by his Holiness the Pope, dated from the Quirinal, Feb. 7, enjoining his subjects to pay respect to the Austrian army passing through his States; to consider them as friends, and not to oppose them in their passage. A contrary line of proceeding will be marked with the most circumspect vigilance, and visited with the severest rigour of the law.

The Austrian Declaration of War against Naples has been published. It begins with a history of the Carbonari, whom it charges with a design of overturning all the Italian Governments; in 1816 the vigilance of the Royal Government on its restoration, succeeded in baffling the endeavours of this dangerous sect, until 1820, when the events in Spain gave them new energy, and by the contagious influence of fanatical doctrines, it increased its power so much, that the laws and police were unable to check it, and a part of the military were seduced in consequence. In this state of things, the Austrian Monarch interfered, to preserve not only Naples, but other States in Europe. The King of Naples was invited to Laybach, to confer with the Allied Sovereigns. When the King came to Laybach, he found it vain to ground a proposal on a condition absolutely rejected by the Allied Sovereigns, who would not suffer the continuance of the present order of things at Naples, and that, if the Parliament was not dissolved, arms must be had recourse to. It then states the determination of crossing the Po, and says, that the Emperor of Russia, if necessary, will join his forces to those of Austria. But they have no object but the safety of all States, and the peace of the world.

It was yesterday reported that the Neapolitan troops had reached Rome before the Austrians, and that the Pope had fled. It was added that the Parliament of Naples had removed from that city, and an expectation was entertained that the example of Moscow would be followed on the approach of the Imperial army to the capital.

A Document has been published by the King of Naples, addressed to the Prince Regent of Portugal, from Laybach, in which, after professing every wish to promote the happiness of his subjects, states, that he had taken a long journey—that after an interview he had no longer any doubts as to the judgment formed by the Allied Powers in respect of the events at Naples; that finding their determination irrevocable not to recognize the present situation of affairs of Naples, but to attack the nation by force of arms, that they, desirous of preserving the interests of the Neapolitan people, propose that he should establish a system of government calculated to guarantee for ever the repose and prosperity of the kingdom. He therefore desires the Prince Regent to give every publicity to this document, until he can arrive to perfect the system proposed.

An article from Augsburg, dated the 25th of February, reduces the amount of the Austrian army now advancing against that city, to 50,000 men, a reserve, however, of the same number is said to be in readiness.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13.—The advance guard of an Austrian column entered this capital on the evening of the 11th. This day they marched for Sienna. Five or six other columns are expected here. They write from Naples, that the whole English squadron had sailed for Messina, and that, when it could be collected in that harbour, a great change might be expected in the affairs of Sicily.

TURIN, Feb. 16.—According to letters from Naples, Spanish officers frequently arrive there singly, as do ex-officers of the civil-military army of Italy, and many partizans from the Ionian islands.

A political revolution has broken out at Madeira. According to the accounts received from thence, it appears that on the 28th of January, five of the leading inhabitants entered the castle and demanded an interview with the Governor-General, which was granted them, they stated that it was the wish of the whole of the inhabitants for a Constitution similar to that at Lisbon. This demand seems to have met the concurrence of the military, the result was the desired constitution was immediately proclaimed, the greatest public rejoicings followed the event which lasted three days.

LISBON.—After an animated discussion, the Freedom of the Press was decreed by the Cortes; neither religious nor political subjects are to be submitted for censure previous to publication.

The Hamburg Mails contain the speech of the King of Sweden to the Hungarian Diet. It contains a most satisfactory account of the resources of the kingdom, and of the internal face of the country, and compliments the moderation displayed by the Government of Great Britain.

By the Sandwich Packet from Jamaica, we have received papers to the 10th of January. They contain the correspondence between Generals Morillo and Bolivar prior to the cessation of hostilities.

These Papers state that his Grace the Duke of Manchester was recovering very fast from the effects of his late accident. He had been enabled to open the business of the Council and House of Assembly on the 5th of January, when addresses of congratulation, upon his approaching recovery, were presented to him from both Houses. A vote passed the House of Assembly assigning a recompense of one hundred guineas to his Grace's medical attendants. The business of the Session finished on the same day, when his Grace prorogued the Houses to the 13th of February.

COPENHAGEN.—Doctor Dampe and his accomplices, a blacksmith, have received sentence of death. It is believed they will throw themselves on the mercy of the King.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, FEB. 27.

Strathmore v. Strathmore.

The plaintiff in this case is son of the late Earl of Strathmore, by Mary Miller, now Countess of Strathmore, and was born in the year 1811, but the Earl, his father, was not married to the said Mary Miller till the 2d of July, 1820, and died on the next day. According to the law of Scotland, by the marriage of his parents, the plaintiff was legitimated, and consequently he claims the title and dignity of Earl of Strathmore. The defendant, the brother of the late Earl, the Hon. Thomas Bouverie, pleaded in bar, that the plaintiff is not Earl of Strathmore, and that his parents, at the time of his birth, were unmarried, and resided, and were domiciled in England, and that the plaintiff, being illegitimate, is incapable in law, of inheriting the dignities.

After the case had been heard at some length, the Lord Chancellor suggested that, as a petition had been presented from one of the parties to the House of Lords, it would be advisable to let a Committee of Privileges determine the question of title before proceedings were further carried on in this Court.—Both parties have consented to adopt this suggestion.

THEATRES, MARCH 1.

Elliston and others v. Glossop, Jones, and Others.

Mr. Hart this day resumed his Motion for an Injunction to restrain the defendants, the proprietors of the Cobourg Theatre, from representing, printing, or publishing the Melo-Drama of *Therese*, which the plaintiffs alleged to be their property.

Mr. Agar contended, that the works were not copies, and that there were not six sentences alike in the whole of the book. After considerable argument, Mr. Elliston asserted that he and the other plaintiffs had not gone one iota from the original affidavit, and declared, that as the Manager of a National and Patent Theatre, he would insist that the defendants should not perform his piece. He did not complain of the other Theatres, but what he complained of was, that the defendants had pirated his work, and he now called on the Court to protect him.

The Lord Chancellor, after going at some length into the merits of the case, and laying down the practice as to the jurisdiction of the Court, directed that the passages in the French book, which had been left out in the English ones, should be pointed out to him, and that those passages which had been added should also be shown; as also those passages in the promoter's book, which are not mentioned on the stage. Till this was done his Lordship could not have the real matter of fact before him, which it was highly important he should have, and therefore he could not finally dispose of it.

LENT ASSIZES.

CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT.

Samuel Heywood, Sergeant at law; John Balguy, esq. Cardigan.—Wednesday, April 11. Haverfordwest.—Tuesday, April 17. Carmarthen.—Monday, April 23.

NORTH WALES SPRING CIRCUIT, 1821.

Hugh Lyecester, Esq.—William Kenrick, Esq. Anglesey.—Thursday, April 12, at Beaumaris. Carnarvonshire.—Wednesday, April 18, at Carnarvon. Merionethshire.—Tuesday, April 24, at Bala.

CHESTER SPRING CIRCUIT, 1821.

The Honourable Marshall Warren, and the Honourable Samuel Marshall, Serjeant at Law. Montgomeryshire.—Saturday, March 24, at Pool. Denbighshire.—Friday, March 30, at Ruthin. Flintshire.—Thursday, April 5, at Mold. Cheshire.—Wednesday, April 11, at the Castle of Chester. SOUTH WALES SPRING CIRCUIT, 1821. Before William Wingfield, Esq. Chief Justice, and R. M. Casber, Esq. Second ditto. Cardiff.—Tuesday, April 10. Brecon.—Tuesday, 17th ditto. Presteigne.—Monday, 23d ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The King will hold a series of Six Balls in the course of the season at Carlton House, the invitations will be unrestricted by political feelings. The Princess Augusta will assist in doing the honours at a drawing-room, which His Majesty will hold on the 22d inst. at Buckingham House.

It is now stated that May is the time fixed for the King's visit to Ireland; his Majesty it is also said, means to visit Scotland next year.

The Duke of Richmond is much recovered from his late alarming accident.

The Duke De Caze, the French Ambassador is recalled. He took leave of the King at the levee on Friday se'night.

A Noble Lord, it is said, has placed in the townresidence of a brother Peer, an execution upon a bond for ten thousand pounds, given in consideration of a debt of honour!

By the death of Lord Chetwynd, the office of Clerk of the Council becomes vacant. Mr. Greville the Clerk Extraordinary will, it is supposed, succeed him.

A meeting of Merchants, Traders, &c. was held on Monday, at the Mansion House, for the purpose of forming a Society for the prosecution of offenders. Mr. S. Tomes was appointed Secretary, and Sir J. Fering, Treasurer.

By letters received from St. Helena to the 22d of Dec. Bonaparte is stated to take a great deal of exercise on horseback, and to converse freely.—He seeks company.

On Thursday, the Anniversary of the Loyal Britons' Society was held at the Freemasons's Tavern. The procession of the children took place from the School-house in Gray's-hill Lane to St. George's Church, Hanover Square, where an excellent Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Landaff, and a handsome collection was made.

A meeting of the Institution for the Relief and Education of the Orphans of Clergymen in distress, was held on Tuesday, at the Freemasons's Tavern. The Bishop of London in the Chair. A handsome subscription was made.

A Meeting of the Mendicity Society was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, to receive the annual report; the Duke of York in the chair. A great number of Ladies were present. It was ruled last week (in the Court of King's Bench) that the release of any Insolvent Debtor, under the Insolvent Act, does not disqualify any Creditor from taking out a commission of bankruptcy for the recovery of any property he may have concealed, or subsequently become to.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Captain T. Haviside, Windsor; Capt. C. Graham, Bombay, for China direct.

The Albany, Integrity, and Camden, transports, have arrived at Portsmouth from Plymouth, with the 84th Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Dauboney, who have landed, for the duty of the Garrison.

Orders have been received for the 16th Regiment, now doing duty in Cork Garrison, to embark immediately for Malta. The 18th will be replaced in Cork Garrison, by the 31st, now on its route from Scotland.

Lord Combermere has resigned his command in the West Indies, and is succeeded by General Ward.

The 10th Regiment is to be placed on the Irish Establishment, on arrival from Malta.

On Monday, the 1st Battalion of the Guards removed from the King's Mews to the Tower to relieve the Coldstreams, who were ordered to the Westminster quarters; the 2d Battalion of the first occupy Portman-street Barracks; the 3d Battalion having removed to Knightsbridge Barracks, to supply the place of the 2d Battalion of Coldstreams who do duty at Windsor, in room of the 1st Battalion of the 3d regiment, stationed in the King's Mews.

The Aid sloop of war is taken into dock at Deptford, and fitted for the Mediterranean station.

Captain Murray is appointed to command the Valorous of 28 guns, fitting at Plymouth.

Capt. J. B. Hay is appointed to the Queen Charlotte of 110 guns, the flag ship at Portsmouth.

The crown lawyers in England are opposed to the crown lawyers in Ireland, on the subject of the free intercourse of Irish spirits between the two countries. The latter, we understand, contending that Ireland is entitled to this right by the act of Union.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1758, vol. 28, p. 143, is an account of one Vaughan, a linen-draper at Stafford, who was committed to Newgate for forging Bank of England notes, to which is added this remark:—"This is the first attempt of the kind that ever was made."

According to a report of the Slave Registrar of the Islands of Demerara and Essequibo, the total population of slaves were:—Males, 42,983; Females, 33,940. Among that number are 12 of the ages of between 90 and 100; and three between 100 and 110.

TRAFFIC.—The accounts received from Liverpool, Glasgow, Norwich, Hull, and other commercial places give the most gratifying accounts of the improvements in trade. All the manufacturing districts are in active operation.

A cheap bread baker was fined 20l. last week, at Union Hall, for mixing sand or pounded stones in his bread. The Chemist who analyzed the composition, stated, that the consequences of such a mixture would be highly pernicious to the persons eating the bread.

Monday afternoon, a meeting took place in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, before the Hon. Col. W. and — L. esq.; after an exchange of a case of pistols each, the parties retired.

EARTHQUAKE.—A letter from Zante, dated Jan. 3, communicates the following particulars of an earthquake in that island:—"The last week has been a scene of horror and destruction at Zante. About four o'clock in the morning of the 20th of Dec. we had a violent shock of an earthquake, which lasted nearly half a minute; this was followed by eight other shocks, between four and six o'clock, which threw down one thousand three hundred houses. Provisionally, the first shock did not throw down many, so that the inhabitants had time to escape before the succeeding shocks, otherwise the loss would have been dreadful. Only ten lives have been lost, but not a house in the town has escaped without some injury. The town is still in a complete state of confusion; one thousand five hundred houses more being so much injured as to be marked in order to be pulled down. The streets are almost impassable from the fallen houses; and great caution is required in walking to avoid the ruins that are still falling. My house has also suffered greatly; but, thank God! none of the walls have fallen, though they are much cracked: part of the roof fell in and broke about 40l. worth of glass, amongst which were a number of bottles of beer, wine, &c."

ADVERTISEMENT.—SPRING FASHIONS.—Curling the hair still continues to prevail, indeed, it may be called an universal fashion, the effect of a fine head of hair strikes every beholder with admiration, and has always been a favorite theme for the artist's pencil, and the poet's muse, and of all modern inventions for displaying it in the most fascinating manner, Atkinson's Curling Fluid has long stood pre-eminent, by applying it after curling the hair, it counteracts the harshness which hot irons produce, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in dancing or walking, or in damp weather. It also removes the dandruff, prevents the hair falling out or turning grey, and is perhaps the greatest regenerator of hair in the whole arcana of nature. It is sold by most respectable Perfumers. But as there are some very near imitations, the following signature is on the label of the genuine, "James Atkinson, 44, Gerrard Street, London."

ADVERTISEMENT.—Among the changes which have taken place in commerce of late years, perhaps there is none more remarkable than in the East India Company's trade with Bengal; formerly Muslins were among the chief and most profitable articles of their import, whereas, from the great loss incurred by the very low prices they now bring at their sales, they have decided to stop their importations, and orders have already gone out to lay down the factories; so that, when the stock at present in their warehouses is sold, there will be an end of this trade. The superiority of these muslins arises principally from the spinning and bleaching; the former not being the operation of machinery, but of the delicate fingers of the Hindoo women, and the latter being merely the natural effect of light and heat in that tropical climate.

Monthly Agricultural Report for February.—The winter season, now nearly passed, has proved most propitious in all respects to the cultivation of the soil, and comfortable and healthful to live stock. The operations of husbandry throughout the last and present month, ploughing, harrowing, rolling wheat, preparing the barley fallows, and bean sowing, have proceeded almost uninterrupted. The wheats and winter crops in general cover the ground sufficiently, and have a most promising appearance. The turnip crop has succeeded in most parts beyond expectation, and in many, was more abundant and cheap in the latter than in the early season. In short, the country is full of all kinds of product for the support and luxury of man, and even full of money, or its valid representative, for every species of useful projection.

Mr. Scott.—We lament to say, that the gentleman of the name of Scott, who was wounded in a duel at Chalk Farm, on Friday se'night, died on Tuesday night last.

An Inquest was held, on Thursday Evening, at 5 o'clock, at Chalk Farm, before Mr. T. Sterling, the Coroner, to enquire into the cause of his death, when the substance of the evidence was as follows:—

A Carpenter, named Smith, employed at Chalk Farm, stated, that he assisted in conveying Mr. Scott on a shutter to the Tavern, after he was wounded. He knew nothing of the duel; all that he could say was, that he saw four or five gentlemen standing near Mr. Scott, who, on being placed on the shutter, shook hands with the gentleman who had shot him, and wished him good night.

The Ostler of Chalk Farm stated, that two gentlemen called at the Tavern, and had two glasses of negus and a bottle of wine a short time before the duel; these he suspected to be Mr. Christie and his friend, and followed them a short distance; on his return he met two gentlemen who enquired after the other two, and shortly after heard the report of a pistol, and then a second shot was fired. Application was made for assistance, and he accompanied the carpenter, Smith, and found Mr. Scott lying on the ground on his back, covered with a coat and a military cloak; the parties were then about forty yards distance, conversing. This witness described the feelings of Mr. Christie as acute, and his expressing his regret that he was not in the situation of Mr. Scott.

Dr. George Darling attended Mr. Scott frequently, and attributes his death to the wound which he received. Witness referred to a memorandum which he made of what Mr. Scott said to him. Mr. Scott, referring to his wound on Saturday morning between nine and ten o'clock, said, "This ought not to have taken place; I suspect some great mismanagement—there was no occasion for a second fire." After a short pause he proceeded, "All I require from Mr. Christie was a declaration that he meant no reflection on my character. This he refused and the meeting became inevitable. On the field Mr. Christie behaved well; and when all was ready for the first fire, he called out—'Scott, you must not stand there, I see your head above the horizon; you give me an advantage.' I believe he could have hit me then if he liked. After the pistols were re-loaded, and every thing was ready for a second fire, Mr. Trail called out—'Now, Mr. Christie, take your aim, and do not throw away your advantage as you did last time.' I called out immediately, 'What! did not Mr. Christie fire at me?' I was answered by Mr. Pattmore, 'You must not speak; 'tis now of no use to talk; you have nothing now for it but firing.' The signal was immediately given, we fired, and I fell."

Does not know Mr. Christie or Mr. Trail's christian name. Deceased expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Christie's conduct, who he described as very kind to him after he was wounded.—The Coroner at one o'clock adjourned till the following day.

On Friday the evidence was resumed.

Mr. Pettigrew, a surgeon, was examined; he attended professionally at the request of Mr. Pattmore, and when Mr. Scott was wounded, rendered the necessary assistance.

Witness being asked if he did not hear it said on the ground by Mr. Christie, that he had fired down the field, replied, I did to the best of my recollection.—Mr. Christie said, "Why was I permitted to fire a second time, I discharged my pistol down the field before; I could do no more." These expressions were made in consequence of some altercation which took place between the two. Mr. Pattmore stated to witness some days after the occurrence, that if Mr. Christie and his friend had agreed that he should not return Mr. Scott's fire, Mr. Christie's friend was bound, after the fire, to have communicated to him the conduct pursued by Mr. Christie, of which he, Mr. Pattmore, was entirely ignorant.

Wm. Beville Maurice, pupil to Mr. Pettigrew, confirmed part of the latter's statement.

A Bow-street Patroler said, that he received information of the duel. On his arrival at the Farm, he was told that all the parties save two had escaped, they were not given into his custody.—Mr. Watson was called in to contradict this statement, he gave Mr. Pattmore into the custody of the officer, but he since had escaped.—The Jury condemned the officer for not having acted with more activity in apprehending the parties.—Two positions were examined, and merely proved that they drew the parties to the ground.

This concluded the evidence, and the Coroner recapitulated the testimony of the whole of the witnesses.

The Jury adjourned to an adjacent apartment, and after deliberating about half an hour, delivered their Verdict.—"Willful Murder against Mr. Christie, Mr. Trail, and Mr. Pattmore."

The Coroner issued his warrant for their apprehension.

We cannot quit this subject without paying a just tribute to the generous spirit and high feeling evinced throughout the whole affair, by Mr. Christie, who is, we understand, a gentleman of the mildest manners and most amiable disposition.

POLICE.

Bow-STREET.—One of those adepts in the science of astrology, vulgarly called a conjurer, named Charles Blake, was charged with carrying on his art at his lodgings, No. 78, New Compton-street. The officer who apprehended him produced a trunk full of mystical wands made of hollow tulip wood with variously inlaid handles, magic boxes of all sizes, with very curious handles, wax dolls, playing cards, so out and contrived as to answer various purposes, magic pictures, a choice collection of portraits, male and females, either serving for lovers for girls and boys, with a quantity of printed hand-bills informing bachelors and maids that by long study, he had acquired the art of shewing any lady or gentleman the "very moral" of the person she or he was "doomed to marry."

A fat country boy, a bachelor, fifteen years old, gave evidence against the Wizard and stated, that he had paid him two shillings last Sunday afternoon for a sight of his intended, a very comely slender lass.

Hearing of his fame, and with intent to catch the learned man, the officer or trap took a lady, to whom the Seer shewed a youth with long bill or nose, the cut of which did not please





## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

March 3.—It is understood that the Parliament of Naples has declared itself independent, and that the Sicilian Deputies to the Neapolitan Parliament are setting off for Palermo to form one in that island.

A letter received in this capital from Naples, on Friday evening, states, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has sent to the Junta of Sicily a proposition to make choice between the Neapolitan Constitution and any other that the Government may think more suitable to that island. The same despatches announce to the Sicilians, that the Prince Regent recalls the 11,000 Neapolitan troops which are in Sicily. At the departure of the letter, the Neapolitan squadron was under weigh to proceed thither, to embark the said troops.

PARIS, March 5.—We have just received a private letter from Naples, dated the 15th ult. which supplies the following details:—

To-day, at the breaking up of a long sitting, in which the report of the Committee, nominated the preceding evening to examine the Ultimatum of the Powers, was read; the Prince Regent left the Hall at the head of the Members of the Parliament, and pronounced before the assembled multitude the form of a declaration of war against Austria and the consoled Powers. The troops have received orders to march. General Carascosa has taken the supreme command. Begnani has entrenched himself in Gaeta. The Neapolitan troops appear to have a design of marching against France.—(*Gazette de France*.)

NAPLES, Feb. 20.—A correspondence has been published which took place on the 10th ult. between Sir W. A. Court our Minister at Naples, and Chevalier Pignatelli, the Commandant in that City, on the subject of the British naval force in the Bay of Naples, in which our Minister distinctly states, that the British Squadron is merely one of observation, and to provide in case of necessity for the security of the persons and property of British subjects; that the British Government is determined to preserve a strict neutrality, and to take no part either directly or indirectly in the war which appears to be approaching. The Parliament have authorized a forced loan of three millions of ducats to be levied upon trade, industry, and funded property. General Pepe has resigned the chief command of the Neapolitan army, which has been conferred on General Filangieri.

The Parliament have declared their dissent to the propositions communicated from the Allied Sovereign, tending to the overthrow of the Constitution; the Duke of Calabria, Regent of the kingdom, according to the decree of the 10th December, 1820, having declared that it never will make peace with an enemy while occupying its territory.

The Duke De Gallo has made a report to the Congress, of the journey which he made, from which it appears, that he was placed under the charge of the Police, and only allowed one short interview with his Sovereign. He also states the conduct of the Sovereigns, that Austria, Prussia and Russia, may be considered hostile to the order of things in Naples, that the French plenipotentiaries by a note have adhered to the instructions given to the Ministers of the other powers, but have not engaged to take any active part in the war. He eulogizes the conduct of Great Britain in remaining neutral.

Private letters from Rome supply the following details:—On the evening of the 13th of February, some persons entered the city and announced that a great number of Neapolitans were advancing. This intelligence caused alarm, and the town guard was called out. On the following morning Cardinal Gousalvi sent out reconnoitring couriers, who, on their return, stated, that they had not seen any Neapolitan troops. It was finally found, that the arrival of some Neapolitan deserters, in the environs of Rome, had given rise to the false report. These letters say, that the Austrians have taken possession of Ancona, to support their *corps de reserve*.

Every body at Naples was occupied with the tragical death of Giampietro, formerly Prefect of Police under Joachim. He received several wounds with a dagger, in a retired place; and the murderers, after killing him, put in his mouth a paper, marked No. 1. He was killed on the occasion of an entertainment which he was to celebrate the Declaration of the Congress of Laybach; but reports vary much on the particulars of this event. Search is making for the assassins.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The Austrian columns march with such rapidity, that the van-guard will file off under the walls of Rome on the 16th. The first light troops will be in the Neapolitan territory on the 23d. His Holiness the Pope having expressed a wish that the capital might be exempt from the passage of the troops, even the officers have been forbidden to enter it without special permission from the General-in-Chief.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—It appears by letters from Cadiz, that the squadron of the ships of war, which it is thought is destined for Naples, will be composed of a ship of the line and two brigantines. We have already announced the departure from Cadiz of the Pearl Frigate, which is bound to Carthagena, there to join two ships of the line, and then to proceed together to Naples, where (says the *Constitutionnel*), perhaps, their presence will not be valueless to the friends and defenders of the liberty of that State.

CORUNNA, Feb. 10.—Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, a drunken man called out "Long live the King, and perish the Constitution!" he was immediately arrested, but not till he had received some severe blows from the persons who heard his seditious cries. This occurrence caused many persons to assemble, who demanded the punishment of all the delinquents. Order was maintained without difficulty during the night. At twelve o'clock to-day, people began running about the streets, the doors of the houses were shut, and several persons appeared armed with pistols and sabres, demanding the heads of the prisoners brought from Orense, who were confined in the Castle; but this commotion was kept down by the appearance of the troops and the exertions of the Magistrates. In the afternoon fresh groups assembled in like manner. The General appeared at the balcony, and addressed them; he afterwards went down into the square, and assured them that the law would punish delinquents. He took all the necessary precautions, sent out patrols, &c. and all was soon made quiet.

CADIZ, Feb. 10. An event has occurred here to-day, which would be incredible if we did not know what excesses the sanguinary enemies of our institutions are capable of. The boys in one of the public schools were repeating this morning the Catechism of the Constitution: among the persons present was a man of respectable appearance, who asked the master which of the boys was best acquainted with the Constitution? The master made no difficulty in pointing him out, on which the man raising his application, asked permission to take him to a confessor's to treat him with some cakes. The master agreed, and the man took the poor boy, not to the confessor's but into the field, where he beat him in a cruel manner, leaving him wetting in his blood, and nearly dying.

In this state he was found by some women, who carried him to a house.

BOLOGNA, Feb. 20.—Travellers, who quitted Naples about a house. Bologna, inform us, that it was vaguely reported in Na-four days ago, that a Russian squadron was traversing the Dardanelles, that a Russian squadron was traversing the Dardanelles to take its station in the Mediterranean.

PALERMO, Feb. 4.—The Government has dispatched movable divisions into the interior of our island, to levy contributions by force. Disorder is at its height; the thieves and brigands march in bands, and scour the great roads. The town of Contessa, containing about 5000 inhabitants, was recently compelled to make resistance, during a whole night, against one of these bands, whose design was to pillage it.

PADUA, Feb. 9.—The General-in-Chief, Baron de Frimont, published on the 6th instant a second Order of the Day, which states, that from the day on which the army shall pass the frontiers, the Emperor grants to all individuals who compose it the same advantages which were enjoyed by the troops of the corps of the occupation in France.

STOCKHOLM.—The English traveller, M. de Brooke, who last summer arrived at Stockholm with the intention of prosecuting his travels beyond the Polar Circle, has returned here safe after his arduous undertaking. Proceeding first to Dronheim, he pursued his way along the coasts of Norlander and Finmarker, until he reached the Northern Cape, and waiting there until the fall of the snow, he in the middle of winter traversed the Deserts of Lapland with rein deer, until he again reached Sweden. During part of this singular journey, the cold is described to have been intense.

We received American Papers to the 11th ult. in the course of yesterday. A Bill has passed the House of Representatives for reducing the army nearly one half in number, and to lower the expenses of the military establishment one half in amount. The Committee of Ways and Means have reported that the future revenue of the United States will meet the expenditure.

By the arrival of the Marquis of Salisbury Packet, with the Leeward Island Mail, we have received advices from Saint Thomas's to the 20th Jan. As soon as the information was received at that Island that an Armistice had been agreed on between Generals Morillo and Bolivar for six months, an unusual degree of activity prevailed in the markets; and business, which had been for some months nearly in a dormant state, appeared again to be thriving.

From the *Bermuda Gazette* of the 13th January, it appears that intelligence had been received at Jamaica from the Spanish Main, and across the Isthmus of Darien, from the South Seas, of Lord Cochrane's having captured the city of Lima, after a tremendous resistance, during which four of his Lordship's vessels were sunk. The particulars of this splendid victory had not been received; but its immediate consequences had been, to induce the people of Panama to declare for Independence, and the kingdom of Quito to shake off the Spanish yoke.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF CHANCERY, MARCH 8.

*The National Union Insurance Company v. Bignold, Esq.*  
Mr. Hart was this day heard at some length, on a motion praying his Lordship to dissolve an injunction which had been obtained to restrain the Defendant from interfering with the concerns of the Company. The principal ground on which the Learned Counsel founded his argument was, that the Directors had, by the original deed executed on the formation of the Company, the power of redressing any grievances they might have to complain of relative to their officers or servants, and that there was no occasion for going into this expensive application to the Court.

After hearing Mr. Foulblaque and Mr. Shadwell at some length in support of the Injunction, The Lord Chancellor, after some general observations, postponed the giving final judgment until he had weighed all the circumstances connected with the case, and on which he had not observed.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MARCH 6.

*Sleat and Co. v. Fogg.*  
The plaintiffs are bankers, residing at Christchurch, and had employed the firm of Rogers, Olding, and Boycott, as their agents in London, to pay off their notes, and to remit them to Christchurch, to be there re-issued. The defendant is one of the proprietors of the Poole mail-coach, and of the Southampton night-coach. On the 1st day of December, 1819, a parcel of notes was sent by the house of Rogers and Co. to the defendant's coach-office, and there booked. The parcel contained 1,300l. of the plaintiff's notes, and was directed to Mr. Angier, who was clerk in the bank of the plaintiffs, at Christchurch. The parcel never reached its destination, and this action was brought to recover the amount.

Mr. William Boycott proved, that on the following day, notes to the amount of 300l. were presented to the witness for payment, and another lot of 100l. in the afternoon of the same day, which he also paid; but it being unusual to have so large a sum presented for payment on the same day, witness's suspicions were excited, and, on examination, he found that the other clerks had paid 590l. more. The whole amounted to 1030l. and were some of the very notes sent off the preceding day to the defendant's office. On examining the defendant's books and way-bills, it was found the parcel had been sent by the Southampton night coach, not by the mail, as defendant had undertaken, and it was marked "missing" in the way-bill.—The porter proved, that he delivered the parcel at defendant's office, paid two pence for booking it, and received a memorandum. He neither insured the parcel, nor informed the defendant of its contents.

The defence consisted of two points; first, it was contended, that the notice in the defendant's office should have protected him from any loss of greater value than 5l.; and secondly, that the plaintiff's agents had not acted fairly in not making known to the defendant the contents of the parcel, and insuring it accordingly.

Witnesses were called to prove, that the usual notice posted upon at the coach-offices, which was produced in Court, had been known to Rogers and Co. It was also proved, that the parcel was sent by the Southampton coach, but was stolen on the way.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 1,050l. costs, 40s.

*Rymer v. Reece.*

This was an action for Libel, brought by the plaintiff, the proprietor of the *Cardiac Tincture*, against the defendant, in consequence of some strictures which appeared in the *Gazette of Health* (of which the defendant, Dr. Reece, is editor,) upon the composition of that medicine.

Mr. Gurney was Counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Scarlett for the defendant.

The Chief Justice, in his address to the Jury, observed upon the advantage of fair discussion, such as appeared in the present publication; and the Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

MARCH 9.—*Hodgson v. Walter.*

This was an action to recover damages against the defendant, proprietor of *The Times*, for a paragraph published by him in his paper, reflecting upon the plaintiff, who is a respectable vendor of newspapers, by stating, that he was irregular in his trade, and directing the readers of the paper to apply for it to other vendors.

The Solicitor General addressed the Jury on the part of the plaintiff, and called evidence to prove the publication of the article.

Mr. Scarlett was for the defendant, and pleaded justification on the ground of improper conduct on the part of the plaintiff's servants. Several witnesses were called in support of the record. The Solicitor General replied, and the Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence. The Jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 50l.; 40s. costs.

## HOME CIRCUIT, HEATFORD, MARCH 7.

The Home Spring Circuit commenced at this place to-day.—The Judges named in the Commission are, the Lord Chief Baron Richards and Mr. Baron Wood, but the severe indisposition and infirmity of the latter, prevented his attendance, and consequently the whole business devolves upon the former Learned Judge, who opened the Commission this morning; and after attending divine service, presided in the Nisi Prius Court the whole of the day, the other Court not sitting.—The Calendar contains 42 prisoners, very few of whom are charged with capital offences, and those not of a serious description.

In the Nisi Prius Court only two cases were disposed of to-day, neither of which was of the least public interest. The Cause Paper contains but eleven cases, none of which are Special Juries.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

A petition was presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne, from the Roman Catholics of Limerick, praying for a removal of all disabilities.—It was laid on the table.

## TUESDAY.

The Earl of Limerick presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce at Limerick, complaining of the restrictions imposed on the importation of grain.

## THURSDAY.

The Treason Amendment Bill was passed.—Adjourned.

## FRIDAY.

The Stock Transfer, the Nova Scotia Trade, the Nova South Wales Defence, the Leicester and Bristol Gas Light Bills were severally brought up from the Commons, and read a first time. The Offenders Transportation Bill was passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

On the second reading of the Newington Vestry Bill. Mr. Denison opposed the motion on the ground, that the Bill would be injurious to the parish by removing out of the hands of the twelve Gentlemen appointed by the parish the government of its affairs, in order to place that government in a Select Vestry—besides the petition in favour of the Bill was signed only by 106 inhabitants, while that against it was signed by 1,065. He moved that it be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow supported the Bill, which he contended, was framed for the purpose of governing the parish in a more orderly and better manner; the Vestries having for some time past been conducted in a disorderly and tumultuous manner.

Sir W. De Crespigny, Dr. Lushington, Major-General Wilson, Mr. Williams, Mr. Monck, &c. opposed the Bill, while Mr. Price, Mr. H. Sumner, &c. were for going into a Committee on it.

The House divided.—For the second reading, 128—Against it, 82—Majority, 46. The Bill was then read a second time.

Mr. S. Wortley moved the order of the day on the report of the Bill for disfranchising the Borough of Grampound, Lord J. Russell who brought it in having abandoned it in consequence of the amendment proposed by him, (Mr. W.'s) being carried. The Hon. Gentleman under these circumstances proposed, that the vote should be extended to housekeepers paying scot and lot on an annual rent of 20l. for house and land.

Some conversation arose between Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Hume, &c. and the Bill was ordered to be recommitted on the question for going into a Committee on the Husbandry Horses Bill.

Mr. Curwen intimated his intention of opposing the Speaker's leaving the chair, until an instruction was moved for repealing all the Horse Duty Acts imposed on Husbandry Horses, a tax which was very oppressive on the Agricultural interest, and went to discourage the breeding of horses. He suggested that to compensate for the abandonment of the tax, an additional duty might be laid on Game Certificates, and a tax upon Russia tallow. He then moved an instruction to the Committee to provide means for repealing the duties on Agricultural Horses.

Sir C. Burrell seconded the motion. He conceived the tax to be one on the very implements of Husbandry; as well might the Plough be taxed, or any implement. The Hon. Baronet suggested the propriety of imposing a tax upon Bank transfers. He admitted there would be a great cry about the measure; but the tax would be so small as scarcely to be felt.

Mr. Lockhart urged upon Ministers the necessity of alleviating the general distress.

Mr. Grenfell could not reconcile the idea of a tax upon transfers upon Stock, which would if acted upon by the House, be a breach of public faith.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that it was not so easy to part with a tax of nearly half a million in the present state of the country. He did not mean to say, that a substitute could not be found.

After some observations from Mr. Huskisson, Col. Davies, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Lushington, &c. &c. The House divided.—For the motion, 65—Against it, 122.—The House then went through the Committee.

Mr. Curwen moved for an account of all transfers of Stock made in the last ten years, excepting in respect of purchases made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, distinguishing each kind of Stock. The Hon. Member admitted, that the ultimate object of his motion was a direct taxation upon funded property. He thought it was but fair that property should pay for protection.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the object of the

Hon. Gent. was an unjust one. The Stockholder, in fact, did take his share of the public burthens; distress and ruin would be the consequence of such a proposition—wint he would ask would become of the widow and orphan whose sole dependence was upon the funds?

The motion was negatived.  
 Dr. Lushington moved a string of resolutions in respect to the return of Mr. Ellis, a Member for the City of Dublin, in effect, declaring that such return was incompatible with his duties as Master in Chancery in Ireland—the office requiring a constant residence in that part of the United Empire—on these resolutions, he meant to found an Address to the King, praying His Majesty to remove Mr. Ellis from his said office. The Hon. Gent. contended one or other of the duties must be neglected, it would be no answer on a call of the House to say, that Mr. Ellis was attending his duties in Ireland, and these according to the oath which he took on entering office required ten months of his attention, for they could not be performed by deputy. Mr. E. was appointed to the office in 1808, having purchased it for 9,000l.; the salary as settled when a revision of office took place was 4,000l.; per annum. Dr. L. referred to two cases to shew that the duties of the office and those of Parliament were incompatible. In 1549, a Sergeant at Law, was taken into custody by order of the House, for going the circuit without leave, and in 1602, a Mr. Culliford suffered similar duress for going to Ireland to fulfil his duties as Commissioner without leave. After some further observations he submitted his resolution.

Mr. Lennard seconded the motion.  
 Mr. Ellis complained that he had not been treated with much delicacy by the Learned Doctor. In the present question the House would be aware, that private right formed an ingredient in the consideration. With respect to the necessity of his attendance in the Court of Chancery, it was there that he had admitted before the Commissioners of Enquiry, that the duties of the office required ten months regular attendance in the year, and that he was always in his office. The business of the Court of Chancery in Ireland proceeded in rotation before the Masters—a Master's name was selected, and then it was a matter of indifference who did the duty. When an order of reference was made the Solicitor took it to a Master, who if not there, then he took it to another as a matter of course. When he quitted Ireland on the 17th of last month, not a cause remained. From the 1st of January to the last day of December, the Master's Office was not shut for a day. In the busy time of the year he took the business for two months, the other Masters then did his business, and he returned to England during the vacation. If he found that the office required more time than he could devote, he should resign. The Hon. Member having stated these facts, withdrew.

Mr. Peel maintained, that the Hon. Gent. had done his duty, and intimated cases of individuals with the Army serving in the Peninsula, and Members of this House, had never been charged with neglecting their duty—the same with Ambassadors. He objected to the motion as founded upon unjust principles.

Mr. Abercrombie supported the motion.  
 Mr. Brownlow opposed it.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that the question had been before the House on a former day, and the House came to a decision that the proposition should not affect the present situation of any individual. He objected to the present motion on another ground, that it would operate as an *ex post facto* law. The House divided.—For the motion, 92—Against it, 112.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Curwen gave notice that he would, on the 15th instant, move for the Repeal of the Tax on Agricultural Horses.

A vast number of petitions were presented, from Chester, Berkshire, Sussex, and other counties, complaining of agricultural distress.

A petition was presented from the Trustees of the London Water-works against the Bill for repealing part of the Act of Charles the Second, prohibiting buildings in certain parts of the banks of the Thames; it was laid on the table.—A petition was also presented from certain merchants, traders, &c. of the City of London, to the same effect.

Major-General Wilson asked whether a letter which he had seen in the papers from Sir W. A. Court, our Minister at Naples, to the Duke de Gallo, was sanctioned by Ministers. This letter seemed to indicate, that, under certain circumstances, England would join the confederacy against Naples.

Lord Castlereagh said, if the Hon. Officer shewed sufficient grounds for producing any Papers on the subject, then, if the House sanctioned the motion, it would be his duty to produce them.

Mr. Maberly rose to submit a motion for repealing taxes to a certain amount, with a view to relieve the country from the pressure under which it suffers. He had made provision to meet the diminished income which would accrue thereby, and that would be economy. He then proceeded to shew, that taxes to the amount of 2,000,000l. might be reduced; and he proposed to refer to the Unfunded Debt available to the exigencies of the State. He then entered into a comparison of the state of the country in 1702 and 1820. When Mr. Pitt brought in his Budget, it contained no charges arising out of the preceding war; that of 1820 was similar. He then stated the different heads of expenditure, the charges on the Consolidated Fund, the annual votes of Parliament, (Ways and Means), and the inroads made on the Sinking Fund. On the former, up to the 5th January, 1821, the whole charge was 46,120,517l. The Ways and Means, 19,313,300l. and various other items, which he enumerated, the result of which left a surplus of 2,361,097l. applicable to the liquidation of the National Debt. He noticed the expenses in collecting the Revenue. In England, the Customs collect cost 13 per cent.; in Ireland, 23 per cent. In 1702, the Customs cost but 4l. 9s. 6d. in England, or the average for both countries about 5l. 11s. He thought that saving might have been made last year of 3,000,000l. in the collection of the Revenue. He adverted to the Report of the Committee of Finance in 1817, which gave in an estimate of the probable expenses of the country for 1820, which they stated, would be 17,350,000l. but the actual estimates were 10,313,000l. being an excess over the Report of 1,963,000l. The Government, considering the distressed state of the country, ought to have kept under the estimated Report, and not have so greatly exceeded it. Having dilated upon these points at some length, he concluded with submitting three resolutions, to the following effect:—That the Finance Committee of 1817, having estimated the expenditure for 1820 at 17,350,000l. and the sums actually voted having exceeded that estimate by 1,900,000l. it is expedient that the supplies for the present year shall not exceed the estimate of 1817; that to the amount of the difference between that sum and the estimates to be proposed for 1821, certain taxes shall be repealed; and that a reduction of 50 per cent. be made in consequence upon the

duties on inhabited houses and windows, the reduction to commence from the 5th of January, 1822.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the statements and calculations of the Hon. Gent. With respect to his comparison between 1702 and 1820, it must be recollected, that the estimates of the former year were the lowest that ever had been submitted since the American War. Still, however, there was no disproportion between the two periods. The Hon. Gentleman had talked of repealing the duties on certain articles of taxation; he ought first of all to have attended to the practicability of repealing them. He had in fact begun at the wrong end of the work. The annual votes would soon be called for, and then motions like the present could be more properly made. When the estimates for the year were laid on the table, it would be found that reductions to the amount of one million had been made. He contended the selection of the house and window tax for repeal, even if such could be made, the country was not in a situation to dispense with a tax amounting to 3,200,000l. In the collection of the revenue, reductions had been made in the customs to the amount of 130,000l. and further measures were in progress for extending them. Ministers were disposed to administer the Government with the strictest economy; but no doubt let them economize ever so much, political charlatans would be found to undertake office at a less rate than their predecessors, and to bid for it as at a public auction. Mr. Hunt, Mr. Currie, and such persons, were ready possibly to accept office upon terms less than Gentlemen opposite were disposed to do. He could not think it safe to venture at present upon any further reduction, as proposed by the Hon. Gent. With these views he should move the previous question.

Mr. Calcraft maintained that a reduction in the public expenditure must be resorted to.

Mr. Huskisson contended, that we were not at liberty to take off taxes, unless we preserved the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Ricardo thought the Sinking Fund a delusion altogether. The present question was one simply of economy.

Mr. Lushington had no doubt if a practicable saving was pointed out, Ministers would adopt it; but the present one would not relieve the agriculturist.

Mr. Ellice supported the motion.  
 Mr. J. Smith supported the two first resolutions.

Mr. Wilnot opposed the motion. The House then divided.—For the resolutions, 83—Against it, 109. Majority, 26.

A Bill for consolidating the Act relative to the building of Penitentiary Houses and Gaols in England, was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time this day fortnight.

The Nova Scotia Trade, and the New South Wales Duty Bills were passed.

Mr. Lennard gave notice, that he would, on the 1st of May, move to repeal the Seditious Meetings and Blasphemous Libel Acts.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. James presented a petition from N. Broadhurst, a prisoner in Lancaster Castle, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for Sedition, stating various complaints against the gaoler, among the rest that he was confined for 17 hours in a dry out of the twenty-four to a cold damp room; his letters opened; that on another occasion he was sent to a place of degradation called the ditch, and fetters put on him. The only grounds for this treatment was, that the same Magistrates acted who had distinguished themselves at Manchester on the 16th of August.

Mr. Hornby and Lord Stanley denied the latter part of this statement. The regulations of the prison had received the sanction of the Magistrates, and were approved by that learned, humane, and constitutional Judge (Bailey). As to opening the Letters, such a practice was necessary to prevent improper intercourse dangerous to the safety of the prison.

After some conversation, the House divided.—For receiving the Petition, 33—Against it 80.

The Catholic Emancipation Bill was read a first time. Second reading on the 10th inst.

The Orphan's Fund Committee was postponed till this day fortnight.

Mr. Lambton stated his determination to bring on the question of Parliamentary Reform on the 10th of April.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a Petition, signed by from 1,000 to 1,500 inhabitants of Westminster, complaining of the conduct of Judge Best, in having fined Davidson. He denied that the Judges ought to have the power of fining.

Some conversation ensued as to the reception of the Petition, which had been objected to on the ground, that the conduct of the learned Judge had received the sanction of the Court of King's Bench. The Petition was at length withdrawn.

Mr. Gooch moved for the appointment of a select Committee to enquire into the Distress of the Agricultural Interests. The Petitions on the subject, he observed, were signed by 100,000 persons, the yeomanry of the country. A heavier curse, he observed, could not follow than to refuse the prayer of these petitioners. It was not against internal produce that the agriculturist wanted protection, but against foreign; no great relief could be extended while the present system of Corn Laws continued to exist. The warehousing was one great defect. He observed that the property returned by agriculturists was 6,473,475l.; the amount by trade was only 2,000,000l.; the proportion which the land bore to the other branches of the revenue was as three to one.

Sir E. Knatchbull seconded the motion.

Mr. F. Robinson was disposed to agree to the motion for a Select Committee. He had no wish to restrain the enquiries of that Committee from financial objects. He did not object to taxation being one of the subjects of enquiry; in making the enquiry, he hoped the Committee would consider how far this part of the subject might affect public credit, and whether, if savings were to be made, the amount of these savings ought not to be applied to the reduction of the debt, than to an immediate diminution of taxes. He was afraid that the Agricultural Interest could not expect much relief from that source. He trusted they would take a judicious, comprehensive, and statesman-like view of the subject. High protecting duties seemed to be the object of the petitioners. He had already said that he could not assent to the proposition, and this applied to various articles of import, which touched, would reduce the revenue 600,000l., a sum raised from articles generally supposed to pay no tax at all.

Mr. Curwen was not inclined to argue favourably of the result of the enquiry after what had transpired. He had no wish to exclude the foreign grower from the Home Market; on the contrary, he desired to place him on a level with the English grower; nor did he wish to repeal any of the taxes to pay the debt, but he desired that some of the taxes should be removed to prevent the complete and irremediable ruin of the nation. The agriculturist now paid 56 per cent.; one great evil, therefore, was enormous taxation. He strongly recommended economy, as one means of remedying the general distress.

Mr. Tremayne recommended economy.  
 Mr. Fodehouse conceived every class of the community required relief.

Mr. G. Bennett contended, that the Committee should consider the general state of taxation, and the state of the currency, or the enquiry would be a mere delusion.

Mr. Western was of opinion that it was not by the money price of bread that the agriculturists were affected. He did not anticipate much benefit from the labours of the Committee.

Mr. D. Browne and Mr. Barham were friendly to economy.

Mr. Ricardo agreed with the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Western) that it was not the money price of corn, but the labour prices which came under discussion, and on this account he was a friend to a free trade in corn. He thought the low price of corn was occasioned by too great a supply, not the consequence of taxation.

After some observations from Mr. Davenport, Mr. Calcraft, General Gascoyne, and Mr. T. Wilson, the Committee was formed, consisting of Mr. Gooch, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Brougham, Mr. H. Sumner, Mr. Western, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Wolehouse, Lord Althorpe, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. N. Calvert, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Curwen, Mr. G. Bennett, &c. &c.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Speaker counted the House at four o'clock, there being only thirty-five members present, the House adjourned of course.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Biny brought in a Bill to establish a Company for the better lighting of the Metropolis with Gas.

Mr. S. Wortley complained of a breach of privilege in a publication of the 20th of February, in the Morning Chronicle Newspaper, in the following passage:—"List of the Minority of 37 who voted on Friday last, the 23d. inst. in rejecting the petition of Thomas Davidson read before it by the House; and against Lord Castlereagh's advertisement to the people of England not to trouble and take up the time of the House of Commons any more with their petitions." He contended, that this announcement tended to influence the votes of the House, and was a foul calumny upon the Majority, and he called upon the House to assert its privileges and preserve the freedom of debate. He then moved that J. Lambert, the printer of the said Paper, be brought to the bar of the House on Monday next.

Sir G. F. Hill seconded the motion.

This motion led to a long discussion, in which it was insisted on by Hon. Members who supported the motion, that the publishing of Majorities and Minorities, as well as the publication of Debates being an infringement of one of the Standing Orders of the House, though not objected to—the complaint in the present instance was, that the printer had stated, that a question was advocated by one side and opposed by another, when in fact, such question never came before the House. The Noble Lord had never made such a statement as therein imputed to him.

Mr. C. Long, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. C. Bathurst, &c. supported the motion.

Lord Castlereagh said the paragraph had been pointed out to him, and it would be ought to complain of it to the House, as it was, perhaps, as false, detestable, and wicked a libel as ever appeared on the House of Commons. As a Minister of the Crown, the task of complaining to the House would look rather invidious, the extreme and contemptible character of the paragraph, would render it innoxious even to the meanest capacity.

It was contended on the other side, that the Noble Lord had made use of adulatory words in respect of the subject's right of petitioning, (which the Noble Lord distinctly denied), and that the paragraph was not a libel, but a mere statement of what had really taken place. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Barham, Sir C. Monck, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Creevey, Sir R. Ferguson, supported this opinion. Mr. Bennett moved an adjournment. On this a division ensued.—For adjourning, 34—Against it, 155.

Mr. S. Wortley refused to withdraw the motion, unless the Gentlemen on the other side would then admit that it was a breach of privilege. After some opposition to this suggestion, Mr. Lushington admitted the fact, and then the motion for calling the Printer to the Bar was withdrawn.

A petition was presented from Charles Hill, confined in 11-chester Gaol for the last fifteen months, for a deficiency in his accounts as Collector of the Assessed Taxes—that deficiency, originally 617l. he had nearly liquidated, and there now remained about 70l. due. The Petitioner was stated to be 74 years old. He prayed the merciful consideration of the House.

After some discussion, the petition was laid on the Table.

On the question for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Creevey objected to the Speaker leaving the Chair. He complained that the House, constituted as it was, could not do justice to the country; and insisted the patronage possessed by Members of the House in appointing to 140 places of great profit, namely, 70 distributors of stamps, and 70 collectors of land tax. It was impossible for gentlemen to shut their eyes to the fact, that numerous pensions and sinecures were possessed by Members of that House, and that all the great annuities and patronage of the country flowed from the House of Commons; the patronage in fact, was so great, that the House of Commons had become much too strong for the people. He moved, an amendment, calling upon the House to take this subject into immediate consideration, previous to granting any supplies.—The House divided on the amendment—Ayes, 38—Noes, 172.

The Speaker again put the question for going into the Committee.

Mr. Hume then called the attention of the House to the Militia Establishment of the country. He contended, that the amount of force to be kept up should be regulated by the date of 1702; the number in that year was 48,475; we now had twice the number of irregular force; he complained of the great and increased expense in the Guards—troops which could not be sent to relieve the Colonies. The charge for the Life Guards was 92,000l. a year; a saving might be made in that part of the Establishment; he thought the Staff and the expence attending the War Office, might be reduced to the standard of 1702. The ninety-three regiments might, in his opinion, be reduced to seventy-five, each to contain two battalions of one thousand men each; a saving to the country would accrue thereby of 242,000l.; he thought that 150,000 men were sufficient for all purposes of defence. He contrasted, at some length, the various establishments for 1702 to the present time, and moved accordingly.

The Amendment was negatived.

After some conversation, it was agreed to postpone the Army Estimates till Monday, on account of the lateness of the hour—(12 o'clock).

The Irish Law of Treason Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the 22d of March.—Adjourned.

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE OF "CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GARDEN" was opened on THURSDAY, MARCH 1st, at 29, ST. JAMES'S STREET.—Admission, One Shilling.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN CAROLINE. THE Precise ORDER of ST. CAROLINE, instituted by Her Majesty, being a Medalion, with her portrait and motto of the Charter, on an oval gold medal, with blue ribbon; also an exact copy of the diploma, with Her Majesty's signature, together with elegant engravings, not only of that Order so repeatedly mentioned in the late investigation, (and so much sought after), but also of the Grand Order of Malta, and the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, as sworn by the Baron Bergami, the Grand Master of the Order of St. Caroline. The whole to be laid in sealed packets, at No. 11, Burlington Arcade; No. 8, Sydney Alley, Leicester-square; and No. 12, Sweeting's Alley, Royal Exchange, at 2s. each packet.

THE LETTER from the KING to his PEOPLE, price 2s.—T. W. SAMS, Bookseller to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, No. 1, St. James's street, begs to announce to the Public, that the Fifteenth Edition of this justly celebrated Pamphlet will be ready on Tuesday next.—Since the days of Junius, no political publication has created so intense a feeling on the public mind.

PRIVATE MILITARY INSTITUTION, eight miles from London.—FOUR GENTLEMEN only are admitted into this long-established INSTITUTION. They are BOARDED, and INSTRUCTED in the various branches of Military Science, as well as in the English MATHEMATICS and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, by a Foreign Field Officer, retired from the army, and author of several English military works, and by a Captain, who has served in the Classical Branch of the Army, and is a Dancing, and Drill Master, upon moderate terms.—N. B. French is spoken in the family.

The particulars of the plan of education, and the terms may be had, by applying, either personally, or by letter, to Mr. Sams, Bookseller to the Duke of York, near Whitehall, London.

TOLDALETON INDEPENDENCE residing in the COUNTRY.—A Middle-aged GENTLEMAN, accustomed to an active life, who has travelled a great deal, and possessed of a competency, is desirous of superintending the affairs of a single Lady, or Widow, resident in the country, who may desire of relations, or persons in whom she can implicitly confide. The Advertiser would rather decline taking upon himself the responsibility of pecuniary matters, unless particularly requested, his object being occupation, and by a general superintendance, to protect the interests of his patroness. The only remuneration he asks, is the loan of a small, plain furnished cottage, for himself and attendant; the occasional use of a pony, (if one is kept), and permission to walk over the grounds, at all seasons, and to be present at the sporting season.—The most undeniable references will be given. Letters, with real name and address, post paid only, will be received, directed to C. B. A. at Haile's Museum Library, Piccadilly.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of the Established Church, receives into his House a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whom he prepares for admission into the Honourable East India Company College at Haileybury, and their Military Seminary at Addiscombe. A Gentleman of considerable attainments as an Oriental Scholar, undertakes to instruct them in the HINDOOSTANER and PERSIAN LANGUAGES. For Cards of Address apply to Mr. Sams, Bookseller, No. 1, St. James's-street.

NEW MUSIC. Just Published by CLEMENTI and CO. 26, Cheapside. OPERATIC AIRS, for the Piano Forte, Nos. 1 to 6, (to be continued) 3s. each. 2. TWO CAPRICCIOS, for the Piano Forte, by M. Clementi, 2s. 6. FANTASIA and Variations, for the Harp, the French Air, "Au Clair de la Lune," 4s. 4. HAYDN'S LAST SO NATA, for the Piano Forte and Violin, with a fac simile of the author's Hand Writing, 6s. 5. FANTASIA and Variations, for the Harp, by J. Norderman, 2s. 6. THREE TIMES THREE, HURRAH! a Glee for Three Voices and Chorus, calculated to promote mirth and health at all convivial parties, the Words by W. F. Collard, the Music by Sir J. Stevenson, 2s. 6. THE BIRD and PARROT, the Words by W. F. Collard, the Music by the celebrated J. Field, 2s. 6. THE BIRD and PARROT, with Variations, by Kupper, 6s. 18. FANTASIA, ou "Di tanti palpiti," the favourite Air in Rossini's Opera of "Il Tancredo," for the Flute and Piano Forte, by C. N. Weiss, 2s. 6d. 11. INTRODUCTION and Three Pieces with the Flute and Piano Forte, by T. J. Linsley, 2s. 12. NICHOLSON'S TWELVE SELECT AIRS, with Variations, as Flute Solos, with Piano Forte Accompaniment, 3s. 3d.

For The 7th Number of Nicholson's "Preceptive Lessons," and the 1st Volume of "Le Bouquet," or Flowers of Melody, will be completed in a few days.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our thanks are due to Verax, for his kind attention. We have, through the goodness of other friends, ascertained the precise date we required. The hint of A Subscriber shall be attended to. We shall feel obliged to any correspondent who will send us the name and preference of any Clergyman who prays for the Queen, or has done so at any time, contrary to the Order in Council, as we shall make a list of such persons, and publish it, for the benefit of society. One who has been received, and so long as he went through the indicative mood of the verb "to love" we will have with his affection for Mr. Wilberforce.—I love Mr. Wilberforce.—I did love Mr. Wilberforce.—I have loved Mr. Wilberforce.—I had loved Mr. Wilberforce.—I shall or will love Mr. Wilberforce—was all very well; but we could not quite endure the use of the imperative—"Love thou Mr. Wilberforce," as addressed to us; and the moment our friend began to conjugate, we begged leave to decline. "Our Friend" has our warmest thanks. The mass of information which our numerous supporters have furnished us with on that subject, is highly satisfactory to our feelings on all accounts. The last names "Our Friend" mentions, will be particularly serviceable. We suspect that there is no such person as Doctor Fawcett living at Nottingham. The "veering bargeman of Halliford" is inadmissible, for a reason which we think must be evident to Zeolins. We reserve all our forces for a much better occasion. The Ode to "Lord Hampden," is nearly as dull and stupid as himself. Sev is mistaken in the character of our Paper, if he thinks we shall notice the scandal he alludes to. When the parties force themselves, or are forced on public notice, we will not spare the lash; but in the case he alludes to, we see nothing more, from his own showing, than a very harmless flirtation between a very silly Baronet and a still sillier Miss. Burdett's Trial with Scott, (Lady Oxford's brother) may be found in all the Scots Law Reports, and in most of the newspapers of the day. "A Inhabitant of the Fields" is too unsophisticated. We thank Flibberligibbet,—A. B.—J. W.—Q. in the Corner.—Domestics. Z. A. need never hope to see his letter in our Paper. We are infinitely obliged to J. H. Horner, and shall be happy to hear from him whenever he is inclined to favour us. A Pigeon has been received. We shall feel obliged by his further communications which will be attended to. The Hudibrastic lines of Silvanus" are not quite suited for our columns; if the Author will turn to Hudibras, he will there find these two lines: "The difference was so small, his brain Out-weighted his wit but half a grain." Silvanus will know how to apply the couplet.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. On Monday, the Life and Death of King Richard the Third, with Harlequin and Friar Bacon.—Tuesday, Love in a Village.—Thursday, Don Juan.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. On Monday, Artaxerxes, with Mr. Tibbs and the Tuesday, Love in a Village.—Wednesday, Oratorio, the First Part of the Creation, and a new Koelion (1st time).

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. Reduced Ann. .... Navy 5 per cent ... 100 1/2 Consols ..... 72 1/2 Exchequer Bills .... 5 p Ditto Act ..... 73 1/2 India Bonds ..... 47 p 4 per Cent. .... 5 p

A good deal of business has been transacted in the course of the week, but the prices have not varied to any extent. On Wednesday considerable bustle was created at the Stock Exchange, in consequence of the elopement of a broker, leaving deficiencies in the amount of 10,600l. most of which he obtained by giving his own drafts in exchange for others he borrowed, but when presented, there were of course no effects.—Consols opened yesterday morning at 73 for the account, but that afterwards declined to 72, and many large sales were effected at that price. In consequence, however, of the advices by the French mail, stating that the French funds had risen 1 per cent, and no unfavourable news being received from Italy, the market rallied, and reached 73 1/2. Money has been very scarce the last few days, and the continuation of large quantities of Stock in anticipation of a further rise, which it is likely will take place, if affairs are settled peaceably on the Continent. The above were the prices at the close of the market yesterday.

FRENCH FUNDS. 5 per cent. Div. 10 Mar. 82 1/2 Bank S. Div. Mar. 10. .... 15-30 Recon. Div. 10 Mar. .... 0 1/2 Ex. Lond. 1m 25-00

RUSSIAN. 0 per Cent. Inscr. .... 82 1/2 5 per Cent. Metallies .... 78 1/2 Exchange .... 12 3-8—Mot. .... 3 1

AUSTRIAN. 5 per Cent. Metallies .... 72—Exchange .. 10 4

PRUSSIAN. 5 1/2 per Cent. Bonds, £100, 78 1/2 Ditto, £250 to £1000

SPANISH. 5 per Cent. .... 57 1/2 Exchange .... 4 3

AMERICAN. 7 per Cent. .... 103 5 per Cent. .... 102 1813 .... 104 1814 ....

Bank Shares, £23

The Public are informed that No. V. was never reprinted, and is ready for delivery. No. VI. will immediately follow, and it is hoped that our next Paper will announce the day on which it will be republished.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country, Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

THERE is one vice with which the Queen never was charged—we mean Hypocrisy—that exception must now cease; the Queen has written a Letter, the Chronicle says to Lord Liverpool, the Courier says to the King, but no matter to which, in which she accepts with every expression of humility and duty, the fifty thousand a year, stating that she does so "in consideration of the gracious manner in which his Majesty was pleased to recommend her interests in his speech; and humbly referring the question of the Liturgy to his Majesty's future and most gracious pleasure."

We should be as much surprised to see figs growing on a briar, as to see sentiments of duty, propriety, or modesty in the Queen; for what purpose she thinks fit now to assume these qualities we cannot guess; but we can tell her that the result will be to disgust the Public ten times more than her violent, unfeeling, and seditious conduct has hitherto done.

She has been so long in the habit of thinking that painting her face improves her personal appearance, that she perhaps thinks it possible to paint her character so as to make it tolerable to the public eye; but she is mistaken—the person and the character will still be but painted sepulchres, in which the beauty and the virtues which gave grace to her earlier days are buried, never to rise; and we confess we are less disgusted with the bold audacity of her original Letter to the King, than we are with the report which we hear of this last whining and hypocritical apology.

Perhaps, some simple reader may ask us, whether he would shut for ever the door to repentance, and whether even in such a heart remorse is not possible—it is unnecessary for us to answer that question, for the Queen has answered it herself; she founds her retraction on the "gracious mention of her in the King's Speech;" and this is no more or less than a downright and deliberate falsehood, as the following reasons will convince every impartial reader—

First. The mention of her in the Speech is any thing but gracious, it is what she deserved it should be, dry and contemptuous.

Secondly. It was after the said Speech that Lord Archibald Hamilton, the brother of her hired servant, supported by her hired Law Officers, and acting on her behalf, endeavoured to force her name into the Liturgy.

Thirdly. It was after the said Speech, that her Attorney-General, Mr. Brougham, brought down officially, that notice (impudently called a message) in which she indignantly rejected the provision which she now so humbly accepts.

Several other reasons will occur to every one who has watched the course of events; but these three are so clear, so simple, and so decisive, as to the falsehood of the new pretence, that we think it unnecessary to add a syllable more, except to entreat our readers to keep their eyes fixed on this new manoeuvre, and to be on their guard against what the character and principles of the Queen convince us is but a new device of mischief.

Whenever we see Old Father Thames change his course, and flow back again from Westminster to

Henley bridge, we shall believe that the Queen is returning to a due sense of her domestic duties, her private honour, and her public station.

We perceive that there is a shew of getting up Petitions against further concessions to the Roman Catholics. Petitions have been so prostituted in behalf of Colonel Wardle, Mrs. Clarke, and the Queen, that we regret that the friends of our Constitutional Establishments should think of dabbling in such dirty waters. There is no subject whatsoever on which we could not engage to get Petitions of equal numerical amount on the opposite sides; may we believe that it would not be hard to prove, that the populace, who must always be the majority, have been enlisted on the wrong side of every question that has ever been agitated.

Ten Irish coal-heavers will fill up more space at the tail of a petition than Sir William Scott; and accordingly we see, that in all ages and all times, the sacred right of Petitioning has been treated with due disregard.

There is but one thing to be done, constitutionally and effectively, on the subject of the Catholic Claims; it is, that every sincere and honest Protestant Elector should lay down his local and personal prejudices and partialities, and declare that he will not, at the ensuing elections, vote for any man who has voted for the Catholics.

We are against all pledges from candidates; we think them dangerous and unconstitutional; but we think it is both safe and legal to pass our opinions on those who have been our representatives; to judge of them by what they have done, and to say to them, "You had a full unfettered right to vote for the Catholics, but we have a right, as full and unfettered, to vote against you."

Such, at least, is the course we should venture to recommend, and if it be fairly and generally adopted, we have no doubt that it will operate on the minds of honourable Members,—not in making them alter their own opinions, God forbid! but in forcing the weak, the wavering, and the time-serving, who make it a habit to stay away on ticklish questions, to come down and do their duty.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

THE next Performance at Brudenburgh House will take place on Sunday, the 1st of April, which will be presented a New Piece, written expressly for this occasion, called

THE ANNUITY HOAX.

Or, The Temple of Innocence and Independence.

The Overture composed by Mr. Wilberforce.

The Melo-Dramatic Music selected from the most popular Airs at the Westminster and Middlesex Elections, and the Common Hall.

The Scenery painted and embellished by Messrs. Brougham, Denman, Lushington, &c.

The Machinery, Tricks, and Properties, under the direction of Mr. Alderman Wood.

Scene Shifters—Earl Grey, Mr. Tierney, Sir Jas. Mackintosh, &c. &c. &c.

CHARACTERS.

Jupiter—Once in the Chair, Mr. Alderman Wood.

Of Sky Lord Mair,

Captiv—A young Godlike of doubtful parentage—Sir W. Austlin.

Mars—Generalissimo of the Processional Troops—Major-General Wilson.

Vulcan—The God of Brass—Supervisor of the Ordnance—Mr. Joseph Home.

Damon—A Swain of Arcadia, formerly in love with Amarrilis, now a Devotee at the Temple of Innocence—Lord Hood.

Sir Guy—Knights Errant—Champions—Mr. Hobbins.

Sir Sly—of injured Innocence—Sir Gerard Noel.

Easel—A ci-devant Painter, rather given to assurance—with a Song, to the tune of "Dickey Gossip,"—Mr. Barber Beaumont.

High Priest of the Temple—The Rev. Mr. Follows.

Amarrilis—A middle-aged Nymph of Arcadia, transformed by the power of Jupiter to the Goddess of Innocence and Independence—Her Majesty.

Her Attendant Nymphs—The Countess Oldi, Lady Ann Hamilton, Lady Hood, &c. &c. &c.

Guards, Servants, &c. by the Agency of London.

Chorus—By the celebrated Female Singers from Lancashire.

In Act III.—A Grand Attack of Lords and Commons, terminating with the Explosion of the Temple, and the return of the Goddess to her natural shape.

At the conclusion of the Melo-Drama an Address will be spoken by His Grace the Duke of Bedford, in the character of Lord Grizzle—Riding upon an Ass!

After which,

The Earl Grey will sing the popular Song of—"Oh, Dear, what can the matter be?"

The whole to conclude with the Farcical RAISING THE WIND.

Jeremy Didler—No Coin in his Pocket, no Brains in his Pate—Mr. Alderman Wood.

Fainwood—Suitor to Miss Plainwoy—Sir Wm. Austin.

Richard—His Valet—Lieut. Hornam.

Sam—A 'cute Lad from the North—Mr. Joseph Hume.

John—The Footman—Mr. Peter Moore.

Miss Laurelia Durable—By Her Majesty.

Peggy Plainwoy—Miss Wood.

A new Entertainment is in active preparation, called, "The Departure; or, The Tone is Altered."

On Monday—"The Follies of a Day," "My Grandmother," and "The Trip to Calnis."

Tuesday—"All in the Wrong," and "The Village Lawyer."

Wednesday—"The Discovery," and "Mother Goose."

Thursday—"The Beggar's Opera," and "Who's the Dupe."

BROUGHAMIANA.—(No. IV.)

Personal deformity ought not to be a subject of political ridicule, but when Brougham called upon the House of Lords to remember the face, and particularly the nose, of Cuchci, the waiter at Trieste, it is but fair to recal the bon-mot of the late Lord Ellenborough, upon the droll hitches and twitches in Harry's nose, which, he said, seemed to have their origin in a consel-

ousness of its destiny.—A correspondent has turned the thought into poetry, which we subjoin:—

"Pray remember, my Lords! Pray remember the nose!  
 "Which Cucheb, the watter, had on—  
 Said the great Mr. Brougham, as he drew to a close,  
 And under the impression, which every one knows;—  
 Said the Lords—"Pray remember your own!"  
 "I perfectly guess," said the Westmoreland chief,  
 "What your Lordships are willing to say;  
 "But mine is a nose, which requires no relief;  
 "For, suspicious of danger, it shifts like a rufief,  
 "Instinctively out of the way."

There is a story told, and pretty well authenticated, of Brougham's reply to some person who remarked to him, that he should not allow the Queen to patronize the *Times*, as it did more harm than good to her cause—"I cannot interfere about the *Times*," said the Attorney-General; "I have enough to do to keep her from the *Courier*."

We have our doubts about this fact; we know the spirit of his reply was as is here reported; but we are inclined to think he did not repeat the joke about the *Courier*. Make it we know he did not—it was originally said in a more piquant way by Lord Norbury.

There is another story told of Brougham and Wood; the former went to visit the Queen on business. Wood refused to admit him, and tried to shuffe him off with divers and sundry excuses: at last, Brougham insisted upon being admitted: "I must see her," said Brougham.—"If you must—you must," said the Alderman—"but rely upon it she cannot see you!"

We suspect this anecdote, because we think Wood is too great a fool to make so pointed a reply; but as to the fact alluded to, it is not to be doubted; and is, indeed, only a corroboration of Brougham's own declaration—"that it was useless to endeavour to get any information from the Queen after dinner."

We readily insert the following article, although we have not seen or heard of the book to which it alludes:—

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—As I have every reason to believe that however severe you may be, you are not unjust. I take the liberty of requesting a place in your popular Paper for the following review of a Pamphlet just published.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. SYLVANUS.

Wood-street, March 6, 1821.

Remarks on the Life and Character of Matthew Wood Esq. Alderman, Fishmonger, and M. P. p. p. 69, price 2s. 6d.

It appears that the author of this scurrilous work has entirely failed in his aim, and by the substitution of personal rancorous abuse, for just and fair discussion of character, marred the cause of which he appears to be (however humble) the supporter. We shall not take up much time in prefatory remarks, but proceed to analyze some of the many assertions and falsehoods which the anonymous writer throws out.

At page 5, line 18, he says—

"The stubborn obstinacy, as well as downright stupidity of this blockhead," (meaning Alderman Wood) "is notorious, and fully justifies Mr. Brougham in his remark that 'except the identical animal which chews the thistle, a greater ass does not draw the breath of life.'"

Now, this is not discussion—there is no reasoning in all this—no argument—calling a man an ass is no difficult task, and if it come simply to a matter of abuse, the author might with equal justice call Peter Moore a block-head; Sir Gerard Noel a lunatic; or the Rev. Mr. Fellowes an unbeliever; and we must observe that Mr. Brougham ought to blush at having suffered an expression so unworthy his general character for mildness and gentlemanly feeling to have escaped him.

We have little hesitation in saying, that we consider the calling a man an ass, in the present state of society, a gross personality; and it is for the inconsiderate adoption of this style of calling names, that we are constrained to quarrel with our author in the outset of his publication.

At page 6, he says—

"Wood is descended from obscure parents." This is surely an objectionable expression, not that we wish hypercritically to dissent from terms used by an author, writing evidently in haste, but we are at a loss to see how a man, like Mr. Wood, who is even himself astonished at his present elevation, can be said to have descended. We may appear somewhat too fastidious, but the truth is that Mr. Wood's rise in the world began immediately after his birth, if we may credit the general report that he first saw the light of life in a cellar, at Tiverton, in Devonshire.

"His ignorance is naturally deplorable, as his education was of the commonest kind."—p. 11, l. 7.

This is an assertion without foundation. The Alderman has, in the truest sense of the word, had a liberal education, since he was educated gratis at the charity school in his native town.

"His father was a travelling tinker and his mother sold matches."—*ibid.* line 19.

This is false. That his father was not a tinker we shall presently shew, and as for his mother, although it is not impossible she might have made matches, there is no evidence to prove that she sold them.

With respect to Alderman Wood's father there are many reports in circulation.

It was at one time stated that he had been a dignified clergyman, and at another that he had been Member for some Western borough, but the truth is that he was neither; he was an honest private soldier, and as we believe an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital.

The report of his having been a church dignitary arose from the fact of his having a stall—not indeed such a stall as would necessarily imply the *antum cum dignitate* of a canon or prebendary, but a stall whereon apples,

pears, nuts, lollipops, and such other dainties were exposed to sale for the benefit of the rising generation.

The tradition of his having sat in the House of Commons is in some degree connected with the other; for on tracing it to its origin, we find that it was in consequence of his dealing largely and *exclusively* in Tiverton, in that well-known nice, crackling, crisp gingerbread called *parliament*, that he obtained, *par excellence*, the distinguishing appellation of *The Parliament Man*!

These facts, we are happy to think, will effectually counteract the dirty malice of the anonymous writer, who would have us think this respectable old body to have been a tinker.

At page 18, line 8, the author says—  
 "Little did the humble and unknown Matthew Wood, while sweeping the shop of his master, the Druggist at Exeter, think that in after times his association with a *Broom* would become so notorious."

This is ribaldry;—it goes to nothing;—or if it goes to anything, it proves that, which every body knows already, that Wood was a Druggist's shop-boy at Exeter: this we cannot conceive to be any disgrace, and in the allusion to "sweeping out the shop," at which the author affects to sneer, we see only an early turn for neatness and regularity, highly laudable in a lad, who, at that time of his life, could have had no prospect, either from his birth, connexions, or talents, of getting his bread in any other way.

The author then, very flippantly, and not always delicately, entertains his readers with several little amours in which Matthew was involved during his residence at Exeter, and concludes the detail with this most extraordinary remark:—

"But all these things happened before he wore whiskers."—page 32.

What this means we confess ourselves at a loss to surmise, unless it means that his personal appearance is not improved by the two *peed* quarter-galleries to his face, which distinguish him from other men;—if it be a joke it is a very bad one. He then tells us (p. 34) that—

"He became a bag-man, and bumped about the country between two leathern sacks, full of buttons, snufflers, walm-crackers, ribbands, laces, scissors, and knee-buckles."

This is wrong, he always travelled in the *drug way*, and never was in the *button line* in his life.

The author then traces him to Tooley-street, and makes comparisons between Coculus Indicus and Mrs. Wood, and enters into private details, touching domestic matters, with which the author has very little to do, and the public still less; and this, with a discussion upon the advantages of the Insolvent Debtor's Act, and the distress of Matthew at a period when that Act was not in force, occupies twenty-four pages.

Page 66, the author says—

"Wood is about the middle-size, of a forbidding appearance, with a kind of perpetual smile quivering over his countenance, the expression of which is alternately meagre and comical; the general contour of his face resembles that of the largest sized living ape, or that of a stone lion badly carved, for a church-gutter, with a mouth adapted for spouting."

Was there ever any thing so disgusting as this? We only ask, if Mr. Wood were as frightful as Hobhouse how could he help it? Besides, what has personal appearance to do with it? Nobody fancies the Queen to be attached to Alderman Wood for his beauty, though perhaps he may encourage his whiskers to please her; but even if she were to admire him we see no reason to dispute her taste. There is, we must allow, an inherent plebeianism in his behaviour, and a rust of awkwardness about him which cannot be rubbed off, but we think he is quite grateful enough for an Alderman, and when he is in good humour, diving his cabriole, if it were not for his horse and his servant, and his clumsy driving, (by which he has more than once bumped himself up against posts, and garden walls in the widest part of the Hammersmith-road, and in which he is alone surpassed by the Right Hon. John Charles Wallep, Earl of Portsmouth) he might, while sitting still, be taken for a gentleman.

Page 67, the author says—  
 "Sir William Austin, K. S. C. is the destined husband of his eldest daughter."

This is a decided falsehood. We understand the second daughter has been spoken of as the future Lady A., but there is no foundation for the report as touching Miss Wood.

And in the same page, line 21, he adds—  
 "And his son, who was on the continent, is to succeed Sir William Gell as Vice-Chamberlain."

This we are inclined to doubt. If it be the son who won the money of young Mr. Thellusson, after dining at the Piazza, we understand he is (not exactly as his father did when bag-man) to take orders, and succeed Mr. Fellowes as her Majesty's domestic chaplain, in the event of that Rev. gentleman obtaining a bishoprick.

The author then relates the anecdote of the Queen's waltz with Sir William Austin, in South Audley-street, in order to shew Wood's daughters how to do that matronly dance, and when she waltzed out of the room, and went away; and adds, "that Lady Hood, who was present, *swore* (we presume this is figurative; "declared" we should substitute) that she never would go into the Queen's society again."

We, as well as every body else, know the story of the waltz to be true, but we doubt Lady Hood's declaration, not because we do not think it very natural for her to have made it, but because she has since been seen in public with the Queen, on an occasion on which she was the sole, single, solitary married woman of rank; or (titled in an assembly of upwards of fifteen hundred persons, and has recently been officially announced as the "confidante in white linen," at Brandenburgh House.

Upon the whole there is a feebleness and frivolity about this pamphlet, at which we do not grieve; for had the author raked up the history of the iron-mines;—the Wilf,—Plymouth-dock; or even the details of doctoring

the beverage of the poor, he might have done the Woods serious harm—his aim is not high—his shaft not bright, and while it might have struck into the sap it only grazes the bark.

That this is not considered to be the case by the friends of Alderman Wood, may be gathered from the fact, that the whole edition of the pamphlet was bought up on Wednesday—ask what bookseller you will for it, he shakes his head, and declares he never heard of it—positively knows nothing about it.

That this suppression of the book is not the Alderman's doing we are pretty certain, for we know enough of him to know, that to any sense of ridicule or exposure, he is perfectly callous; for which stocial insensibility we are ready to give him every credit.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPIGRAM.

—Even the "*Times*" is coming round!

Why all these changes, Ma'am?—The reason's good;—  
 She who requires a cloak—should have a Hood!

ANNE.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—A Book has been put into my hands, called "The Practice of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England," by Richard Hatt. I had no notion until I saw this book that there were so many "Esquires" clerks of the Court; the profits surely must be very great to induce "Esquires" to become Clerks to a Court instituted for the relief of poor debtors, and I should be glad to know who these said "Esquires" are. In the list of Officers of the Court I see

John Massey, Esquire, Chief Clerk.  
 Henry Dance, Esquire, Provisional Assignee to Insolvent Estates.

For their Country Department, H. C. Richards, Esq. But perhaps, in this age of radicalism, Mr. Hatt conceives that these "Esquires" are equal in dignity to the truly honourable Gentlemen who preside as Judges of the Court, for they are thus styled—"Commissioners"

H. R. Reynolds, Esq.  
 J. G. Harris, Esq.  
 T. B. Bowen, Esq.

Judges and Clerks all "*Esquires*!" These are the times, Mr. Editor!

But I could scarcely believe my eyes when I came to the "*Messenger of the Court*"—an "Esquire" I should have thought would be quite sufficient for a *Messenger*; but no! an Esquire it seems will not suffice, and no less a personage than our most gracious Sovereign appears to have been appointed. For thus it appears:—

Messenger of the Court,  
 King George!!!

This, Mr. Editor, appears to be the climax; and here I leave it to your notice. I am, Mr. Editor, your constant reader  
 "ONE OF THE BULL FAMILY."

The following genuine letter from a woman who keeps a cook's shop, in Wapping, to her cousin in the country, has been forwarded to us.

MY DEAR GIRL,—I know you are fond of grandeur and I have now to tell you of the greatest honor of my life. Last Wednesday was the day for the address of Saint John of Wapping to be presented to her Majesty and such of the inhabitants as chose to give a pound had a settee in a chairette and four horses.

I did not tell Randle I intend to go for he would rather of seen me dead than I should have gone to the expense of joining the procession. But I was bill of paying my duty to my Queen whom I so much love and admire, I must now tell you my dress. I had my hair dressed by a bare dresser, I went without a cap, I had on my head one ornament, came, a white lilis reath round my bare with white feathers and a beautiful lace face hanging on the one side of my face, when I went into the Queen's state apartment. But all the way down to Branding-duck House it was over my face we had 7 miles to walk in open chairettes, but the day was beautiful the sight grand beyond my description. But to return to my dress—on my legs I had silk stockings with lice big shoes gloves to match a very handsome white gown with white satin spennis, round my neck I had gold chain with beautiful gold lochee fastened on my rste side agea. I had round my neck a rowe of connelet beads worth 4 guinees.

I must write you a slip more paper my dear girl. I left of with my heades, on my left side I had a white rose with satin sash round my middle and over my shoulders I had a lile lavender inden shall, it was figured silke craps and in this way I rode in a open landor to Branding-duck House, we were a bought 3 carriages the postilans all drest yellow silke jackets white lants and white breeches white favour on their hats and on the horses heads: the day being very fine we made a very brilliant figer when we arrived at the Queen's house we had to wait 2 hours in our carriages, but there had a bought 100 and 30 carriages arrived before us so that we remained on the limes that all that company had left but it was like being in a hall room all the time has there was more than 30 bands of musicke on the grounds with bells ringing and gunse firing all the time at 4 o'clock we entred her Majesty's grand saloon and in a short time shee entred a state apartment divided from the room we were in by a kind of a dobel sofer, the ole of it covered with lile satin there was room on each side it to go out of our rooms to the Queens, when her Majesty entred she went upon throu 3 steps eight with a sofer on the top of it just large enough for herself to sit down on, the hole covered with crimson clothe trimmed with gold lace. Her Majesty wore cream satin trimmed with doble rows of harmino pearls round her head and ostrich feathers one on side—she looked beautif and grand we went in one at time with our rite hand glove of tooke old of her rite hand and kissed it, it had on a great size of rings we put on by her ought on the different sid to that we entred I can say no more but that I im buck lighty delighted God send her to get muster over ail her enemys—from your cousin truly  
 Nor. 1820.

The name of the writer is omitted for reasons which must be evident.

**TO JOHN BULL.**  
 Sir,—You have not been correctly informed of the handsome mention that was made of Mr. Concanon, at the Appleby election. I was present at that curious scene; and think it deserves an authentic record in your journal.

Old Mr. WYBERGH, a red-hot patriot with a white hat, and moreover, Lord THANET's particular friend, was appointed to propose Mr. Concanon. He read the nomination out of a slip of paper; which, by his poring and hesitating manner, every body was convinced that he then saw, for the first time.

"Gentlemen, I propose, as one of the Representatives of this borough"—(and up went the paper to his eye)—"Lu—ci—us Con—can—non, Esquire."

When Mr. C. had been declared duly elected, the clerk asked of Mr. Wybergh, how his residence should be described in the indenture. Mr. Wybergh's reply was shortly and loudly this—"By G—, I neither know nor care."  
 MONTANUS.

**TO JOHN BULL.**

Sir,—If Mr. Brougham flatters himself that public is imposed upon by the *apparent* inattention with which he treats your Paper, he is mistaken; if he be consoled by the hope that his system of *ostensible* neglect assumes the dignified character of contemning unfounded slander, he deceives himself; for his anxiety to preserve an interest in a distant province has increased to considerably, since the commencement of your publication, to allow the belief that his inattention and neglect are other than palpable affectation. In vain will Mr. Brougham persist in his refusal publicly to notice the questions which you have propounded to him, whilst his private conduct evinces the apprehension which your remarks have excited; and futile must be his declaration, *already made*, "that were he to notice all the calumnies with which he is assailed, his time would be entirely occupied," if he also employ emissaries to contradict the rumours necessarily attendant upon his vacillating unmanly course.

The great ambition of her Majesty's Attorney-General has been to represent the county of Westmoreland in Parliament, and thereby to counterbalance the over-weighing influence (as he is pleased to term it) of the Noble House of Lowther in the northern counties. Twice has he essayed in vain; twice has he boasted, in language unrivalled even in the annals of electioneering contests, that the power of his opponents should be terminated; and as often has he pledged himself to rescue the independence of Westmoreland from the trammels of aristocratical influence, and triumphantly to wave the banner of radical reform from the height of Caesar's Tower.\* But his vaunting threats have recoiled; his promises have proved baseless as his principles. Into this, his native land, has your Paper pursued him; it is read with avidity throughout the county, and the Honorable and Learned Member for Winchelsea has taken the alarm. His fond and fostered hopes hourly diminish; and, to my knowledge, he has written to a friend entreating him "to contradict the calumnious reports of JOHN BULL," and expressing his alarm that he may be injured in the opinion of his friends in Westmoreland!!!

His friends in Westmoreland! Where will he now find them? There was a time when some of those, who jangled a counterpoise in the representation of the county was essential, supported him because they believed him honest; there was a time when some of the honest Yeomanry were misled by the specious language of an ingenious advocate, and placed implicit credit in the assertions of one who told them all his time was spent in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition and to better the education of the lower classes. But the tide has ebbed; it has been discovered that at the moment when he was declaiming against Borough-mongering factions, he was himself returned for the Borough of Winchelsea; that his object was to put down the power of one Noble House, by raising that of another; and, above all, that he was ready to abandon a client, whose innocence he pledged himself to prove.

Mr. Brougham has now no friends in Westmoreland, save those whose friendship ought to make him blush. Does he really believe that the countenance of my Lord of Thanet, aided by a packed association, and a Kendal rabble, (which even he disdained to address) will ever succeed in returning the Queen's Attorney-General, or any other minion of the Hereditary High Sheriff of Westmoreland, as a Knight of that shire to Parliament? Does he imagine that the puny illegal influence of the returning officer will bias the respectable independent freeholders who have opposed and ever will oppose him? Is the Maidstone History forgotten? Sleeps the remembrance of Itoe's anonymous supporter? No. Has the House of Lords been insulted by the hired advocate of adultery? Has the confidence of the country been betrayed by the unwarranted detention of an important communication? Yes.

Let Mr. Brougham rest assured, that if the ill-fated patronage, under which he has twice vainly attempted to effect his darling object, were insufficient to render all future efforts abortive; if the barefaced deceit, which he has practised upon those whose votes he solicited, failed to render him the object of their abhorrence; if he has at length stood forth, arrayed in colours, which have effectually lowered him in the estimation of those he would gladly call his constituents, as well as of the whole world.

R.G.U.L.S.  
 \* The Keep of Appleby Castle, the seat of the Earl of Thanet, Hereditary High Sheriff of Westmoreland.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

The King, for the first time since the decease of the infant Princess Elizabeth, was on horseback on Wednesday, from two till four o'clock. He was accompanied in his ride by Sir B. Bloomfield, towards Rottingdean. He was received every where with the most affectionate marks of respect by all descriptions of persons.

The church and chapel of Brighton have now become so crowded on a Sunday, that the King has ordered service to be performed in the afternoon, by an additional clergyman, the expenses of which he will defray himself.

The King remains at Brighton, but has not gone beyond the grounds of the Pavilion. His Majesty has seen no company since the death of the infant Princess Elizabeth.

**ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.**—The King, it is understood, when he visits Ireland, will honour the Archbishop of Curragh and Lord Blinsey's seats with his presence. It is supposed His Majesty will remain one month in Ireland, and a considerable portion of that time in Dublin.

The Duke of Richmond is nearly recovered from his late serious accident.

Mr. Dymoke is in training to perform, at the coronation, the service of King's Champion. This gentleman is eldest son of the Rev. Champigny Dymoke.

St George's Day, on which his Majesty's birth-day is in future to be kept, falls this year on Easter Monday, and is also the anniversary of the birth as well as the death of Shakespeare.

**THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH.**—The ceremony of embalming the infant body of the Princess Elizabeth was performed on Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, in the presence of Sir Andrew Halliday, by one of his Majesty's Sergeant-Surgeons, Peter McGregor, esq. assisted by Arthur Teagart, esq. of Kell-nally, and secretary to the Duke of Clarence. The following is a copy of the official report to his Majesty of the appearance on opening the body:—

"On examining the body of the infant Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, in presence of Sir W. Knighth, bart. and Sir A. Halliday, knt. the following appearances were observed:—The whole abdomen was uncommonly distended; and on examining the cavity, several ounces of yellow fluid were found covering the bowels which were found much distended with air, and in a high state of inflammation. On further examining, *introspection* was found to have taken place for the space of six inches; at the junction of the small with the great intestines, adhesion had taken place; the inflammation and thickening surrounding the affected parts were very extensive, and the stricture was so complete, that the smallest probe could not be passed through the obstructed bowel without lacerating it. Hence the cause of the Princess's death."

"In every other respect I found this infant as healthy a subject as it has ever fallen to my lot to examine after death."

(Signed) "P. MCGREGOR."  
 "London, March 4, 1821." "Sergeant-Surgeon to the King."  
 On Friday night the outside of a state coffin, for the late Princess Elizabeth, was removed from the undertakers in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, to the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, in the King's Palace, St. James's; and soon after nine o'clock the remains of the Princess were placed in the state coffin, under the direction of Mr. Mash. The coffin is covered with crimson velvet, decorated with silver nails and appropriate ornaments.

Yesterday, at a quarter past seven o'clock, the coffin was put into a coach and six, belonging to the King, in which were two gentlemen of the household, and conveyed to Windsor for interment. Only one mourning coach followed, in which were four persons connected with the funeral.

The Duke of Northumberland has ordered 20 per cent. to be returned to his tenants, in consequence of the distressed state of agriculture, which, however, he thinks cannot be alleviated by any legislative enactment at present.

(Circular.) March 7, 1821.  
**THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.**—Lady Hood went into waiting on her Majesty this day for three months.

The Queen, in order to evince her high sense of Lady Anne Hamilton's attachment to her Majesty's person, has appointed her Mistress of the Robes, being the highest honour which her Majesty can confer upon her.

We learn from good authority that Mr. Madocks, M. P. has not accepted, as has been stated in some of the papers, of the office of one of her Majesty's vice-chamberlains; he has declined it, having no time to spare from his more useful occupations in the country, being, as our enquiries inform us, a great improver of land in North Wales, where he has rescued several thousand acres from the sea by embankments on a new construction; a much more laudable and patriotic employment. We are glad this gentleman is returning to his senses with the great mass of his deluded countrymen, who cannot return too soon to their former industrious habits of life, the best mode of remedying any evils they have to complain of.

A Gentleman just returned from Paris, pledges his honour that the style in which Bergami lived there was superior to that of most of the French and English Noblemen's establishments. This perfectly accords with the undisputed statement of Lord Lowther; and we would therefore again ask, whence this favoured minion continues to derive his means for such extravagantly splendid exhibitions?

**THE ARMY.**—Return of the Establishment and Effective Strength in rank and file of the regular army, on the 25th of December, 1819, and 25th December, 1820.

	Establishment.	Effectives.	Establishment.	Effectives.
Cavalry . . . . .	11,356	11,947	11,356	11,132
Foot-guards . . . . .	5,760	4,900	5,760	4,910
Infantry . . . . .	80,122	79,240	80,850	76,937

Total 97,308 96,177 97,666 92,070  
 Return of the number of recruits raised for the regular army, from the 25th of December, 1819, to the 24th December, 1820.

Recruits finally approved.  
 For the Cavalry 668  
 Foot-guards 824  
 Infantry 6,679

Total 8,371 \$ 542 for Limited Service.  
 ? 7,829 for Unlimited Service.

H. TORREN, Adj. Gen.  
 Glasgow for Fort George.

Three companies of the 8th Veteran Battalion, which have been doing duty at Aberdeen, marched a week from the barracks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlayne, and immediately embarked with their numerous wives and families, on board three smacks and a schooner, for Leith; thence to proceed to Ireland, where the regiment is to be disbanded. That part of the same battalion lately stationed at Fort George has also embarked for Leith on a similar destination.

The 6th Veteran Battalion, now quartered at Sheerness, are under orders to march to Edinburgh, where they are to be disbanded, and are to be replaced at Sheerness by the 71st regiment of infantry.

Tuesday his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief held a levee at his office at the Horse Guards, which was attended by a numerous train of Military Noblemen and Gentlemen.

An epilogue took place a few days since in the fashionable world. The lady of an Officer of Dragoons, newly allied to some of the most respectable families, eloped with an Officer in the Surrey Militia; they were traced to Kingston, where the lady was discovered and brought to town.

FUSILLAD or Mr. SCOTT.—Friday, about ten o'clock, the remains of the late John Scott, Esq. who fell in the Duel of Friday, the 16th ult. were removed in a hearse from his lodgings in York-street, Covent-Garden, to St. Martin's Church, and interred with great solemnity. Fourteen mourning coaches, and eight private carriages, formed the mournful procession.

The Election for the Alderman of the Ward of Bridge, in the room of Sir M. Bloxam, resigned, came on last Thursday. The Candidates were J. Garratt, Esq. an inhabitant of the Ward, and Mr. Sheriff Williams. The numbers, at the close of the poll for that day, were for Mr. Sheriff Williams 23, Mr. Garratt 10.—Second day, Mr. Sheriff Williams 56.—Mr. Garratt 48.—Third day, yesterday, the poll closed at four o'clock, when the Lord Mayor declared the numbers to be on the day's poll—For Mr. Garratt 30.—Mr. Sheriff Williams 25. It will be seen by the state of the last day's poll, that Mr. Garratt will have a majority of six upon the ground, but as a scrutiny was demanded on the part of Mr. Sheriff Williams, the Lord Mayor adjourned his final decision till Monday, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Montague and Mr. Norton attended as counsel for Mr. Garratt, and Mr. Bolland for Mr. Sheriff Williams. Several votes were rejected for the Sheriff.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were thus timed, viz:—Albion, Capt. C. Weller, for Madras and Bengal, to be about the 17th of April, and to sail on its voyage on the 17th of May; Kingston, Capt. W. A. Bowen; Barrosa, Capt. H. Hutchinson; and Florentia, Capt. S. Renington for Bengal, to be about 17th of May, and to sail on their voyage 16th of June.

A Stock Jobber, on Wednesday, went off with checks of various gentlemen of the Stock Exchange to the amount of 40,000l. He has since been arrested.

On Thursday, a Meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of establishing a Floating Hospital for Seamen on the Thames. The Lord Bishop of Chester was in the Chair. It was stated that sixty Seamen were now receiving the attentions of the Society. The King has subscribed fifty pounds to the Charity.

Friday, Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. W. Manning, was sworn into the command of the ship Thomas Grenville, consigned to Madras and Bengal.

West City Bible Association.—The Eighth Anniversary of this laudable Society was held on Tuesday last in St. Bride's Church, Richard Clarke, esq. Chamberlain, in the Chair. The Report of the last year's proceedings was highly gratifying.

The Committee of City Lands made a Report, recommending an application to Parliament against the Bill for reopposing part of the Act of Charles II., restricting buildings on the banks of the Thames between London Bridge and the Temple, when some discussion ensued. The Report was agreed to by a considerable majority, and a petition to the House of Commons adopted, and ordered to be presented as usual by the Sheriffs and the Remembrancer.

**ANECDOTE OF ONE OF THE BULL FAMILY.**—When the Radical Member for Norfolk was, a few years since, in ill odour with the Norwich weavers, another of the mob, who have been *historically* *behold* to about in his train, he made his appearance among his deluded worshippers the "Agriculturals," as they call themselves, on Norwich Hill. No sooner was this known to the sovereign people, than they flocked to the Hill, fraught with every kind of unsavoury missiles, that the dunghills, &c. would supply, and pelted the poor patriot, in piteous flight. Nay, a collection of mortar, and brick rubbish, accidentally at hand on the hill, began to move in a way that threatened more serious consequences. An old cunning, hard-favoured "agricultural" was inspired, as this critical juncture, with a "brilliant idea;" for having an unruly ox in a pen, which he had brought for sale, he let him loose in the rear of the Patriot's assailants, and soon produced so complete a dispersion, that the personal friends of the aforesaid patriot were enabled, by dint of great exertion, to carry their hero through the back gate of a stable-yard, belonging to the Angel Inn, and to lodge him in a coal-hole, till it was judged safe for him to sneak off for Holkham.

**Howard and Gibbs's Bankruptcy.**

The Commissioners met again yesterday, at one o'clock, in the Court of Common Pleas, and proceeded to investigate further claims under the Commission against the Bankrupts. The claimants, although the Court was crowded, came forth slowly, not being prepared with the necessary proof of their debts, and the Commissioners complained much of this neglect. They had appointed four additional meetings, prior to the day of proving for assignees, for the convenience of the Creditors, and now none came forward; when that day arrived, in all probability, they would be overwhelmed with claimants.

A Gentleman named Shaw claimed to prove a debt of 251l. received by the Bankrupts on his account, for Annuities granted by the Marquis of Worcester. The Bankrupts objected to this proof. The Annuity in question, together with several others, amounting in all to 1,800l. had been recovered by a levy on the Marquis's property; but though the levy was for 1,800l. the proceeds under it were not more than 1,100l.; the claim of Mr. Shaw, therefore, must be paid in proportion only of 1,100l. to 1,800l.

Mr. Shaw insisted on his right to prove for the whole sum, as there had been a Sheriff's Levy on his account.

This was denied by the Bankrupts, and the Commissioners ordered the proof to stand over till investigation could be gone into.

Mr. Davis next put in his claim to prove for a debt of 75l. under the following circumstances: having an annuity paid through the hands of the Bankrupts, and being doubtful of his security, he agreed to give the Bankrupts 75l. on consideration of their guaranteeing payment of the annuity, their guarantee being at an end he submitted he had a right to prove for the 75l. as for a debt.

Mr. Howard strongly objected to this claim. The annuity had been paid up to this time, Mr. Davis had lost nothing; on the contrary, he had received interest for his money at the rate of 9 per cent. and had received it for a very considerable time.

The claim was rejected. At three o'clock there being no other creditors present, the Commissioners adjourned the Meeting.

**Court of King's Bench.—Saturday.**  
 The Court met and disposed of some undefended causes, and then adjourned to the 16th of April.

SURREY SESSIONS.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE BY A DESPERATE GANG.—Lewis Davis and George Hale, both desperate characters, were, on Tuesday, indicted for feloniously aiding and abetting a number of persons, not in custody, in an attempt to rescue one William Jones, a person charged with a capital felony in the custody of three Officers of the Police. The prisoners attempted to prove an alibi, but failed. The Jury found them Guilty; and the Court immediately sentenced them to the extremest punishment the law admits—two years' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

William Phillips and Thomas Walgrave were indicted for breaking open and robbing a watch-box belonging to the Lambeth Trust, on the night of January 21st, and stealing a blunderbuss, &c. They were found Guilty, and being bad characters, were sentenced to seven years' transportation.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Thursday a Jew, who gave his name Isaac Allen, was examined before Richard Binns, Esq., the Sitting Magistrate, charged with defrauding Sarah Hopkins, widow, of the sum of 6l. under the following circumstances: About six months ago, the prisoner, dressed as a Gentleman's servant, went into the shop of the prosecutrix, in Little St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials. A Jew, with a clothes bag on his back, followed him in, and wanted to purchase a bundle of clothes which the prisoner had under his arm. The prisoner refused to let the Jew have them, and stated to the prosecutrix that he would sell them for half the money, rather than the Jew should have them; the Jew then left the shop, and the prisoner asked to leave the bundle as he was going further on. Soon after he was gone, the same Jew came into the shop and stated to the prosecutrix that if she would bargain with the prisoner and get the clothes for 6l. he would give her 6s. for the bargain, to which she consented, and he then gave her the 6s. and left the shop. On the prisoner's return, she offered him 6l. for the bundle of clothes, consisting of three coats, which he readily accepted, and went away; the Jew never returned, and on examining the coats, they were found not to be worth one quarter of the money.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Wednesday Mr. Stemma, a respectable news-vender, was summoned by Mr. Stockdale, of Pall Mall, to answer to an information for refusing to pay the stamp duty of sixpence to a receipt for 14l. which George Manning, clerk to Mr. Stockdale, produced to him to sign for that amount. By the 55th of George III. a penalty of 10l. attaches to the principal or agent, who refuses to give, or to pay for one, to a party paying him money. Mr. Stemma pleaded ignorance of the statute in question. He was fined 10l. and costs.

An Impudent Mendicant Impostor.—A ruffian-looking Frenchman, of more than six feet, was brought up by an officer of the Mendicity Society, who found him acting impostorship in the Hampstead road. The fellow had his hand and arm tied up in a huge sling, as if disabled; but having before been taken up, the imposture was detected, and he was punished by the Mendicity Society. In this instance, he made a daring resistance to the officer, who was nearly roughly handled by the populace, until he secured the fellow, loosened his sling and bandages, and shewed them the imposture; when the people so satisfied, assisted in apprehending him. He said he had served in the English army thirty years, and dared not go home, and he had no parish in this country. He was committed till the Sessions.

JUSTICE HALL.—A Police Committee has been sitting here the last week to enquire into the great increase of crime in the county of Surrey; the committee consisted of twelve magistrates. They examined several witnesses; some plan will be adopted to suppress the evil, either by increasing the pay of the officers, or appointing additional patrols.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BURY.—The Alisma Plantago, or Water Plantain, said to be a certain cure for the hydrophobia, is found in abundance in this neighbourhood, particularly in the Mernard Pits, near the banks of the river Lark, and in the water courses adjoining the meadows.

CAMBRIDGE, March 2.—The following gentlemen were on Wednesday, admitted to the undermentioned degrees:—Doctor in Physic: J. Elliottson, of Jesus College.—Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. W. Kell, of St. John's College.—Bachelors in Civil Law: W. C. Curteis, of Trinity Hall, and W. Arcedeckne, of St. John's College.—Masters of Arts: The Rev. C. Wolston, of St. John's College, and the Rev. J. Roby, of Emmanuel College.—The Rev. J. Lodge, M. A. Fellow of Magdalene College, was on Wednesday last, elected a Foundation Fellow of that Society.

Three new Craven Scholarships of 50l. a year having been lately instituted, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, from the estates bequeathed by Lord Craven, for the reward of classical learning in the University, subject to the same regulations as the two former Craven Scholarships; these prizes have been contested in an examination by twenty-five candidates; they were adjudged on Tuesday to George Long, Thomas Babinoton Macaulay, and Henry Maldea, all Students of Trinity College.

COLCHESTER.—An institution has been founded in this city, entitled, "The Royal Colchester Association," to counteract the diffusion of disloyal and seditious principles, and to support His Majesty's Government. The members of the association have resolved, by pecuniary contributions, to encourage the establishment and continuance of loyal associations of the free-burgesses. At a most respectable meeting of the friends of the institution, held last week, Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart. in the chair, a liberal subscription was entered into for its support.

COVENTRY.—Our trade here is better and improving, and all hands re-employed, and receive good wages.

DOVER.—A smuggling vessel, apparently foreign built, came on shore on Sunday morning last, on Hampton Hill, on the Kentish coast, and was halted by a considerable number of persons, who seized the sentinel by a considerable number, disarmed him, tied his hands, and feet to prevent him from giving the alarm to the next sentinel, and ran the cargo of the galley, which they loaded in carts, and quickly conveyed away, and the boat immediately sailed.

EDINBURGH.—A man named Alexander, who lived a retired and pious life, was found dead a few days since, in his room at St. John's Hill. The body was in a state of putrefaction. He had been missing for nearly two months, but as he was in the habit of wandering the country seeking alms, his absence was not much thought of. Property to the amount of near 5,000l. was found in the house, 700l. of which, in Bank notes, was found at the bottom of an old clock-case nearly rotten.

FARRINGDON.—On Saturday last Mr. Collington's Fox-hounds met at Shillingford-bridge, from whence they drew Coxwell Gorles, and immediately unaccountably a fine old Fox, which afforded them the most unprecedented sport witnessed this season. He made for Eastbury, in Wilts, where being headed, he took back through Colehill, tried the earths at Hastings Wood, where being foiled, he crossed the Canal and made for Farringdon Woods; crossed the inclosures for Buckland, and was viewed dead beat into Pusey Fuzze, where he was killed in full view, after a run of one hour and 25 minutes without a check. Of a most numerous field, Mr. Corbett, of Sandem, on his celebrated grey horse Highflyer, was the only man in at the death, having dashed through the Canal, which proved an insuperable impediment to the less venturesome riders. The fencing was the stiffest ever known by the most veteran sportsman.

GLoucester.—An recurrence took place at Stow in the Wold on Monday week. Mrs. George, of the Union Inn, being indisposed sent for an ounce of salts to a neighboring druggist; the shopman, by mistake sent an ounce of Oxalic Acid, from which, however, she has recovered.

GLASGOW.—Business becomes daily more brisk; muslins and printed goods are in great request; the bleach fields and cutlenders are fully employed; weavers are wanted for every kind of work. The foreign trade at the Borneo was increased within the last two years.

GUILDFORD.—The neighbourhood of Chilworth, was thrown into the greatest consternation Thursday evening, by an alarm of a fire having broken out in the building called the Store, at the gunpowder mills at that place, where a considerable quantity of powder was in the last state of manufacture. An engine was promptly sent from Guildford; and we are happy to state the fire was got under before it reached the destructive material.

INVERNESS.—We trust that the revival of trade, which is now apparent in many parts, will give that relief to agriculturists which Parliament cannot give, farther than listening patiently to the complaints which, though just, are, under present circumstances, useless.

KENDAL.—The following *Lusus Naturæ* has occurred here. A cow, belonging to a person named Isaac Smith, on Monday last, produced the following extraordinary animal:—The head resembles that of a shark—the mouth on one side is open to the ear—the hind feet are turned out, and the fore feet turned in—and the tail comes out in the middle of the back!

LIVERPOOL.—The Subscription, forwarded from here, containing at least 20,000 inhabitants, towards the Queen's plate, amounted exactly to five pounds eleven shillings!

LINCOLN.—The carriage of Colonel Sibthorpe, M. P. for this city was upset on Friday the 23rd ult. The Colonel, his brother the Rev. H. W. Sibthorpe and his lady were in it; the Colonel, it is feared, has suffered an injury in the spine, which has occasioned paralysis in the lower part of his back. The accident was occasioned by the pinch-pin having been wantonly and wickedly taken from one of the wheels while the carriage was standing in the city.

NORTHAMPTON.—We stated in our last number that a respectable former named Clarke, of Charwelton, was shot by a man named Haynes, while he was cutting some hay. Since he was committed to prison, it has been deemed necessary to apprehend Mrs. Clarke his widow, as an accessory to the murder. After an examination, she has been committed to prison on the charge.

NORWICH.—Our Corporation are about to present the freedom of the city to Captain Parry, in a box made up of part of the mast of the Hecla.

NOTTINGHAM AND DERBY.—The Framework-knitters had a general turn out on Monday last, for the purpose of altering the statement price for work, agreed upon by the hosiers of those counties in September, 1810; and we are informed too that the kind of work done there is much in demand, which, together with a long list of hosiers having previously expressed their approbation of this proceeding of the workmen, and some of the hosiers having already set to work their men at the statement, a uniform compliance of the whole is very soon expected to take place.

OXFORD, March 3.—Monday last, the Rev. Charles Hyde Wollston, M. A. of King's College, and the Rev. William Pearce, M. A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, were admitted *ad eundem*. The Rev. Daniel Davies, B. D. Fellow of Jesus College, was admitted Doctor in Divinity; and Capes-Cure, Esq. of Christ Church, was admitted Bachelor of Arts, Grand Compounder.—On Thursday last, Francis Stonehever Newbold, Esq. B. A. of Brasenose College, was elected a Fellow of that Society.

SHEERNESS.—An inquiry has been going on here into the conduct of three officers of the Ordnance Department. Two Commissioners of the Board with Mr. Ward the Secretary, have been carrying on the inquiry. It is understood, that the officers are suspended.

WINDSOR.—A few days ago a chesnut horse, standing fourteen and a half hands high, property of Mr. N. Taylor, of Leverington, for a trifling water leaped over the turnpike gate leading to Long Sutton, carrying ten stone and a half; the gate is fifteen and a half hands high. Some time previous with the same weight he cleared a gate the same height nearly.

ACCIDENTS. OFFENCES, &c.

Lord Melneux unfortunately broke his leg while hunting a few days since, with the Melton hounds, in consequence of his horse falling with him.

A singular fraud was, on Monday last, successfully practised on Mrs. Stone, a respectable school mistress at Deptford. A young man, of genteel address, waited on her under pretence of paying her a legacy of 50l. left her by Mrs. Harris of Bath; he produced a letter signed by Thomas Watson, of that city, an attorney, enclosing a draft on Messrs. Fuller for the sum. Mrs. Stone treated the young man and paid him his carriage expenses, amounting to 4l. 13s. 4d. at the same time giving him the remainder of a 5l. note, and some refreshment. On presenting the check the bankers knew nothing of the supposed drawer.

DARING ROBBERY.—Wednesday Mr. Hope, the Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the county of Surrey, while attending to the duties of his office in the Court at the Surrey Sessions, was robbed of a pocket-book, containing two checks for 150l. each and other property.

Dreadful Fire at Surinam.—By the ship *Streva*, Captain A. Fleck, from Surinam, who left that place on that 1st of Feb. we learn, that eight days previous to his departure a dreadful fire broke out in that settlement, and nearly destroyed the town of Paramaribo; 392 houses, and including stores and bad buildings, were reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at 20,000 guilders. The *Streva*, lying near the wharf, was twice on fire before she could be wiped into the middle of the stream.

A fire broke out on Monday evening about seven o'clock, at Mr. Hamilton's, at Lower Clapton, which consumed the house, and the flames communicated to Mr. Janson's, nearly adjoining, which was nearly reduced to a heap of ruins. It is said that a female in the service of Mr. Hamilton, lost all her wearing apparel, and neverly 100l. the amount of her savings for many years.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday the 3d inst. a gentleman's servant put a period to his existence by lunging himself to the bed-post, at his lodgings, the King's Head public-house, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The deceased had been out of a situation for about three weeks, during which time he always appeared in a very low and desponding state, although not in embarrassed circumstances. An inquest has been held on the body, who returned a verdict of—Insanity.

Felony and Suicide.—A man named Peter Fisher was apprehended about five o'clock on Saturday evening in the bar of Mr. Brewerton's house, the Swan, in the Strand, endeavouring to force the till with a chisel. He was conveyed to the watch house, at St. Martin's parish, where he was locked up in a cell by himself. About ten o'clock the officer found, on going to take him before a magistrate, that he had hanged himself by his neckcloth to the bar of the window. He was a shabby looking man about 40 years of age. The Jury who sat on his body returned a verdict of suicide.

Supposed Murder at Deptford.—On Sunday Morning, the body of Mr. Samuel Richardson, formerly master of a trader, was found in the Surrey Canal. He had gone from his lodgings with some of the Brandenburgh House mobs several days before. The skull was found cleaved in two, and the brain protruding, as if from the blow of an axe or sabre. The unfortunate man appeared to be about thirty years of age; was dressed in a blue coat, buff-coloured waistcoat, trowsers, and boots, but without hat; his pockets were turned inside out, and he wore a box of white ribbons on his legs, and had, in every respect, the appearance of a Gentleman. An Inquisition was taken on Thursday, at the Evelyn's Arms Tavern, Deptford, before Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Kent. After deliberating for several hours, the majority of the Jury came to a decision—"That the deceased was found drowned, having marks of violence, but how or by what means he came there was unknown to them."

Monday evening His Majesty's free pardon for Joseph White and Michael Harley was received at Newgate.

ADVERTISEMENT.—GENERAL BENEFIT INSURANCE COMPANY, ALDERGATE STREET.—We call the attention of our neighbours to the establishment of this Institution, and we believe that many of the most industrious classes of the community will most cordially thank us for directing them where their deposits are secured, their benefits secured, and their expenses confined. The establishment in question is the first and only one in the whole Kingdom formed upon the positive and known secure principles of Fire and Life Insurance Companies, in which the working classes may insure for allowances, medical attendance, and medicine during sickness, and small sums payable at death. In speaking of this admirable and highly useful establishment, a Cambridge Paper says—

"Of the respectability of an establishment under the patronage of the Duke of Gloucester, and of which the Duke of Bedford is President, and Messrs. Frys and Chapman (the Treasurers), it would be needless to offer a single word, and its distinctness from all political bias or motive, it were pretty evident from a perusal of the list of Vice-Presidents, where may be seen abreast the names of Lord John Russell and Mr. Wilberforce, Alderman Wood and Sir W. Curtis, and lastly, though not the least remarkable, occur the names of S. C. Whitbread and the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Harrow, &c. &c. &c."

We agree fully with the sentiments of the "Cambridge Independent Press;" and most strongly beg to urge the necessity of every man who has a dependence on his own labour for support, or a family for whom he ought to provide in case of death, to attend well to the old adage—"make hay while the sun shines;" nor can we omit to point out to every person the eligible opportunity which is offered through the medium of the General Benefit Insurance Company, of securing endowments and apprentice fees for children, and many other important benefits.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The late branch in the Royal Family by the death of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, exhibits the danger to which infants are exposed from convulsion fits—thousands of children have been snatched from the embraces of their fond parents by those horrible ministers of death. "Dr. Hadley's Convulsion Powders," we are happy to state, has for a long period of time been infallibly efficacious in curing in the worst cases of that afflicting malady. Also epileptic fits and spasms where the sufferer has been reduced to a skeleton, these powders have restored to perfect health.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns: Arrived, Mails, Day, Arrived, Mails, Day. Lists ship arrivals from Dublin, Waterford, Jersey & Jersey, Holland, and Gottenburgh.

HALFVICH, March 9.—Arrived the Henry Freeling packet, with a few more Holland. His Majesty's ship *St. Michael's*, and *Palais*, Hoegaerden from Jersey for Newfoundland. Sailed the Good Intent, Robertson, for Hull; and William and Thomas, Lane, for London.—Wind W.S.W.

FALMOUTH, March 9.—Wind S.W.—Arrived the Lady Arabella packet, with a bill from Lisbon, in six days.—Arrived the *Weymouth*, March 9.—The French brig *Young Arthur*, of 240 tons, Mateus master, from St. Domingo for Havre, went on shore yesterday on the beach, about seven miles to the westward of Portland, and in the evening crew saved, except a boy. The Captain unfortunately broke his leg, and the mate was severely injured. N. time is saved from the vessel.

PLYMOUTH, March 9.—Arrived the John, King, from London for Jamaica; *Euphemia*, Fisher, from St. Michael's; and *Palais*, Hoegaerden from Jersey for Newfoundland. Sailed the Good Intent, Robertson, for Hull; and William and Thomas, Lane, for London.—Wind W.S.W.

FALMOUTH, March 9.—Wind S.W.—Arrived the Lady Arabella packet, with a bill from Lisbon, in six days.—Arrived the *Weymouth*, March 9.—The *Active*, Higgins, from Rio Janeiro, has touched the ground, and was in a sinking state when she cut from her anchor, and in the evening crew saved, except a boy. The Captain unfortunately broke his leg, and the mate was severely injured. N. time is saved from the vessel.



MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE OF "CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GARDEN" was opened on Thursday, March 1st, 29, ST. JAMES'S-STREET—Admission, One Shilling.

PRIVATE TUITION.

A VACANCY is now open in the Faculty of a CHURCHMAN, who presides over PLEAS for the UNIVERSITIES, &c. His Terms are, 100 Guineas per Annum; his Residence Ten Miles from London.

Letters to be addressed to Rev. C. C. J. Mr. Warren's Bookseller, 19, Old Bond Street. The most respectable references will be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen, whose Sons have been under his care.

PRIVATE MILITARY INSTITUTION, eight miles from London.—FOUR GENTLEMEN only are admitted into this long-established INSTITUTION. They are INSTRUCTED in the various BRANCHES of MILITARY KNOWLEDGE (including MATHEMATICS and the FRENCH LANGUAGE) by a Foreign Field Officer, retired from the army, and author of several English military works. They may also be attended, if required, by classical, Drawing, Fencing, Music, Dancing, and Drill Masters, upon moderate terms.—N. B. French is spoken in the Family.

The particulars of the plan of education, and the terms may be had, by applying, either personally, or by letter, to Mr. Egerton, Bookseller in the Ordnance, Chancery Lane, near Whitehall, London.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

WILLIAM SAMS, Bookseller to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, St. James's-street, in referring with due gratitude to the Patronage which he has for the last four years received from the Nobility and Gentry, begs to inform them that he has a continuance of their favours, and to renew his assurances of every assiduity which can possibly conduce to general accommodation and convenience. The NEW CATALOGUE, containing all new Works of merit, is just published.—Terms of Subscription may be had on application. Opera Boxes disposed of on Commission; also Private Boxes for the Theatres.

NEW MUSIC.

Just published, by the Royal Academy of Music, Lower Saloon, Argyll Rooms.

IL GIORNO FELICE, a Divertimento, for the Piano Forte, by T. A. Rawlings, Esq. "BEGONE DULL CARE," a Rondo, by Aug. Mevris, Esq. A RONDOINO, for the Piano Forte, by ditto, &c. The celebrated Overture to the Opera of "La Gazza Lupa," arranged for one, and two performers on the Piano Forte. A new Selection of HAYDN'S celebrated SINFONIAS, never before arranged as Quartets, for two Violins, Flute, Violin, and Violoncello; with an Accompaniment, (ad lib.) for the Piano Forte, by F. W. Couper; each 7s. "QUAL SPERANZA," a Celebrated Air, by Mozart; arranged as a Rondo, by T. A. Rawlings, Esq.

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CALEDONIAN DUTTS for the Piano Forte, by J. B. Burrows.—No. 1. contains "Scots which has w' Wallace fled," &c. "Auld lang Syne," &c. This Series comprises "Auld Robin Gray," "Twelve Mile," &c. &c. Sold by Goulding and Co. 20, Soho-square, and all the Music Shops.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, Regent-street.—MR. HAVES most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will be held at the NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, on the 28th of March, and will be performed a SELECTION of the most admired VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, Ancient and Modern, with several MS. Compositions.—Performers: Miss Thompson, Miss G. Corri; Mr. Vanhook; Mr. W. Knyvett; Mr. J. B. Sale, Signor, sub-conductor; Mr. T. Celli; Mr. Evans; Mr. Clark; Mr. Mullin; Mr. Wares; Mr. Bellany, &c.—Leader of the Band (which will be numerous and complete in every department), Mr. F. Cramer; Harp, Miss Sharpe; Conductor, Mr. Avery. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at the Lower Saloon of the Royal Her Majesty's Institution, Argyll Rooms; at the Music Shops of Clements & Co. Chancery; Goulding & Co. 20, Soho-square; and of Mr. Haves, No. 7, Adelphi Terrace, where parties of six and upwards may be accommodated with Boxes by an early application.—Full particulars will be shortly announced.

IMPORTANT NEW NOVEL.

This Day is published, in three vols. price 16s. boards, THE REPUBLICAN MISCELLANEOUS, a NEW NOVEL, founded upon facts, by CHARLOTTE SMITH.—N. B. The manuscripts of this work were in the possession of a Nobleman, and by his authority is now offered to the public.—London: printed for W. Wright, 45, Fleet-street.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. A DEFENCE of the PEOPLE of ENGLAND, in Answer to the Enquiries of Popery, wherein the Incompatibility of Papists to incorporate with the Legislature and Freedom of the State, is illustrated and explained.—London: Printed for J. J. Stockdale, 33, Pall Mall. To be had also of R. Wilks, 30, Chancery-lane.

A FOREIGNER'S OPINION OF ENGLAND, Englishmen, Englishmen, English Manners, English Morals, English Domestic Life, English Arts and Artists, English Literature, English Criticism, English Education, English Customs, English Religion, English Sectarians, English Nobility, English Politics, English Laws, English Lawyers, English Merchants, English Commerce, English Charities, English Fashions, English Amusements, and a variety of other interesting Subjects, contained in a Series of Remarks, the result of personal Observation during a Residence of Two Years in Great Britain, by CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS GOTTLEBE GÜDDE, Translated from the Original German by THOMAS HORNE. In three vols. 8vo. price 15s. London: published by C. Taylor; and Sheerwood, Neely, and Jones.

H. T. HODGSON.

Bookseller, Stationer, and News-Vender, of Winopole and Great Brunswick-street, writes to inform his Friends and the Public for the kind support he has received from them, and for the interest they have taken in his behalf; and he humbly hopes, that the VERDICT obtained by him in the Court of King's Bench, against Mr. JOHN WALTER, the Author of the Libel on the character of H. T. Hodgson, as a Tradesman and News Vender, contained in "The Times" of the 22d of June last, fully justifies the Appeal he then made when he thought there was no foundation for the charges made against him. H. T. Hodgson assures his Friends, Customers, and the Public, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance to himself and Family of the numerous favours he has for so many years experienced.—N. B. All the London Newspapers regularly supplied in Town or Country. The Trial at large, taken in Short-hand by Mr. Gurney, will shortly be published.

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A PRACTICAL INQUIRY into the CAUSES of the FREQUENT FAILURE of the OPERATIONS of DEPRESSION, and of the Extraction of the Cataract, (as usually performed); with the Description of a Series of new and Improved Operations, by the practice of which most of those cases of failure may be avoided. Illustrated by Tables of the comparative success of the new and old Modes of Practice. By SIR WILLIAM ADAMS.

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THE EAST INDIA DIRECTORY for 1821.

corrected to the 26th February, 1821, containing the Company's Establishment at Home and Abroad, with the Alterations that have occurred UP TO THE DAY OF PUBLICATION. Various Rules and Regulations respecting the Company's Service. An Alphabetical Abstract of the late Act for the renewal of the Charter, the Post Office Regulations as to the conveyance of Letters to and from India, LISTS of LICENSED SHIPS, and much other useful information. By A. W. MASON, Secretary to the East India Company. London: Sold by Black, Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen, Leadenhall-street; Chapple, Pall Mall; Archer, Dancs-street, Dublin; and Manners and Miller, Edinborough.

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To be disposed of by Private Contract, The complete and elegant VILLA called ASGLLW HOUSE, situate on the Banks of the River Thames at Richmond, the Property and Residence of the late Mrs. Oswald, deceased. The Villa is situated on a high and airy situation, with Coach-houses, Stabling, good Pleasure and walled Kitchen Gardens, Green-house, Peach-houses, Graperies, Gardener's House, Gattie Sheds, Pine and Helon Pits. To be viewed, with Tickets, at the new Theatre, Messrs. Williams, Whitmore and Co. Solicitors in Lincoln's Inn, London.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, MARCH 10.

DIVIDENDS. March 31. W. Serrell, Great Tower Hill, ship and insurance broker.—March 31. J. Swain, Mansell Street, Goodman's fields, warehouseman.—March 31. D. Jackson, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, merchant.—I. Couper, Bishopsgate Within, saddler and collar maker.—March 17. E. Hurry, Freeman's Court, Cornhill, merchant.—March 27. N. Gilbee, Denton Court, coal merchant.—April 14. G. J. Tye, Colechester, Essex, grocer.—April 12. T. and J. Hellier, Bristol, merchants.—March 31. T. Le Chevalier, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, common brewer.—March 31. J. Kingston, Goswer Street, Bedford Square, builder.—March 31. J. Wilkinson, W. Horse, and J. Wilkinson, Fritlay Street, warehouseman.—April 7. G. Allen, Greenwich, stationer.—April 7. H. Schroder, College Hill, London, and Chessington, Surrey, sugar refiner.—April 2. J. Hudson, St. Giles, York, miller, rights.—March 25. J. Wiltcher, Carr, Parish of Laughton-en-le-Moorth, Yorkshire, maltster.—March 31. J. Iatham, Abingdon, Berkshire, grocer.—April 2. S. Woods, Havant, Southampton, grocer.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains a Loyal Address to His Majesty from the associated Farmers in the Western District of the County of Hants, North Britain.]

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Wemyss to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Peebles.

OFFICE of ORDINANCE, March 10, 1821.

Royal Regulations of Artillery.—Genl. Cadet Percy Horn is to be Second Lieut. Dated 31 February 1821.

PAINTERS' BRUSHES DISSOLVED.

W. and J. Forster, Congleton, silk throwsters.—Dainty and Ryle, Macclesfield, and Watkinson Lane, London, merchants.—C. and C. Joplin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (no trade).—Timbrell and Loug, Bradford, coal merchants.—Lowe and Marshall, Kingston-upon-Hull, book and stationery binder.—Johnson and Fox, Kettlewell, Yorkshire, farmers.—J. D. BAYNE, Glasgow, and Co. Revanard, Raycock, G. and M. Provand, Glasgow (no trade).—Thomas and Hanr, Bedford, Warwickshire, dealers in lime.—Thomas and Ward, Kingston-upon-Hull, ship chandlers.—Randles and Winterhill, Liverpool, ship brokers.—Walker, Jun. and Kenward, Blitham, wickerware, and John and Whitton, Wood Street, ribbon manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. DURNTALL, Dacry, ironmonger. G. L. DWE, Manchester, cotton dealer. J. FRENCH, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. F. FLOST, Liverpool, timber merchant. T. BARKER, Burton in Lonsdale, Yorkshire, twine manufacturer. G. DRABURY, Hatley, Shropshire, maltster. H. BARR, Bow, meat and block maker. A. MACRAE, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, jeweller. W. JOHNSON, Sunbury, victualler. B. WHEELER, Draxton, farmer. W. BERRIN, just White, Draxton, merchant. D. WILLY, late of Ossett, Yorkshire, clothier.

DIVIDENDS.

April 21. R. J. Austin, late of Heisterfield, merchant.—April 3. G. Miller, Wadding Street, carpet and linen agent.—April 4. R. Glesson, Gaisbeck, Cumberland, dealer in butter and hams.—April 10. T. Stevenson, Kingston-upon-Hull, ship builder.—April 7. T. Amisack, Torrington, Devon, merchant.—April 5. J. Barke, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton manufacturer.—April 7. H. D. Cooper, Mark Lane, hog merchant.—April 3. W. F. A. Dufour, Berners Street, jeweller.—April 17. J. Budgen, late of Bradford, paper maker.—April 3. R. Finch, Cooper's Row, wine and spirit merchant.—April 7. J. West, Little Newport Street, inland trader.—April 7. J. Fidler, Housden, Chester, cotton manufacturer.—April 7. J. Shipley, Birmingham, coach maker.—April 3. A. Mowbray, G. L. Hollingsworth, J. W. Giddings, W. Shillington, Yorkshire, and W. B. Stokes, Durham, Darlington, Thirsk, Yorkshire, and Lotherby, London, hatters.—April 6. H. Hunt, Liverpool, haberdasher.—April 5. S. Woods, North-gate, Manchester.—April 2. T. and J. Scudford, Surrey Brewery, Beckwiths Road, Great St. Helen's, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES.—April 3.

W. Malcolm, Great St. Helen's, merchant.—J. Gardner, Birmingham, merchant.—J. Holland, High Street, Shrewsbury, chandler.—H. Green, Selby, Yorkshire, banker.—G. W. Bullock, Queen Street, wine importer.—R. Holmes, late of Northampton, grocer.—J. Hartley, Manchester, warehouseman.—J. T. Crawford, Judd Street, dealer.—L. North, New Union Street, stage coach master.—J. Worley, Exeter, factor.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE 16th March, 1821.

16th Reg. of Light Dragoons.—Capt T. Gurth, from the 37th Foot, to be Capt. vice Jones. 21st Reg. of Foot.—Ensign B. Wilmot, from the 35th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gurth, who returns upon half-pay of the 3d Foot. 16th Ditto.—Capt W. Hay, from the 81st Foot, to be Capt. vice De Havilland. 14th Ditto.—Capt B. V. Derrius, from half-pay, to be Capt. vice T. Sk. George Lister, who exchanges. 19th Ditto.—Ensign W. G. L. Hook, from the 19th Foot, to be Major, vice Broomfield, who exchanges. 19th Ditto.—Major W. Broomfield, from 16th Foot, to be Major, vice Hook, who exchanges. 19th Ditto.—Capt R. Daniell, from half-pay, to be Capt. vice Wiltshire, who exchanges. 23d Ditto.—Major M. Fane, from the 1st West India Reg. to be Major, vice Macintyre, who exchanges. 30th Ditto.—Ensign W. O'Neil, from half-pay 3d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Wilmot, appointed to the 2d Foot. 37th Ditto.—Capt C. Jones, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Capt. vice Gurth, who exchanges. 45th Ditto.—Ensign A. Wetherall, from half-pay 1st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Honeywell, who exchanges. 49th Ditto.—Ensign J. Birney, from half-pay 94th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Jones, who exchanges. 55th Ditto.—Brevet Major C. De Havilland, from the 6th Foot, to be Capt. vice Morris who returns upon half-pay 14th Foot. 79th Ditto.—Ensign V. Beates, from half-pay 6th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Honeywell, who exchanges. 81st Ditto.—Capt J. L. White, from half-pay 14th Foot, to be Capt. vice Hay, appointed to the 8th Foot.—Lieut. W. Hall, from half-pay 68th Foot, to be Major, vice Fenton, who exchanges, retaining the difference. West India Reg.—Major W. Macintyre, from the 23d Foot, to be Major, vice Fane, who exchanges. 1st Cayton Reg.—Lieut. T. Dely, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Hammonds, who exchanges. Commission in the Royal Pembroke Rifle Corps of Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke. Wm. Butler, Gent. to be Second Lieut. and Paymaster, vice Robertson, who exchanges. Commission in the Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland. Richard W. Best, to be Captain. Commission in the Perthshire Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Perth. Capt. A. H. Belshe to be Major.—Lieut. J. Sharp, to be Captain.—Cornet G. C. Crum, to be Lieutenant.—R. Graham, Gent. to be Cornet.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPPLEMENTED.

R. SHIPDEN, Hythe, Grocer. R. PRICKETT CULHAM, King-street, Lambeth, brewer. BANKRUPTS. J. PORTER, leading Rooting, Essex, farmer. J. DANSON, Millom, Cumberland, dealer and chapman. T. MONSEY, Burgh, Norfolk, farmer. W. M. GIBBELL, Liverpool, hardwareman. G. R. JOHNSON, Chiswell-street, oil and colour-man. J. WILKINSON and W. B. SMITH, Leeds, stuf-merchants. W. W. WRIGHTON, York, and Co. stuf-merchants. R. BURBURY, Coventry, silk and trianuing-manufacturer. B. DAVIES, Liverpool, Merchant.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

Lord Colthorpe presented petitions from the wool manufacturers of Frome, and Shepton Mallet, complaining of the duty on foreign wool, which compelled them to pay a higher price for their article in the raw state, and was injurious, not only to the manufacturers, but to the landed interests.

The Earl of Liverpool was of opinion, that if the agriculturists did not enjoy the advantages of a free exportation, the importation of foreign wool should be subjected to a duty.—The petition was laid on the table.

The Earl of Blessington, withdrew a notice for papers respecting the duties on goods imported from Ireland to England, and from England to Ireland, with a view to see if something could not be done to benefit the Irish manufacturers, and provide them a proper market.

The Marquis of Lansdowne observed, that much of the distress had arisen from the state of domestic credit in that country. He thought a removal of the restrictions on banking concerns would operate greatly in favour of Ireland.

The Earl of Liverpool agreed in the propriety of the Noble Marquis's suggestions. The subject had not escaped the attention of His Majesty's Government.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The General Inclosure Bill went through a Committee.

WEDNESDAY.

Lord Sidmouth presented a petition from the son of the late Earl of Strathmore, praying that his claim to the Earldom of Strathmore be acknowledged.—Referred to the Committee of Privileges.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The General Inclosure Act Amendment, and the Bristol Gas Light Bill were passed.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Smith, from the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges in Scotland, presented the Seventh Report of the Commissioners.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition from the proprietors of land in the province of Lower Canada, praying that the present duties on the importation of foreign timber into Great Britain might not be altered.

The Cochineal Bill, the Silk Bill, and Glass Duties Bill, were read a second time.

Mr. Brogden brought up from the House of Commons the Flux Encouragement Bill which was read a first time.—Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

The Sheriffs of the City of London presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. against the London Wharfs Bill, which was laid on the table.

A petition was presented by Lord A. Hamilton, from the Burgesses of the town of Inverary, in Aberdeen, charging the Magistrates with malversations in their office, against which, they could get no relief in the Court of Session in Scotland, who, when admitting the truth of the charges, said, that according to the laws of Scotland, they had no right of action; they therefore prayed relief.—It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buttworth presented a petition from the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, against the Roman Catholic Claims: The introduction of Catholics into the great Councils of the nation would be contrary to the spirit of the Bill of Rights, and subversive of the leading principle upon which the Government of the Realm was settled at the Constitution. They dreaded the effects of bringing into power, men, who profess a religion, not present active in its operation in this country, more especially since the revival of the Order of the Jesuits by the present Pope, and the establishment of a College of that Order in the centre of the kingdom, &c.—The Hon. Gentleman observed that it was not on account of Catholics holding the doctrines of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary, and the sacrifice of the Mass, that our ancestors excluded them from office and Seats in Parliament, but in consequence of their intolerant spirit in civil and religious affairs, and their dangerous acknowledgment of a foreign supreme jurisdiction.—The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Hume, previous to going into a Committee on the Army Estimates, proposed a resolution, comparing the present military establishments, and expences of the country with those of 1792, and declarative of the necessity of approximating thereto as much as possible.

Lord Castlereagh contended, that the present was not the time for a proposition of the nature of the Hon. Gentleman's. Mr. Hume said, he moved it in the way of instruction to the Committee, as a principle on which they should act.

Lord Palmerston considered the proposition as anomalous, before going into a Committee, and moved the previous question.—The House divided—For it, 98—Against it, 74—The House went into the Committee.

Lord Palmerston rose to move the Estimates, the principal features which they would exhibit, were reduction of the establishments, and curtailment of expences, wherever Government could exercise its influence, and wherever any increase had taken place that increase was unavoidable. The Noble Lord then entered into a statement of items and regulations—the result would be, that there would be found a diminution of men to the extent of 9,000 and of expence, to the amount of 150,000. The clothing, which cost 18,500,000 would of course, be unnecessary. The reduction on the first head would amount to 374,000. In the Staff there was a diminution of 7,000 occasioned by the reduction of Majors General, on certain stations; in Hospital and Medical expences, 3,000 in the Volunteers corps, 19,000; and upon the whole, among other items, a general reduction in expence, in amount, to the sum he had stated. The next head was the Commissariat, and the troops in India, in the course of which he enumerated the various items. He then stated the estimates for the present year, as follow:—Ordinaries, 6,045,081. Extraordinaries, 1,020,000. Commissariat, 501,569. Barrack, 237,500. Training Militia, 90,000. The Finance Committee had estimated the expence at 8,500,000. thus it would be seen that the present estimates were considerably less. In comparison with the sums voted last year, the savings were as follow:—Upon the Ordinaries, 144,098. Extraordinaries, 200,000. Commissariat, 74,000. Barracks, 117,000. Training Militia, 40,000. For clothing Irish Yeomanry, 50,000. forming the Veteran Battalion, 40,000. The whole of these reductions, in comparison with the last year, would amount to 707,000. The Noble Lord then noticed some observations made on a former night, in respect of the establishments of 1792, and proceeded to shew the necessity for an increase in the expenditure. The

number of troops at the former period were estimated at 43,578 but were never reduced so low. The present increase was owing to the increase of our Colonies, which required a larger establishment, in order to provide for their military defence. In 1792, the practice of enlisting men for a whole service was not abolished; now a man enlisted into any regiment he might prefer, and the Crown could not remove him thence; thus a change in troops on foreign service could only be effected by sending out whole regiments. The number of troops employed on foreign stations was 52,000 men. The Noble Lord then referred to the objection taken on a former evening by the Hon. Gen. (Mr. Hume) to the increase in the Life and Foot Guards. He would ask, however, whether these troops had not by their valour abroad, and their conduct at home deserved the advantages they enjoyed. With reference to the no-system of 1792, the Noble Lord contended, that if the country were to have an army, they might as well have it well organized, or have none at all. The Staff was a material ingredient in the establishment. After various other observations, he concluded with moving "that the land forces of last year, distinguished into bodies of 81,408 Regulars, and 11,694 Marines (exclusive of those in the pay of the East India Company) be continued for the present year."

Colonel Davies contended, that a Committee ought to be appointed to ascertain how far reduction in the establishment could be carried. Comparing the present estimates with those of 1819, an increase would be found of 50,572. He entered into a comparison with our military force of 1787, with the present establishment, to shew the necessity for a Committee, and moved that the Chairman do report progress.

Mr. Dawson thought the most rigid economy the only means for relieving the country, and was of opinion that of all parts of our national system the army was that part we could best dispense with.

Mr. Macdonald commented on the various items of expenditure, and thought it would be just to reduce the present rate of pay 10 per cent. and to give notice to those who might hereafter the army, of a considerable reduction in their pay and allowances.

Mr. C. Grant was of opinion that reduction must be gradually made.

Sir H. Vivian considered it impolitic to reduce our military establishments down to the standard of 1792. He confessed he looked at the state of Naples with a jealous eye, and was not disposed to deprive Government of the power they at present possessed. He approved of the system of keeping up skeleton regiments.

Lord Castlereagh assured the House that the state of Naples would not be the cause of adding a single man to the army, nor did he think it would be consistent to reduce the army lower than the force estimated. Not long ago than last year 600 persons were indicted for, and some convicted of, High Treason, and the consequence was, it was found necessary to strengthen the bands of the Government with an additional force of 10,000 troops. The spirit of turbulence had not long subsided, and the question was, whether the Committee would not go too far by recommending the reduction of those troops. He denied that any further reduction could be made with safety to the country other than what his Majesty's Government had already made.

Mr. Calcraft contended that a material saving might still be made in various branches of the public service.

After some observations on the necessity of economy made by Mr. Bernal, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Barham, Mr. C. Hutchinson, &c. the House at length divided on the amendment proposed by Colonel Davies.—For the amendment, 75—Against it, 108.

The division was kept closed, when the Committee, we understand, divided no less than sixteen times; the two last were: For the Chairman reporting progress, 38—Against it, 145.

On Mr. Lambton's motion for excluding fresh candles—For it, 31—Against it, 146. The Chairman then reported progress, and the House adjourned at five o'clock.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Fines presented a petition from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster against the Roman Catholic Bill.

Sir J. Graham presented a Petition from certain Magistrates and others, inhabitants of Carlisle, complaining of the increase of irreligion and blasphemy, which he attributed to the want of public establishments for religious education, and praying for leave to build churches at their own expence. The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Western postponed his motion for the repeal of the last Malt Duties, until the 21st inst.

Mr. Carver postponed his motion for repealing the Husbandry Tax to the 20th inst.

Mr. Sturtevant brought in a Bill for regulating the attendance of persons at Assizes, which was ordered to be read a second time this day three weeks.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. James presented a petition from a large portion of the inhabitants of Liverpool, complaining of Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial Distress, arising from taxation; and as a means of averting the evils resulting from that distress, they suggested that Government should enforce the payment of the loan of 20,000,000. due from Austria, which would have the object of preventing the Allied Monarchs, particularly Austria, from attacking independent nations. It was laid on the table.

Mr. Chetwynd moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into and report upon the laws relating to Vagrants, and to consider the expediency of amending the same. The Hon. Member noticed the increase of vagrancy, and the alarming amount of the country rates. The charge of supporting vagrants could not be taken at less than 100,000 annually. He condemned this wandering life, and vagrants, when pressed, would commit thefts, and thus be subject to punishment when they were liberated, they claimed settlements which were wrong, and were sent about from parish to parish, entailing heavy pences. He had known cases of vagrants of this description who were passed from 18 to 20 times. There were not less than 48 statutes upon this subject. The first was that of the 5th of Edward the third; the next was the 19th of Henry the 7th, and to that succeeded the 22d of Hen. 8; but the principal statute for the consideration of the Committee was passed 70 years since, in the 17th of Geo. 2. which gave rewards for the apprehension of vagrants, directions for passing them, and the right of appeal at Sessions. With respect to this statute, Chief Justice Kenyon and Mr. Justice Ashhurst said it was difficult to understand it. A Committee was appointed.

Mr. R. Smith moved for copies or extracts of all communications between Great Britain and the Austrian Government relating to the repayment of sums due to this Country on account of loans made to that Government in the year 1794 and 1797. The Hon. Gen. wished to ascertain what application

had been made for the repayment of these loans, which, with interest, amounted to 17,000,000; and he thought the present was the most favourable time for demanding the repayment. Lord Castlereagh thought it better not to discuss the question until after the papers were produced, to which he had no objection. It would be seen, when the papers were on the Table, that many difficulties had arisen in the way of settling the accounts with Austria.—The motion was agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply, the proposed resolution for voting 81,408 men for the Land Forces of His Majesty having been read, Mr. M'Donald proposed a reduction of 10,000 men from that number. In so doing, he had no wish to fetter or embarrass the Government as to where the reduction should apply—whether in the raw Colonies at home, or the old ones. He observed, that taking artillery, veterans, militia, and volunteers, there would be a disposable force of 200,000 men for internal necessity. He moved, that instead of 81,408, the amount be 71,468 land forces, &c.

Sir H. Vivian was of opinion the army would not bear reducing, when we had so many garrisons abroad. At present there were only 48,630 men for England and Ireland. The general General entered into some calculations, to shew that the army, taking into consideration our Colonial possessions, &c. would not admit of any reduction.

Mr. Calcraft thought many of our Foreign Garrisons and Stations could be given up—he saw no great use in keeping Gibraltar—the same remark would apply to all our Stations in the Mediterranean. He was of opinion the Household Troops might be reduced to one half. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Hume dissented from the last speaker with respect to Gibraltar and the Islands in the Mediterranean. The Hon. Member went over the items in the various departments of the Military Establishment, and complained that the Noble Lord (Palmerston) had not attended to economy in his selection for reduction. The number of 32,000 men for the Colonies was much too large. At present we had 207,000 men in arms, which he considered too extravagant an establishment; and he thought there were too many officers for the number of men to be commanded; and upon a review of the whole, a reduction of 20,000 men ought to take place. The Staff, which, in 1792, cost 17,121, now was 80,000. By reducing the amount of the army 20,000 men, a saving would be made in pay of 888,256l.—In barracks, commissariat, and extraordinaries, of 434,750l.; the expence of garrison duty might be reduced to 22,900l.; in the Military College, a saving of 15,000, might be made; in the Asylum, 25,000; and on the half pay, 100,000. He regretted that the Duke of York should have granted so many new commissions as 1105; he wished rather, that half-pay officers had been appointed in lieu. He concluded with urging the necessity for economy and reduction.

Sir H. Harding observed, that the Finance Committee of 1817 had reported that no alteration was necessary in respect to the Guards;—there had been no alteration in the system from its first creation, 150 years ago, when it then was seven battalions. He defended the occupation of Gibraltar, as a measure of no small importance to this Country.

Mr. Goulburn defended the arrangements for keeping up a suitable force for the defence of our Colonies;—he admitted that the establishment in the Mediterranean was large, but it must be recollected, that we had not only Gibraltar to defend, but Malta to garrison, and the Ionian Isles to defend. He maintained that the Foreign Enlistment Bill had not greatly injured the half-pay officers of this country.

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Mr. J. P. Grant recommended that the resources of the Country should be properly husbanded.

Sir R. Ferguson was not inclined to wish for any particular reduction in the proposed to reduce the number 5000. On this proposition, he made some allusion to the Cavalry, and objected to the formation of the regiments of Lancers; he preferred the old English modes of fighting.

Col. Wood defended the Cavalry from the reflections cast upon him, and stated the services which these troops had rendered in the field, particularly at Waterloo.

Major-Gen. Wilson contended that the alterations in the Cavalry Regiments would render them inefficient in the field. The Colonies could, he thought, be defended by a fewer number of troops; and was of opinion, that no regiment ought to remain in the West Indies more than four years. The Veteran Battalions were better for home service than the troops of the line, and they cost two thirds less than the Regulars.

Lord Castlereagh contended, that the army would answer all purposes of defence, constituted as it at present was, but would not admit of reduction.

After some further conversation, the Committee divided—For the Amendment, 115—Against it, 210—Majority, 95.

Mr. Dawson proposed to reduce the number 5000. On this proposition, he made some allusion to the Cavalry, and objected to the formation of the regiments of Lancers; he preferred the old English modes of fighting.

The original resolutions were then agreed to.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Sir T. Lethbridge brought in a Bill to enable the Trustees of Almshouses, and other charitable foundations to alienate lands and hereditaments in exchange for equivalent property of a similar nature.—Read a first time.—Second reading on Monday.

The Bill for more effectually punishing Young Offenders, was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

A petition was brought up from Bridgenorth, against granting the claims of the Roman Catholics.

The Flux Manufacturing Encouragement Bill was passed. Mr. Croker said if Mr. Plunkett's Bill went into a Committee, he should move that it be an instruction to the Committee to take measures to enable His Majesty to make provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy.

Sir R. Ferguson complained of a breach of privilege, in consequence of some paragraphs of a gross nature, in which, he considered himself attacked by the Hon. Member (Mr. Crorey), by accusing him of cowardice in a transaction which occurred between him and an Hon. Bart. (Sir George Warrander). He had to observe, that if any point of honour remained unsatisfied in arranging that affair, the blame was imputable to him (Sir R.) and not to the Hon. Gen. (Mr. Crorey), a more base, false or malicious libel never was inserted in any paper than the one he now complained of, for an explanation had taken place on the most satisfactory nature. The Hon. Officer then alluded to John Bull of last Sunday; a paper which he considered a stain upon the public press of the country—a most malicious, false and rascally publication. As far as party feelings went in dictating political animadversions, God forbid a libel of that kind should be punished, but the case was altered when it was private character that was attacked—not only did this paper attack the virtuous living, but it raked up the ashes of the virtuous dead.

Lord Binning confirmed the statement of the Hon. Officer. The affair alluded to was conducted by himself and the Hon. Officer in a matter satisfactory to all parties.

After some observations from Mr. Bernal, Mr. Wortley, &c. the matter dropped.

Mr. James moved that the Petition of the Freeman of Carlisle, complaining of the interference of the military in the general election which took place at Carlisle on the 28th June last should be referred to a Committee of Privilege. The outrage complained of occurred in May. A long canvass had taken place in which a scuffle ensued, and one of Sir P. Musgrave's flags was torn down; application was made to the Mayor to protect Sir Philip; Dr. Lowry, a magistrate, read the Riot Act, and two companies of infantry were marched through the town, and many outrages were committed against the liberties of the subject. It was to stop evils of this description that he wished the House to interfere.

Sir P. Musgrave opposed the motion on the ground that the outrageous conduct of the mob rendered the interference of the military necessary, besides the interference of the Mayor was treated with contempt, and had it not been for a storm of rain and thunder which fell at the time, the consequences from the unruly conduct of the mob might have been dreadful; the civil power was inadequate to keep the peace.

Sir J. Mackintosh supported the appointment of a Committee of enquiry.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that, so far as Government were concerned, orders had been sent down to the Castle to withdraw the troops on the eve of election, in consequence of which the cavalry were withdrawn, and Sir J. Hyng directed that the castle should be shut up.

Lord Louther confirmed the statement of Sir P. Musgrave. The motion was supported by Mr. Curwen, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Bennett, and was at length agreed to.

Mr. Harbord moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the laws respecting bread, in order to remedy the defects in these laws, and to punish those who adulterate or sell bread short of weight. In that respect he thought the 59th Geo. III. was deficient, as it enacted "that the seller of light bread cannot be punished unless the bread be weighed before a magistrate within twenty-four hours after being baked." A poor man could not be prepared to prove that fact; the baker ought rather to have been prepared to shew when it was taken from the oven. A Committee was appointed.

On bringing up the Report of the Army Estimates, Mr. Bernal objected to parts of the Estimates, and contended that reduction was necessary.

Sir H. Harding maintained, that to remodel the Foot-guards would entail an additional expence on the country.

Mr. Lockhart contended, the present system ought to be changed. He objected to the report being received, lest some additional claims should be heretofore made to supply the deficiencies in the resources of the country for maintaining the army.

Sir H. Parnell recommended the attention of Ministers to the forces in Ireland, which required reduction.

Lord Palmerston assured the Hon. Bart. his suggestions should be attended to. The Report was brought up.

Mr. Hume proposed an amendment, viz. to reduce the number of forces from 81,000 to 71,000. This proposition led to some conversation, in which Col. Davies, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. W. Smith supported the proposition, which was opposed by Mr. R. Martin and Mr. Banks.

On a division there were, for the Amendment, 46—Against it, 116.

The Resolutions were then agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a Bill founded on them.

Lord Althorpe moved the second reading of the County Courts Bill.

Mr. Lockhart agreed with the principle of the Bill, but he thought much would depend on the sum proposed to be filled up in the blank. The Court of Quarter Session would be a much more Constitutional Court, and a much cheaper mode of disposing of cases under 16l. He thought that the exclusion of counsel from practising in the Court was objectionable.

Mr. F. Palmer objected to throwing the business into the Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Chetwynd was convinced that much oppression was practised in the County Courts by attorneys and others, to the great injury of the poor. The Quarter Sessions was already overburdened with business. He was unfriendly to the employment of stipendiary magistrates.

The Attorney General reserved to himself the right of objecting to this Bill in a future stage, for it was a novelty in every respect. It went to erect a great number of jurisdictions, to propose a barrister of five years standing as a judge of each, at a salary of 300l. a year. This was too small a sum; besides 300l. a year was the least sum at which gentlemen could be called upon to take office. There would be no fewer than eighty judges, and a vast number of clerks, criers, bailiffs, &c. The Bill required much and serious consideration.

Lord Althorpe feared there was little chance of success for his Bill, as the Hon. and Learned Gent. seemed unfriendly to it. He admitted the business at Quarter Sessions was heavy. He had excluded counsel on account of expence.

The Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday. The Irish Tithes Leasing Bill was read a second time, and committed for this day se'night.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Sir W. Scott presented a petition from the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Essex against the Bill now before the House, for the removal of the remaining Roman Catholic disabilities.

Mr. Hart Davis presented petitions from the parishes of St. Peter, St. Thomas, All Saints, and St. Mary's Radcliff, Bristol, against the Roman Catholic claims.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from one Richard Hayes, who stated himself to be a Franciscan Friar, of Wexford, in Ireland, against the enactment of the Bill for relief of Roman Catholics now before the House.

Sir T. Leithbridge presented petitions against the Roman Catholic claims from the Archdeacon and Clergy of the county of Bath, and the inhabitants of Kingsbury, both in the county of Somerset. The Hon. Member stated that his constituents were against admitting Roman Catholics to political power, but were actuated by a most liberal spirit. He concurred in the spirit of the petition.

Sir I. Coffin had served His Majesty fifty years—had fought along with Roman Catholics all over the world, and uniformly knew them to be as prodigal of their blood as any other men in His Majesty's service.

Mr. Lockhart presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Oxford, against the Catholic claims.

Sir W. Scott presented a similar petition from the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition from the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of the counties of Stafford and Warwick, in favour of the Roman Catholics. The petitioners as-

serted their loyalty to their King, their attachment to the Throne and the Constitution, recognizing no other temporal or civil authority whatever, than His Majesty and his successors.

Sir T. Leithbridge congratulated the House on the presentation of this petition, as it showed that the sentiments of the Roman Catholics were still unaltered. He hoped the attention of the House would be seriously directed to it. He would ask, could any expectation be indulged, that the Roman Catholics would be satisfied with the present Bills, when one of the greatest authorities among the Roman Catholics, Dr. Milner, had subscribed the petition now before the House. His decided conviction was, that, in the event of the present Bill passing into a law, a second Bill would be introduced for the repeal of it; so little did he think it calculated to meet the ends proposed. He had the highest respect for the Roman Catholics; but, from a regard for them, as well as for the Protestants, he should oppose any further concession to that body. Let the House grant them what they would, still something more would be required.

Mr. Plunkett felt that the same malignant spirit was at work which displayed itself with so much activity in 1815, instigated, he presumed, by the same Dr. Milner. But the sentiments of the Roman Catholics were not to be collected from the petition now before the House. When the Noble Lord (Nugent) had presented the Petition of the English Roman Catholics, it appeared that it was signed by seven out of the eight Apostolic Vicars, and the eighth was no other than Dr. Milner, upon whose opposition the Hon. Bart. (Sir T. Leithbridge) congratulated the House. He (Mr. Plunkett) held in his hand a document which would shew that Dr. Milner had represented the day on which Roman Catholic emancipation should be granted, to be the day of the downfall of the Roman Catholic religion in England; he was not in any alarm for the downfall of this religion; he only dreaded the downfall and total annihilation of all feuds and distinctions between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

After some further conversation the Petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Coke presented a Petition, signed by fifty of the Clergy of Norwich, in support of the Catholic Claims.

Mr. Wodehouse was anxious to say a few words, as he had had the honour of presenting to the House a Petition, signed by 220 clergymen, against the Catholic Claims. He regretted that the word history had been used on either side, and he that the discussion should be carried on in the same spirit of liberality with which it had commenced.

The Petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Lord Palmerston presented a Petition from the University of Cambridge against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics. The petition stated, that the opinions of the Roman Catholics were still unaltered, and that their permission to political power would be attended with the most dangerous consequences.

Mr. Plunkett moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for revising the disabilities under which Catholics labour. He stated that the Bill had diffused general satisfaction among his fellow countrymen, and he was sorry to say that there were some persons who looked upon their fellow Roman Catholic subjects with undiminished hostility, and wished to bequeath that hostility as his lot from sire to son for ever. He deprecated the idea of having applied the epithet bigot to any of the opposers of the Bill. He treated the opinions of such persons with respect, and was aware that they were liable to error. The Hon. Gent. contended, that no real danger would accrue from granting their claims. The Roman Catholics complained that, by certain Acts of Charles II. they were excluded from certain offices in the State. Do they deny the validity of those Acts? No; but they said that those Acts had arisen out of temporary circumstances—that a danger existed to which a remedy was applied, but that now the danger was gone, the remedy was no longer necessary. They now, therefore asked it as a matter of justice from the House that the restrictions which were imposed upon them by the exigency of the times, should cease, the exigency no longer existing. The danger having ceased, so ought the restrictions to be removed. He then proceeded to state the nature of the Bill, which contained two distinct objects—First, the disqualification by reason of the oath of Supremacy; and, secondly, the disqualification by reason of the declaration of the doctrine of transubstantiation. No man, he believed, had ever contended for the propriety of that declaration; it was justly considered injurious to the best interests of Christianity, and incapable of affording any real benefit or security. A man may subscribe to it, and yet continue a Papist, and therefore, it was not that security the House ought to have. He was justified in saying that the laws excluding the See of Rome from interfering with English affairs, were previous to the Reformation. He referred to the words of exception in the Act of Phillip and Mary, to prove his position. The Act of Elizabeth expounded the oath required by the preceding Acts. The Hon. Gent. then described the enacting parts of the Bill, which required that every person desirous of taking the oath, should go before the proper officer of the Court of Justice in England, Ireland, or Scotland; and in open Court subscribe the existing oaths; the officer being required by him to read the explanation at the time. He next adverted to the clauses of exception; the principal of which went to disable a Roman Catholic, from holding the office of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Commissioner, or other great office, mentioned in the Act. The next related to the intercourse of English subjects with the See of Rome. On this head, he should provide on oath, declaring, that the person who took the oath, denied all right in any Foreign Power to overthrow or endanger the policy of the Church of England. It should go on to provide for the appointment of Bishops of the Crown. With respect to Bishops, he should himself (differing very little from the Bill of 1813, providing that the oath should be taken before the appointment,) have preferred a domestic nomination, but on inquiry, he found, that Roman Catholics had no settled principle of nomination. With respect to the securities, they would form the ground-work of another Bill—concession forming one Bill, and security the other. He concluded with moving the second reading.

Sir W. Scott thought the Right Hon. Gent. had proposed some material alterations, and it was due to the House to give them time for consideration.

Mr. Banks was not disposed to restrict the right of every man to follow the dictates of his conscience in the worship of his Creator, and was therefore desirous of speaking in terms of moderation of every sect. But in the discharge of his duty as a Member of Parliament, he must speak firmly and freely; and his opinion was that the Catholic, if sincere, must heartily wish—and in case of an opportunity, would do all in his power to accomplish, the destruction of the Protestant Religion in this country—a wish which he believed this Bill would give them the power of executing. Under these circum-

stances, was it natural that the Roman Catholics should not be jealous of the ascendancy of the Protestants, and that they should not feel every disposition to make use of the means in their power to put an end to that ascendancy.

Mr. Wilberforce admitted, that nothing could be more equitable, or of more political expediency than to give all the subjects of the United Kingdom an eligibility to all the franchises of the State; without any exception of Sect or party. Nothing could so much strengthen, nothing could so much harmonize with the British Constitution. With respect to Ireland, her interest was more involved in that question, than the interests of Great Britain. It was not until the reign of George the Third, that Ireland found any respite from the odious and unmanly system of oppression practised towards her by England. The reign of George the Third became a glorious and a memorable epoch in the history of Ireland. It was then she found some little relaxation from the grievous and intolerable persecution carried on against her. The measure of the Union held out such hopes to the Catholics of Ireland. The great statesman who effected that measure had not clearly and distinctly expressed his own subject. The epigrammatic point of his words recalled them at that distant period to his (Mr. Wilberforce's) memory. They were somewhat enigmatical and ambiguous. "As England and Ireland," said Mr. Pitt, "could be united into one body, the rights of the Catholics might be secured with more safety, or refused with less danger." The Hon. Gent. asked on what pretence Catholics could be any longer deprived of their due rank and station in the legal professions? No good reason could be offered for such disability, and the Roman Catholic Barrister would most naturally seek to recover that rank and that power which he was excluded from by unreasonable apprehensions and unmeaning jealousies. The exclusion of Roman Catholics from a seat in that House rested on no better foundation. If a Catholic gentleman of rank and property and education had imbibed any hostile designs, or unbecomingly behaved of any kind, let him at once be introduced into that House. In that House would Roman Catholics have an opportunity of correcting their errors, and profiting by the illustrious examples which it would be in their power daily to behold.

Mr. Balthus contended that there would be danger in granting the concessions. He thought that the Catholics would not be satisfied with any concessions short of a total and unqualified repeal of all the laws affecting that body. The question therefore was if it were not better to stop where they were, than proceed a step further.

Mr. Metcalf thought it would be unwise to grant any more concessions.

Sir J. Mackintosh could conceive no situation in any country more dangerous than that of an army being kept on foot, of which the highest officers could not hold even the lowest civil office. This would be a worse situation than that which existed in the time of James II. for when that Monarch proposed to have Roman Catholic officers at the head of the army, he left the Parliament open to them. But now according to the new law, the whole military force of the kingdom might be in the hands of men, who could have no share in the civil Government, and who by law were forced to be enemies to the Constitution.

Mr. Peel could not help contrasting the situation in which he stood, with that in which his opponents were placed. His was the unpopular side; he exposed himself to be branded as the champion of illiberality—perhaps, he was, he feels dishonoured at the prospect of an unsuccessful opposition. The gentlemen on the other side were cheered by the respect before them, and in every respect possessed advantages over him. All he asked was a toleration of opinion. The Rt. Hon. Gent. could find no era in which Catholics were not excluded from Civil power in Protestant states. He proceeded to shew the consequences of admitting Catholics to a seat in Parliament. From Ireland 100 members were sent to that House. Of these 64 were returned for the counties; there were about 16 close boroughs, and the remaining 20 were for large towns. It would from this be seen that there were 84 Members returned for places where the elective franchise was very general. He thought that 64 Members would be returned in places where 4-5ths of the voters were Roman Catholics. These persons were considerably under the influence of the Priest; concomitant with this influence was that of the landlord; and this he showed to operate very materially on the population of Ireland. The Bill now before the House contained regulations which were thought necessary for the security of the Protestant religion; but these, if the Bill passed, he did not think would remain in force five years. He did not expect that the Catholic Members, when they got into that House, would at once move for the subversion of the Protestant Establishment, but he believed they would move for the repeal of these regulations. For such purposes they, as Catholics, might fairly unite, and he expected they would naturally be led to combine against the interests of the Protestant Church in England.

Mr. Caning rose, under feelings of greater anxiety than he ever before experienced, from the great and growing expediency of the measure and other circumstances. Amongst the many facilities that offered for conciliating our Catholic countrymen, a new reign and an untied Parliament were brilliant circumstances. The magnitude of the issue filled him with more horror than the difficulty of the discussion. It was most true, as stated by the Hon. Member for Brambor (Mr. Wilberforce), that it was not the laws themselves which formed the grievance—it was the imputation which they conveyed—giving poignancy to the feelings of the Roman Catholics. For two centuries those laws had been growing—for half a century they had been declining. The space of two centuries had contributed to their perpetuation. The argument against the question now was as the *Spiritual* connection with a foreign state was the only one. On the contrary a connexion of a totally different nature formed the ground of the enactment of the Penal Laws. The Hon. Gentleman here entered into an history of the Penal Laws and a recapitulation of their enactments; and concluded it by arguing, that if the danger had ceased which called for them, or that no danger had ever existed, it was full time to revoke them.—Suppose a murder was said to have been committed by a person wearing a wig and spectacles, still, if it appeared no murder had been committed, was every man wearing a wig and spectacles to be punished. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman took another review of the Penal Laws, were they the reign of Elizabeth to the present. He asked, were they Roman Catholics who brought Charles the First to the block? He then alluded to the House of Lords, in forty-one, for excluding the Catholics from seats in Parliament. The Bill was rejected in the Lords by a small majority, and in that majority every one of the Catholic Peers had voted. In a few years after, those very Bishops voted for the exclusion of the Roman Catholics from Parliament. He trusted, as one good turn

deserved another, that the passing of the Bills then before the House, would afford the present Bishops an opportunity to pay the debt. He contended that, from the moment of the passing of the Reform Laws in 1793, the conviction on every man's mind was, that a total repeal should follow. What! give the power to elect, and withhold the eligibility to be elected? We had bridged the Channel, and brought the Irish amongst us; and having done so, were we to stop now? For two centuries we had been erecting a mound—wrought it high—strewed upon the waters to prevent their approach. Were we now to fortify that mound, or leave it to moulder away by accident? Or should we cut the Isthmus, and float on the mighty wave, the ark of our combined Constitution.—The Right Hon. Gentleman here combated the arguments that had been used against the Bills; admitted that the Roman Catholics should be excluded from the Chancellorship, and from the Universities; ridiculed the idea of any danger to the State, by the possible election of Roman Catholic demagogues to seats in that House. He never knew a demagogue come there, who did not in six months find his level; and he wished, that in any plan for Parliamentary Reform, which might be adopted, a little nest of boroughs should be left for them, and their only qualification should be a speech in New Palace-yard. The Hon. Gen. then bore testimony to the loyalty and sacrifices made by the Catholics, and concluded a most eloquent and brilliant speech, of which, we regret to say, the want of space prevents our being able to give more than a faint outline.

As soon as the Right Hon. Genl. had concluded, there were loud cries of "Question!" from both sides of the House, and strangers being ordered to withdraw, a division took place, when the majority in favour of the original Motion, 254—for the Amendment, 243—Majority in favour of the Roman Catholics, 11.

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.—Adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Such is the World.—The principal part of the characters, whom the Author has introduced in this popular Novel, are of the higher circles, but sufficiently diversified exteriorly and intrinsically in their actions and language to furnish amusement to those who have, no doubt, perused the originals. It is impossible in a brief notice, to enter into the story, which, though a tale of mystery, owing to the wickedness of the chief characters in the story, and the circumstances arising out of another from the beginning to the end of the plot. This constant succession of scenery, of situations in which fortune places the heroine of the tale, the varied beings she comes in contact with, and an endless train of spirited dialogue, make "Such is the World," an interesting novel. As regards the plot, it is artfully contrived; the unravelling is easy, the event natural, but striking and unexpected. At one moment the heart is melted into tenderness by misfortune, which the sufferers could neither foresee nor prevent; at another all the finer feelings are excited, by the encouragement and reward of virtue—uniformly the actors bear about them the stamp of human nature; they have their passions, their weaknesses, and the miseries of mortals—the style is concise, the narrative pictures of a polished species of every composition which distinguishes the best novelists of our Island; the moral is obvious and instructive; and the dialogue maintained throughout sparkles with a brilliancy which reminds us of a highly finished Comedy rather than a Novel.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to "A Loyalist;"—she (for we believe it is to a Lady we are indebted for the communication) is correct about the "Wife of Three Husbands."—She will see that we are quite of her opinion on the subject of the last part of her note.

Nothing (as we trust he will be assured) would give us more pleasure than inserting the spirited letter of a Correspondent, dated R. H. &c.; but we have made it a rule never to allude to the persons implicated in his communication, and we never mean to infringe upon it.

We will make enquiries on the subject to which an "Admirer of Innocence" alludes.

Our Correspondent P. C. M. will see that the time is gone by for the verses of A. G. T.—they were intended for insertion and printed; of which he may receive a proof, if he will send to the Office on Tuesday. His new communication is under consideration.

FUN has been received. We have as yet received the names of seven Clergymen only who have prayed for the Queen.—we request the communications of our Friends on this subject.—We shall attend to N's request.

The attack upon Mr. Hayden's taste we cannot admit yet, for we have not seen the Picture; but should Gusto's admirably written criticism appear just, it shall have a place in our next.

Our Correspondent Amicus is right as to the facts, but mistaken as to the name of Mr. Holgate's place; it is Tottenhall, not Tottenham—we are, however, equally obliged.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.  
Tuesday, the Stranger; in which a young Lady will make her first appearance in the character of Mrs. Haller.—Thursday, Don John; after which Kenilworth.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.  
Monday, Artaxerxes.—Tuesday, The Duenna.—Thursday, Love in a Village.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.  
Reduced Ann. .... Navy 5 per cent. .... 104 1/2  
Consols ..... 71 1/2 Exchequer Bills ..... 3 5 p  
Ditto Acat. .... 71 1/2 India Bonds ..... 50 p  
4 per Cents. .... Omnium .....

FRENCH FUNDS.  
5 per cent. Div. 15 Mar. 81-80 | Bank Sh. Div. Mar. 15 1522-50  
Recon. Div. 15 Mar. ... 98 | Ex-Lond. 1m 25-55

RUSSIAN.  
5 per Cent. Inscrip. .... 82 | 5 per Cent. Metallics .... 78 3/4  
Exchange ... 12 3-8—Met. ... 3 1

AUSTRIAN.  
5 per Cent. Metallics ... 72—Exchange ... 10 4

PRUSSIAN.  
5 pr Cat. Bonds, £100, 78 1/2 | Ditto, £250 to £1000

There has been a considerable deal of business transacted during the week, but during the former part there was very little fluctuation; on Friday, however, three express arrivals in town from Paris, where intelligence had been communicated by a telegraphic dispatch of the Piedmontese army to the amount of seventy thousand men having joined the Neapolitans in their defence against the Allied Powers; this circumstance had a great effect on the French funds as soon as it was made known in Paris, and a depreciation of nearly one per cent. was the consequence; the effect was also soon perceived on our own

as a decline of a half per cent. took place. During Friday a large number of bargains were transacted at the decline occasioned by the above circumstance, but a reaction took place, and they left off at somewhat steadier prices; yesterday, however, a French vessel arrived, also another express from Paris, stating the French Funds as low as 81.68; it was followed by a decline in our own Funds. Consols opened at 73 for money, and 72 3/4 for the account, but upon the arrival of the express they rapidly declined, and did not recover their former prices during the day.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

HAVING expressed our feelings and wishes upon the question of the Catholic Claims, we have been the more anxious to give the debate of Friday night, as fully and impartially as possible; in doing this, we have left ourselves no room for remarks upon the debate. This must also excuse us to many of our correspondents, whose favours would otherwise have appeared to day.

It is at this period of our labours, cheering to look back at the Queen's progressive descent, seeing how duly it kept pace with our prognostications.

On the 4th of February, and on the occasion of her defeat in the House of Commons, we called her the poor Queen, when after the question of the Liturgy had been disposed of, the annuity of 50,000l. per annum was offered to her, and when not one of those who before had so loudly proclaimed her virtue could be found to move for a sum, which, had she not been degraded, she ought to have received.

This, however, was in some degree qualified by the high tone of the Message, (as her Majesty called it,) which Brougham brought down, in which she declares, "she feels it due to the House and herself, respectfully to declare, that she perseveres in the resolution of declining any arrangement while her name continues to be excluded from the Liturgy."

Upon this occasion, he remarked, that Mr. Tierney made this observation:—"The Noble Lord (Castlereagh) might use as many high-sounding phrases as he pleased, but the Queen's name would be restored to the Liturgy, nevertheless. Let the Noble Lord believe him, he would stake all his credit on the event."—Let this not be forgotten.

On the 18th of February, our remarks upon the subject began thus:—

"The poor Queen," so we called her a fortnight ago; "last week rendered her still poorer than the affairs of the past week entitle her to the epithet of poorest; and if matters go on at the same rate for a few days longer, we shall be at a loss for words to represent her fallen condition."

This was upon the occasion of Mr. Smith's motion for restoring her name to the Liturgy. When her minority was reduced from two hundred and nine, to that often-tried and memorable number, one hundred and seventy-eight. This was the day, on which we had also to record the division upon Lord Archibald Hamilton's motion, for the restoration of her name to the Prayers of Scotland; and when her former minority of one hundred and seventy-eight dropped at a blow—thirty-five!

At this period, however, she was still consistent—the Times still lavish in her praise—mobbs still thronging her halls, and some still swearing by her injured innocence.

It was then we "ventured to prophecy, that she would, in a short time, forfeit her pledge not to receive any public money, eat her words, take her annuity, and abandon an odious climate, which, as she emphatically says, is as sickle as its people."

We only ask our readers how much of our prophecy is left unfulfilled?—We really seek, as we said we should, for words to express our sense of the Queen's situation. She has forfeited her pledge—she has eaten her words—her name is not restored to the Liturgy—and she has taken the money.

Mark the effect which this exhibition of her character has had.—Not one syllable has appeared in her own journal relating to her, for a whole week—for the same period has the Chronicle been also hushed.—Brandenburg is deserted—Brougham is in Westmoreland—Madocks has declined his Vice-Chamberlainship—and Tierney has withdrawn himself from public life.—And thus end the hopes of a desperate faction, and the pretensions of an abandoned woman.

If we are to believe the Reporters, Sir Ronald Ferguson is very angry with JOHN BULL: this, in a political point of view, neither surprises nor moves us, except with a pleasurable feeling; but we must take leave to express our astonishment at the observations, which the reporters have put into the General's mouth, as to the conduct of this paper.

The General is made to say, that he "dive up the ashes of the virtuous dead."

That this remark alludes to the case of the late Lady Caroline Wrottesley is evident. We have a cause pending in the tribunals of our country upon this subject, and we should think it the height of indelicacy and insolence to offer one syllable of remark upon the matter, which might be read by those who are hereafter to form our jury, little less does it become Sir Ronald Ferguson, unauthorized as he is by any tie of blood or a fiction to the person in question, to take the part he is represented to have taken against us. All we can say, or will say upon that subject, is, that we did not know enough of Lord Tankerville's family to know that Lady Caroline was dead; if we had, we certainly should not

have mentioned her name, but have illustrated our case with the names of living persons, which would have answered the purpose as well; but as to the system of prejudging causes which are in their proper course before the Courts, we protest against it; and to this protest limit our remarks on this part of the subject.

With respect to the charge of attack upon private character, we deny it:—we never have mentioned the name of any individual woman who has not previously been held up by the TIMES or CHRONICLE as a purgator for the Queen's character, and lugged forward in print as a visitor at Brandenburg House, or the Mansion House, or some other place where she was to be the test of, and the voucher for her Majesty's innocence.

Sir Ronald Ferguson ought to have felt, that if it had been our habit to consider political hostility as a justification for attacks of the nature he hints at, that there is a name in the Queen's list, which would have afforded us plenty of opportunity for little histories, and anecdotes, and jokes, and scandal; but while the Times and Chronicle omitted certain distinguishing marks to that name; we, with a gentlemanly feeling (which Sir Ronald should have given us credit for) dislained to rip away the veil prudently had thrown over the visit, and gave the lady the full benefit of the obscurity in which a name so vulgar and common-place as her's had fortunately left her.

BROUGHAMIANA.—(No. V.)

Mr. Henry Brougham is requested to answer the following questions:—

I. Did you, or did you not, in one of your speeches to the Freeholders of Westmoreland, in order to recommend yourself to their kindly notice, call yourself a native of that county?

II. Did you not, in a speech delivered in Cumberland, in favor of the radical Whig candidate, call yourself a native of that county?

III. Did you not, in a speech to the Freemen of Carlisle, when you appeared in support of Mr. James, drop a hint that you were a native of that city?

IV. Were you not born in Scotland?

Waiting the reply to these simple queries, we shall give a place in the Broughamiana of this week to a correspondence which took place in the year 1812, between Henry Brougham and R. M'Kerrell, Esq. a London merchant—it is highly illustrative of character, and ought not to be forgotten.

"TO HENRY BROUGHAM, Esq. M. P.

No. 7, Walling-street, June 17, 1812.

"SIR,—I have this morning read, with the utmost astonishment, in The Times newspaper, a Report of your Speech in the House last night, wherein are the following words:—"That a witness, whose name he would not mention, but a part of whose evidence had been expunged, which he was now sorry for, had declared, that when the labouring people in the manufactories had good wages, they had three times more than enough; that oat-meal and water was good enough for Englishmen; and that if they were better fed, they would become pampered with luxury, and the frame of society would be unbinged."

Now, Sir, as I can be at no loss to understand that I am the individual alluded to, I deem it an act of duty I owe to myself to enquire, and I trust that you, Sir, will feel it to be an act of justice to inform me, in what degree the above quotation differs from your speech, in order that I may be enabled to judge of the measures proper for me to take, to repel assertions so FALSE and CALUMNIOUS.

"Although, to my great regret, it was thought advisable not to let some part of my evidence appear on the journals, you must recollect, Sir, that so far from my saying that oat-meal and water was good enough for Englishmen, the words oat-meal and water were never made use of during my examination; and as to my having used the other expression, that the poor were better fed, they would become pampered with luxury, and the frame of society would be unbinged, which you are stated to have said, was heard by Mr. Ross and Mr. Stephen with horror and disgust;—if it be possible, Sir, that in the warmth of utterance you can have by accident, so misstated my words and sentiments, I trust I may rely on your candour, that you will remove my impression these words may have created, by declaring in your place, when you next appear there, (as I must now declare), that no such expression was ever uttered by me, or even entered my mind. I request the favour of your early reply, and I am, Sir,

(Signed) "R. M'KERRELL"

"ROBERT M'KERRELL, Esq.

Temple, Wednesday.

"SIR,—I have received your letter of this date, and I have to inform you in reply, that I am not answerable to any person for anything that I deem it my duty to state in the House of Commons, much less for words stated in reports of debates, to have been spoken by me. I expressed myself last night as I felt, and as I considered it to be my duty to do respecting part of the evidence given at the bar. I was not the only person who entertained those feelings upon the subject—I believe they were universally felt. The name I thought fit both then and this day to conceal, because the Committee had expunged the evidence.

"You will take what steps you please in this matter; but you can scarcely expect me to give you a statement of what I said, or to correct any statement of my speech which may have appeared in the newspapers.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "HENRY BROUGHAM."

"H. BROUGHAM, Esq. M. P.

Walling-street, June 26.

"SIR,—I received your letter of the 17th, wherein you inform me, in reply to my letter of that day, that in the debate wherein you had mentioned my evidence, you expressed yourself as you felt, and as you considered it your duty to do; and that you were not the only person who entertained those feelings upon the subject,—that you believe they were universally felt.

"As in this letter you refused me the justice I expected, and as I have it now from the authority of Honorable Members that the offensive part of your speech is correctly reported in The Times, I must declare to you, Sir, that if you alluded to the evidence which I gave before the Committee of the House, which was not allowed to stand on the minutes, you have

asserted what you know is false and calumnious. That part of my evidence which was expunged is still in the book of the short hand writer, and the expressions which you charged me with having uttered, the words which the labouring people in the manufactories had good wages, they had three times more than enough; that coal-meal and water were good enough for Englishmen, and that if they were better fed, they would become pampered with luxury, formed no part of that evidence; nor could they, for they never were uttered by me, nor ever entered my mind.

"I have further, Sir, to inform you, that having applied to several Members of the Committee, who were present when the evidence was given, I have their authority for saying, that although from personal motives of regard for me, it was desired that the evidence should not be printed, from an apprehension that feelings, inimical to me might be excited in the minds of the class of people of whom I was involuntarily called upon to speak, these Honourable Gentlemen felt neither horror nor disgust; and up to the present moment I have not been able to ascertain, that such feelings have been professed by any Member of the Committee, but yourself.

"Sir, I am perfectly sensible that you are not answerable to any person for any thing you may deem it your duty to state in the House of Commons, provided what you say is true; but, Sir, I trust I may be allowed to say, that you are answerable for an attack upon an individual, tending to injure his reputation, and especially when the assertions you make are false and unfounded, and calculated to expose the individual, of whom you speak, to the vengeance of a deluded and infuriated populace. In this situation, unless I am not the individual you allude to, I feel that you stand towards me; and I distinctly state to you, that I consider I have a right to expect you to repair the injury you have done me: and I am the more confirmed in that opinion, from finding that the forms of the House preclude me from having the expunged part of my evidence laid upon the table, as I wished to have done in my own vindication; but, as the Speaker has declared, this is impossible,—because, having been expunged, it is to be considered as never having existed; it is obvious that you, in advertising to it, acted contrary to the rules and orders of the House, and cannot plead the protection of privilege in so doing.

"After what I have stated, should you still refuse me the justice I require, it will remain with myself to obtain reparation by other honourable means. I will expect your answer, and I beg it may be to the point.

(Signed) "R. M'KERRELL."

"R. M'KERRELL, Esq.,  
Temple, June 27, 1812.

"Sir,—I have received your letter of this date, and I can only refer you to my former letter for a statement of my resolution to enter into no further correspondence with you upon this subject.

"I regret that you have been so ill-advised as to write this second letter, because it may possibly impose upon me the painful necessity of applying to the House of Commons upon the contents of it. If I refrain from doing so, it will only be from a wish, which I have always felt, to discharge my public duty with as little vexation as possible to any individual; and a continuance of the same disposition may still prevent me from taking such steps as would make you a name known.

"I recommend to you again to obtain, if you can, a copy of the notes, and I will decline all further intercourse upon this matter.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) "HENRY BROUGHAM."

"From the foregoing it will be seen, that after writing my first letter to Mr. Brougham, I allowed him a week for reflection, and to make me the repetition I was entitled to. I then wrote him another letter, in his answer to which he avows, that I am the person he alluded to in his speech; but instead of making any atonement for an injury of such magnitude, or even an apology, he adds insult to the injury.

"On the 29th, he called upon an Honourable Member of the House, to whom I have the advantage of being known—to whom he stated, for my information, that he would not make any reparation; and that if I went any further in the business, he would complain of me for a breach of privilege, and proceed against me in the Court of King's Bench.

"No person can be impressed with greater reverence for the laws of their country than I am; nor is there any individual in the State, who respects more the House of Commons, knowing as I do, that it will not allow any individual to be trampled upon, whom it is his province to protect.

"But being precluded from having my case brought before the Honourable House, it becomes a duty I owe to myself, to declare to the world, before whom I have been accused, that the whole of those calumnious assertions which have been the subject of my correspondence with Mr. Brougham, ARE FALSE and MALEVOLENT. Mr. Brougham has had access to the expunged part of the evidence, of which the short-hand writer has furnished him with a copy. I also have obtained a copy from the same authority, wherein what I am asserted to have uttered is not to be found. What has been the intention in making such charges, as I can only judge from the consequences, I forbear to attempt to explain; but must leave that task to the public. What those consequences have been is notorious. At a period of peculiar agitation and ferment, I have been held up to the resentment, if not to the vengeance, of a deluded, excited populace.

"I shall now take leave of Mr. Brougham. In my conduct at the bar of the House of Commons, I feel that I acquitted myself candidly, conscientiously, and honourably; and I trust an impartial public will feel that there has been nothing in my proceedings towards Mr. Brougham that should induce me to submit in silence to be the victim of his cool, DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION and FALSEHOOD.—I AM, SIR, your most obedient servant,

"ROBERT M'KERRELL."

And here, gentle reader, THE AFFAIR TERMINATED.  
(To be continued.)

THEATRES.

SEVERAL of our correspondents inquire why, of all weekly papers, we omit to notice the Theatres; and one of our readers, in a very angry tone, calls our conduct invidious: he says "We have never mentioned Miss Wilson since her first appearance;" to which is superadded, so much about "native talent," that we cannot but attribute his letter to the author of the little poem, on the same subject, which we declined inserting some weeks ago. The truth is, our silence has proceeded from a feeling of good nature towards both establishments, and more particularly towards Drury-lane.

It is known too well to be doubted, that not one out of five hundred, of those who are called the public, takes the trouble of thinking for himself; and that it is sufficient to tell the town, day after day, in every newspaper, that a thing is excellent, and beautiful, and delightful, to make them firmly believe that it is so. In this happy state of delusion the play-goers of London have been living ever since Miss Wilson made her first appearance. In that first appearance there was great promise; and the sanction she had received from the approbation graciously given to a young beginner, from the highest quarter, having been ingeniously misconstrued into unqualified applause, she was pronounced one of the prodigies which occasionally illumine the theatrical hemisphere; and really, had she followed up her debut, taking that as the premier pas, she might have been what the Drury-lane play-lulls tell us she is.

Miss Wilson has a good, if not a pleasant voice, but she is no singer; and the best proof of the truth of this assertion is, that after she has delighted and astonished the London audience with her native talent, she is to go to Italy to learn to sing. All this we saw, upon her repetition of *Maudslawi*, and still more evidently saw, in *Rosetta*.—But Drury-lane was retrieving the losses of an unprosperous season, and why should we interfere? It would have been ungracious both to the lady and the public. Nothing mortifies an affected connoisseur in wine more, than to tell him he has been guzzling Perry, just as he has finished what he thinks a bout of Champagne; and even now, it is with pain we are compelled to tell the good easy people of the east end of the town, with whom our play-houses are filled, that they have been listening with rapture to a person wholly unskilled in the art, in which they have been made to believe her to be a proficient.

Then Mr. Braham's Hawthorn—the hale-sportsman, with "his dog and his gun," the fine specimen of an English country squire—can any thing be more abominable?—Kean, in *Romeo*, might have been as absurd to look at, but Kean could never have made *Romeo* as ridiculous as Braham makes Hawthorn, unless he had introduced a hornpipe, or waltzed with the nurse, as the Queen did at Wood's, with Billy Austin; for, superadded to the little doll-like figure of Mr. Braham, which, as it never could look like any thing but what it is, might be suffered to pass unnoticed, we are treated with—"Friend of my soul, this goblet sip," one of the few of Moore's delicate songs; "Together let us range the Fields," (which should, in the true spirit of the part, be sung by Hawthorn and his dog,) and a modern song about "waving trees," in which there is a mixture of quavering and roaring, as incongruous to the subject as the style of the song is to the piece in which it is introduced.

At the other house, the "Chances," mutilated, and almost murdered, is produced as an Opera, in which, to be sure, Miss Stephens sings, and whenever she sings, she delights us. In this piece, a Miss Halland made her appearance, of whom we can only say, that she will either turn out to be the first singer of the age, or nothing. We confess, at present, it seems to us quite an even chance which; but her voice has a powerful and extraordinary quality.

Then we have to find fault with a system of running races in translating and adapting, now so universal.—A Melo-Drame, started at one of the Minor Parisian Theatres, is put up, and away go all the writers, composers, scene-painters, and carpenters after it; each hopes to be first, and although six or seven of them must be disappointed, still they persist in producing their works, and the whole town is filled with different versions of the same piece.

And then again, we have to find fault with the adaptation of the popular Novels to the stage. The injustice done to the mighty talent which originally produces these works is incalculable. The magical descriptions of one of the most highly-gifted minds that ever was bent to the purpose, are reduced to pieces of painted canvas, and the *beau-ideal*, which the author has contrived, by his unequalled power, to give of his characters, is destroyed in an instant, by the transfer of the mental portrait to real life, in the shape of some awkward ill-favoured man, or some dowdy-looking, vulgar woman.

Thus it will appear, that having had no reason to be pleased with any thing which has been done at either theatre, we have abstained from adding our influence, to that of fashion, to keep people away from plays. We cordially wish, for the sake of the arts, that playing were more in vogue than it is; but we must observe, that some other mode must be discovered, to bring people of fashion, taste, and respectability, into Covent Garden and Drury Lane, than metamorphosing an obsolete Play into a very bad Opera; translating a Melo-Drame, previously doneat all the tumbling-places in and about London; or murdering the works of an immortal author, by metamorphosing them into uncommonly dull afterpieces.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE CITY CONCERT.

"Paulo Minora canemus."

Tune—ALLEY CROKER.

When CAROLINE, the great and big,  
Was feasted in the city, Sir,  
United Radical and Whig,  
In malice or in pity, Sir,  
Invited ev'ry cockney dame  
The Royal cause to lift on;  
No matter what her rank or name  
If she had but a shift on.

Oh! such shifts! the flaunting belles of Drury  
Are not to those of Crooked Lane, Ram Alley, and Old Jewry.

A few there were, not so obscure,  
Who boasted of clean linen;  
But they, as all their friends assure,  
Were driven by their men, in;  
Who thought that after such delay  
The Queen would be extinguish'd,  
Unless the blustering Times could say,  
That some few were "distinguish'd."

Oh poor Times! how sad a scrape you have got in,  
Whose proud distinction is at best, 'twixt added eggs and rotten.

To face at once so rank a crowd  
The Queen was thought unable,  
So THORP, he begged to be allowed  
To hand her to a table,  
Where wine, and something better still,  
That smelt like Mareschino,  
Might, if administered with skill,  
Give courage to the Queen Oh.

Oh the Queen! the sober Queen of Britain.  
She very soon was in a state an armed chair to sit on.

When safely seated in this chair,  
The females were paraded,  
And like a showman, the Lord Mayor,  
The honours of the day did,  
Mrs. THORP herself came first,  
("Her maiden name was TWAS ma'am")  
Who curlysing low, cried, "May I burst  
"Dat I adore your wig, Ma'am."

"Oh your wig! your wig so black and curl'd, Ma'am,  
That like the whiskers of a Jew it looks for all the world,  
Ma'am."

The Queen, who thought this speech a scoff,  
Exclaimed "Mon Dieu quel fardeau."  
So Mrs. Mayor was hurried off,  
And up flounced Dame Ricardo.

Quoth THORP, "This lady whom you view  
"Her head so lofty carrying,  
"Is one, whom an Oporto Jew  
"Cut off his son for marrying."

Oh the son! his figure would not please ill  
Oae whose taste might chance to lie between an owl and wensel.

The Queen, at seeing Mrs. SWKS,  
Was ready to affront her;  
No German Princess more dislikes  
These gentry of the counter.

"But mean and vulgar as you think her,  
Said THORP, "you needs must thank her,  
"Because her dad, though once a tinker,  
"Did become a banker."

Oh, the dad! fit sire of such a filly,  
At the race ball at Doncaster they called her orange-lily.

Next Mrs. WILDE the presence graced,  
The splendour to increase, Ma'am;  
"Tho' lowly born, she has a taste,  
"And been, like you, in Greece, Ma'am;  
"And tho' she wed a peaceful squire,  
"Was for a far more fitted,  
"For she is used to standing fire,  
"And was brought up at Spit-head."

Oh, the fire of poor Devaynes's kitchen,  
From whose hot coals she stole the blush that makes her so bewitching.

Scowling WILLIAMS next produces  
What he calls his family;  
It is a mode he oddly chooses  
Down our throats to cram a lie;

His real wife is safe in bed,  
Not dreaming of such folly;  
Perhaps the fellow, in her stead,  
Has brought his Vauxhall dolly.

Oh, the drag! her crime is doubly heinous,  
Who could descend to be that yellow Vulcan's Venus.

So far so well, but now the Quire  
For harmony enlisted,  
"Threw all the fit into the fire,"  
(As Mrs. Wilde expressed it.)

The blundering dogs began to sing,  
With all their might and energies,  
"God preserve our noble King,  
"And confound his enemies."

Oh, the Brutes! the Queen was well nigh fainting,  
And would have blushed, if one could blush beneath three coats of painting.

In anger, for her coach she roar'd,  
And into it, when ready,  
She trundled, handed by my lord,  
And followed by my lady.  
And so they drove home in the dark,  
The beau and his two graces,  
Like (as a florist might remark)  
Under a Hood two faces.

Oh, the Hood! convenient garb for lovers,  
For none but they can truly say how many sins it covers.

THE EXCLAMATION OF "UNSUNNED SNOW"

On seeing William Cobbett use a Pocket Handkerchief stamped with her Portrait.

"No mortal sure was e'er reserv'd,  
"To sink so low as me,  
"I'm dubb'd with praises undeserv'd,  
"And—blown upon by thee!!!"

TO THE VISCOUNT HOOD.

MY LORD.—It is quite right that errors in works published (as they profess to be) by authority, should be corrected lest the public should be deceived, and the characters and reputations of estimable individuals injured.

The mistake to which I wish to call your Lordship's attention, is to be found in page 172, of THE BRITISH IMPERIAL CALENDAR for the present year, published by John Debrett.

At that page under the Head of RECEIVERS GENERAL OF TAXES, we find—

Receiver General for part of Middlesex, LONS HOOD—Office, 12, Birchill Lane.

In the official circular from Brandenburgh House, it appears, published by authority, that "Lady Hood is gone into waiting upon the Queen."

That one of these printed assertions must be erroneous, there can be little doubt, for your Lordship has too much generosity of principle, and too much honorable feeling to allow them both to be correct.

Either the story of your Lady's appointment under the Queen is a fabrication, or you have doubtless resigned your sinecure office, held by special grace from the Crown. It cannot be supposed, that while you consented to receive a large salary from the King's Government, for duties done by your bankers, that you would have suffered Lady Hood to have engaged herself to an individual whose whole conduct has gone to insult and injure His Majesty, and harass and thwart the existing Government.

I should advise your Lordship to get Denman to move for a criminal information against one or the other of the publications I have noticed, for there cannot be a greater libel put forth to the world against your Lordship's character and feelings, than the insinuation they convey.

I am, Sir, yours,

THE GREEN MAN.

Blackheath, March 14, 1821.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, March 9.—It is confidently said, that many Officers of English merchant ships have solicited and obtained letters de marque from the Neapolitan Government, to fit out privateers to cruise in the Adriatic sea.

Advices from Paris of the 8th convey the important fact, that the French Government, through their Minister Andrié, had declared to the King and Government of Spain, "that they will not in any way interfere with the Constitutional system established in that country." Further adding, "that the French territory or frontiers shall not be made use of by any power whatever for the purposes of hostility, or with a view to disturb the order established by an independent nation for the management of its own local concerns."

The Paris Journals received on Friday state, that an affair of outposts took place, in which Gen. Pepe dispersed, with great loss, a regiment of Hungarian Cavalry—that Gen. Frimont was waiting on the defensive for the arrival of a force of reserve from Milan—that insurrection had actually broken out in the marches—and that the rest of Italy was in a ferment—that a conspiracy to establish a constitution in Piedmont, and to reconquer Lombardy, with Prince Carignano (of the Royal Family) at its head, was discovered at Turin; that the Deputy Borelli proposed in the Parliament of Naples to vest in the Prince Regent conjointly, with eight persons possessing the confidence of the nation, a dictatorship—and lastly, that embarrassment and confusion had been caused at Laybach by the presentation of a note from the British Minister respecting the war in Italy.—A second express brings the still more important news, "that travellers arrived at Paris from Italy, had been overtaken by a courier, who informed them that a great battle had taken place at the foot of Mount Broxo, near Term (in the Papal territory), in which the Neapolitans had been victorious."

This latter intelligence wants confirmation. We expect, however, accounts of the first onset of the two opposing armies. The Austrian forces were concentrated upon the western frontier of the Abruzzi, about the 21st or 22nd ult. The division of Walmoden, which had marched along the Adriatic, by Rimini and Sinigaglia, came into communication on the former day, near Foligno, with the vanguard of the General in Chief, Baron Frimont, which thus reinforced, advanced on the 24th in the direction of Spolito. The right wing of General Frimont, who had marched upon Foligno, by Florence, Arezzo, and Perugia, was covered by the division of Sutterheim, which remained at Civita Castellana, and kept open a communication by the way of Narce and San Geneva. The Neapolitans meanwhile were falling back within their own frontiers, and seemed to be collecting their strength at Aquila.

An Express from Paris arrived yesterday with the following Bulletin, issued by the French Government, on Thursday, announcing the important intelligence of the revolution in Piedmont in favour of the Spanish Constitution:—

BULLETIN.—"March 15, 1821.—It has been impossible for the Government longer to conceal the events at Turin, of which it received information by a telegraphic despatch. "It was on the 10th that the garrison of Alexandria, 10,000 strong, proclaimed the Constitution of Spain. At this news the King of Sardinia wished to march the troops that were at Turin, but they refused, crying, 'The Constitution of the Cortes for ever!' The Prince of Carignano and General Giffenga were sent to Alexandria, but on their arrival they cried, 'The Constitution of the Cortes for ever!' and placed themselves at the head of the movement. In this crisis the King of Sardinia thought to calm the ferment by offering to grant the French charter, but it has been refused. All the garrisons in Piedmont have followed the example of that of Alexandria. We have certain information that the Prince of Carignano, and General Giffenga, at the head of 25,000 men, have marched for Milan, and it is believed that they would enter that city this day, the 15th of March."

NAPLES, Feb. 20.—The Address of the Parliament to the Prince Regent, on the 16th, in which the King was declared in a state of constraint, contained the following sentence:—"It was a question whether, in such a crisis, we ought to receive fresh powers from our constituents; but the Congress at Laybach having signified to us that its resolutions were irrevocable, we are bound also to regard the oath that we have taken, to defend the Constitution whilst breath remains to us as irrevocable."

A private letter received in town yesterday, states that the Piedmontese army have revolted in favour of the Neapolitan

cause. This intelligence is contained in a private letter. It is dated the 14th inst, and states that "A telegraphic despatch has been received by the Government, announcing that the whole of the Piedmontese troops have risen, and have demanded a free representative Government, and that they should be allowed to march against the Austrians. It was concluded that the reply of the Sardinian Government had not been satisfactory, for the despatch distinctly stated, that the Piedmontese army, amounting to 40,000 men, had marched. Prince Carignano was sent to bring them back, but with little prospect of success." The account adds—"All Italy is in a flame."

A letter from Lisbon, a dated March 1, says—"We had an arrival from Madeira yesterday morning, which created the greatest sensation here: no less than the Bishop of the Island, and several other persons of distinction, prisoners, on board an English brig, who were suspected of being inimical to the new order of things."

MADRID, March 2.—Yesterday His Majesty, accompanied by a strong escort, proceeded to the Hall of the Cortes, and pronounced a discourse of which the following are interesting extracts, as they contain a charge against the Spanish Ministry:— "However, it is necessary I should inform you, though with much regret, that the ideas of some disaffected persons who seek to delude the credulous into a notion that I am hostile to the constitutional system, are not unknown to me. Their object is to inspire distrust of my pure intentions and upright conduct. I have sworn to the Constitution, and I have always observed my oath, as far as it depended upon myself. I wish to God every one else had done the same. The outrages and indignities of every kind which have been committed towards me, to the utter disregard and contempt of what is due to order, and to my person, as a constitutional Monarch, are public. I have no less as to my life, or my safety. God, who reads my heart, watches over one and the other, and will take care of them, as also of the greater and better part of the nation."

"But I cannot, this day, conceal from the Cortes, as principally entrusted with the care of that inviolability which belongs to a Constitutional King, that these insults could not have been repeated if the executive power had displayed all that energy which the Constitution prescribes, and the Cortes desire. Want of firmness, and the indifference of many of the Authorities, have occasioned the renewal of such excesses. Should they continue, it will not be surprising if the Spanish nation finds itself engulfed in innumerable evils and misfortunes."

Jamaica Papers to the 20th January, have arrived, and we are happy to learn from them that his Grace the Duke of Manchester continued to gain strength after his severe accident. His wound was almost entirely healed, and on the 13th January, he was able to transact business at a Board of Ports and Fortifications which was held. Public meetings were about to be called for the purpose of addressing his Grace, and congratulating him upon his recovery.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MARCH 13.

National Fire Insurance Society v. Bigbold. Mr. Wetherell asked the Lord Chancellor whether he was to understand from what His Lordship said on Saturday that the injunction restraining Mr. Bigbold from interfering with the affairs of the above company was to be dissolved.

The Lord Chancellor said he was opinion that before the Directors would be entitled to claim an injunction against the defendant, they must show that they had acted in conformity with the provisions of the deed by which the Company was established. As they had not done so in the present instance, the injunction against Mr. Bigbold must be discharged.

By this decision Mr. Bigbold is re-instated in his office of Secretary to the Institution.

Ravo v. Matthew and Philip Wood.

Mr. Heald was heard at considerable length in opposition to the motion which the Attorney-General made in this case on Saturday. The learned Gentlemen contended, that whether Mr. M. Wood was to be considered in the character of a mortgagee or a partner, a large balance was due to him from the plaintiff. The counter for the plaintiff had asserted, that some of the sums which composed this balance were improperly credited to the defendant. In contradiction to this, Mr. Heald read a variety of facts from affidavits, which he contended, proved beyond dispute, that every item of the balance was fairly accounted for. He said that the conduct of Alderman Wood towards the plaintiff had been of the most liberal description. His first connection with the plaintiff commenced in 1812, when, at the solicitation of his brother, Mr. Benjamin Wood, he was induced to afford him pecuniary assistance to a very large amount. The defendant afterwards, deceived by false statements of the plaintiff, who pretended that the mines were capable of yielding a profit of 100,000l., when it was proved they could not return a single shilling, became a purchaser of some shares of the mines. Having discovered the deception which had been practised towards him, and being also well assured that the plaintiff was misconducting himself in the management of the mines, Mr. Matthew Wood took possession of them as mortgagee. The plaintiff now wished to remove Mr. Wood from all control over the mines, but he, Mr. Heald, trusted the Court would not sanction his demand.

SATURDAY.—This important case was resumed this morning, when Mr. Sidebottom concluded for the defendants.

The Lord Chancellor then observed that he wished to throw out some remarks in the present stage of the case, for the consideration of the Attorney-General. He took this to be an application on the part of the Plaintiff for the Court to appoint a receiver and manager on the mines in question; which application was supported by two affidavits. The case itself was of the nature of an indenture on mortgage, to secure certain monies, for which acceptances had been given; and it appeared that the Defendants must abide by their agreement, till Mr. Matthew Wood was freed by some judgment of the Court from the effect of his own act. The counter for the plaintiff had asserted, that some of the sums which composed this balance were improperly credited to the defendant. In contradiction to this, Mr. Heald read a variety of facts from affidavits, which he contended, proved beyond dispute, that every item of the balance was fairly accounted for. He said that the conduct of Alderman Wood towards the plaintiff had been of the most liberal description. His first connection with the plaintiff commenced in 1812, when, at the solicitation of his brother, Mr. Benjamin Wood, he was induced to afford him pecuniary assistance to a very large amount. The defendant afterwards, deceived by false statements of the plaintiff, who pretended that the mines were capable of yielding a profit of 100,000l., when it was proved they could not return a single shilling, became a purchaser of some shares of the mines. Having discovered the deception which had been practised towards him, and being also well assured that the plaintiff was misconducting himself in the management of the mines, Mr. Matthew Wood took possession of them as mortgagee. The plaintiff now wished to remove Mr. Wood from all control over the mines, but he, Mr. Heald, trusted the Court would not sanction his demand.

expenses. Now there was nothing more to do but to send blank bills up to London, if accorided by any supposed concern, or mine, where they were filled up and circulated at the parties saw fit, though such bills were really of no more worth than pieces of paper to be twirled round the thumb. Here His Lordship went over the particulars of the present case, and remarked on the circumstance of nearly eight thousand pounds charged for commission and agency, for the benefit of Mr. Benjamin Wood, who might certainly be deserving of it, though it must be inferred that they paid better in Cornwall than at some other places he knew. (We regret that our limits will not permit us to follow the Learned Lord in detail.) It was evident, by the agreement, that the Defendants knew they were partly purchasers in the mines; and, on the other side, with respect to the allegations of the Plaintiff, that the mines were not properly worked, it would be necessary to have the working of mines explained in evidence; for though he had lived, in early life, among mines, he must confess he did not know what was meant by working them. There was also an account of balances on the mortgage, signed by all parties, the whole including a contract with reference to the supplemental bill. Short answers were certainly not bound to risk their fortunes for the benefit of mortgagees. If mismanagement was complained of, the question would be, what that mismanagement was; and if the present case were put upon that, it must be extremely clear, or it would amount to nothing at all. Again, was the decree to be issued on the mortgage as such, or on the partner as such, or on the defendants in both capacities? No man, as a partner in such concerns, had a right to have a receiver put upon him, while he continued to fulfil his duty to the copartnership; and, therefore, he doubted whether, in this stage of the business, a receiver could be put on, though regard must be had to what passed in 1819, in connexion with matters since stated to the Court.

ASSIZES.

NORTHAMPTON. Philip Haynes and Mary Clark were tried for the murder of Mr. J. Clark, (husband of the female prisoner) a farmer at Charvelton with whom they had formerly lived, by shooting him in his yard while he was cutting mow hay. Mrs. Clark was indicted for being necessary to the murder. Haynes fired at his victim from underneath the thatch of a barn where he lay concealed, and on his person was found several letters written by Mrs. Clark to him, urging him to the horrid deed, and promising him marriage if he was not discovered. They were both found guilty on the clearest evidence. Mr. Clark was a man of very considerable property, which he has left wholly to his children, a boy and a girl. The prisoners were sentenced to be hung and their bodies to be dissected. They were executed on Saturday sen'night.

ESSEX.—The following prisoners were capitally convicted: William Bowtle, Mary Cooke, Thomas Finch, and Thomas Judd, for burglary. The last mentioned prisoner had been a servant to the Rev. John Deedes, of Willingale Doe, and had broken and entered his master's house after he had been discharged, and stole therein eight shirts and other articles.

John Paul Goodrich and Joseph Cooper were convicted of horse stealing, and William Carter, of stealing a cow.

Charles Lingard, William Hamblerton, and William Sans, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Elizabeth Smith, a widow Lady, residing at Springfield, near from Chelmsford, in the night of the 5th inst., and stealing a considerable quantity of silver plate, and other valuable property. Guilty.—Death.

CIVIL SUIT.—Siffin and another v. Lambert and another.—This was an action on the statute 17 Geo. 3. c. 10, against the defendants, as inhabitants of the Hundred of Becontree, for damage done to the house of the plaintiffs, young ladies, keeping a boarding school at Ilford, by a riotous mob, for refusing to illuminate on the 13th November, in favour of the Queen. Verdicts for the plaintiffs.—Damages 8l. 17s.

Verdicts were also obtained by three other inhabitants of Ilford, namely, Mr. Thompson, the Rev. Mr. Glover, and Mr. Wilcox, for similar injuries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

His Majesty will come to town on Monday, and, it is said, honour the Opera of Tuesday with his presence. On Wednesday His Majesty goes to the Concert of Ancient Music.

The cushion on which the royal crown is to be borne at the coronation has just been completed. It is of rich crimson Genoa velvet, with a border of gold embroidery inlaid with precious stones, from which depends a superb deep bullion fringe of gold, with tassels en suite.

HIS MAJESTY'S INTENDED VISIT TO IRELAND.—(From the Dublin Evening Post).—"We can state, at length, and we believe upon the most unquestionable authority, that there is no longer any reason to doubt the accuracy of the report of the intended visit of His Majesty to Ireland. The officers of His Majesty's Household have declared that orders have been already issued for the necessary preparations to be made. It is said that Dublin Castle is to be fitted up for the residence of His Majesty; that all the Foreign Ministers will be required to attend the Court to be held in Dublin; and that it will be signified to those noble families who are most in the habit of being in the society of His Majesty, that their presence will be acceptable to His Majesty. Thus there will be the most numerous, opulent, and splendid assemblage of great personages in Dublin that has ever yet appeared in Ireland.—This royal visit will, in every way, be attended with great public advantages; it will tend to conciliate the feelings of the people to the British throne and connection; to elevate the rank which His Majesty's Irish subjects hold in the United Empire; to gratify the more opulent ranks; and to relieve, by a great expenditure, much of the distress which prevails in Dublin. We cannot forbear again congratulating the city of Dublin and the kingdom of Ireland upon this most gratifying and important occasion. The advantages to the country, and we presume humbly to add, to the King, will be invaluable. More than a hundred years have elapsed since Ireland saw a King, and then she witnessed her fields laid in blood, and her liberties were smote to the earth. The King of Ireland will now arrive in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious peace—he will be attended by most of his Ministers, by a great body of the English nobility and gentry, by the great officers of his Household, and by the representatives of all the sovereigns in Europe—he will come like a great King amongst the most warlike and enthusiastic of his subjects—he will confer upon them those rights which have been so long played.—Such a King will live for ever in the hearts of a brave and grateful people."

We are desired by a Lady of rank, connected with one of the first estimable families in this country, to communicate to

our readers the following gratifying particulars:—As a demonstration of unaffected attachment as a tribute of the profound respect and duty, towards our dear and venerable Sovereign, a number of personages of high rank, among whom the ladies are conspicuous, are determined upon giving a most distinguished reception to His Majesty, on the occasion of his auspicious visit to Ireland; and they felt persuaded that their arrangements will be universally concurred in.—On the Sovereign's arrival, they will be in attendance on His Majesty in their carriages; and immediately on His Majesty coming on shore, they will alight, and form an avenue, lining the road in a deep and compact body, for his passage. The Ladies will form a line in front, and will be dressed in gay and splendid tabinets, the manufacture of their own city, and each will wear, in a white silk hat, a plume of four ostrich feathers. As His Majesty advances, they will return to their carriages, and follow His Majesty in his progress to Dublin—joining in the cheers of the myriads, who will doubtless assemble to hail the arrival of their good and gracious Monarch. Gentlemen, it is requested, may be depressed on the occasion in Irish manufacture; and, as it will be gratifying to our beloved King, that the humblest artisan may benefit by His Majesty's visit to this country, the ladies dresses will, in every article, except feathers, consist of the produce of the national industry.—*Dublin Patriot.*

It is reported that the Crown of Christophe was stolen by some of his subjects and sold to an American captain for 12,000 dollars. It has not yet been recovered.

**MAGISTRAL APPOINTMENT.**—J. Hardwicke, Esq. late Barrister of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed as Magistrate at Shadwell Police Office, in the room of George Storey, Esq. lately retired.

The Lords of the Admiralty have, by order, bearing date the 10th inst., signified to the Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, that His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to command that in future the Union Jack, or Flag Colour of the United Kingdom, when hoisted on board any of His Majesty's ships or vessels of war, in the ports or harbours of Ireland, and having on board the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, shall bear in the centre of it the escutcheon of the arms of Ireland, viz. a harp, &c.

It will be seen by the list of Dover departures, published in the Morning Papers, that the Hon. Keppell Craven has left England for the continent.

A Bill is now pending in the Commons to enable the Judges of the Court of King's Bench to sit before the Term, and to empower the Lord Chancellor to nominate any two Barons of Exchequer to sit in the Chancery Court, while his Lordship attends special cases in the Poerts.

A suit was commenced during the last year in the Consistory Court at York, against the Rev. T. Cotterill, Minister of St. Paul's, Sheffield, for having introduced into that church a selection of Psalms and Hymns. The declared object of the suit was to prevent the use of any other metrical compositions than those of Sternhold and Hopkins, and Tate and Brady. After a long and impartial hearing, the Judge of the Court recommended a reference of the whole matter in dispute to the Archbishop of York, in which recommendation, Mr. Cotterill most readily acquiesced, thinking it a point of great importance to obtain the sanction of such high authority, and knowing from an interview with His Grace, that he was friendly to the use of Hymns. His Grace most readily undertook, and most promptly executed, the scope of the litigation; and not only prepared a selection of Psalms and Hymns for public worship, but likewise presented a thousand copies for the use of the congregation of St. Paul's Church. A similar process to that instituted against Mr. Cotterill, was threatened against the Ministers of two other congregations, who had introduced Mr. Cotterill's selection, unless they would adopt that recommended by His Grace. In order to prevent the possibility of dissatisfaction in those congregations, it was found necessary to present copies gratuitously to those likewise. The selection was thus introduced into the three churches with the most perfect good understanding of all parties; and, it is hoped, that the manner in which this important suit has terminated will be the means of essentially promoting the general good of religion, and the best interests of the Church of England.

**THE ARMY.—BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.—General Orders of the Hon. the Governor in Council, Bombay Castle August 16th, 1820.**—The Hon. the Governor in Council announces to the army, by his appointment, on the 15th ult., by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India, of Major-General Lionel Smith, C. B. to the Staff of the army of this Presidency, in the room of Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. transferred to the Staff at Fort William. Major-General Sir Wm. Grant Keir was placed on the Bombay Staff on the 24th of Jan. 1817, since which period the Governor in Council has had occasion to avail himself of his professional talents in the command of the Field Force in Guzerat, in 1817; on an expedition against the Sawant Warre Principality, in 1819; in Cutch, in the same year, and recently against the Jeesmee Pirates, in the Gulf of Persia; in all of which important services the Government expressed its applause of the ability and zeal which marked the Major-General's qualifications for command. In advertising to those testimonials of approbation which have been bestowed on Major-General Sir Wm. Grant Keir, while in command of detachments of the Bombay army, the reputation of which he has contributed so materially to enhance, the Governor in Council cannot allow of the Major-General's removal from the Bombay Staff without an assurance of his high respect and esteem for the private and the public character of that distinguished officer, and recording his sense of the gallantry and order with which he has uniformly devoted his exertions to the promotion of the public interests.—By order of the Governor in Council, (Signed) J. B. SIMSON, Sec. to Government.

Thursday morning another detachment of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion landed at Leith from Harwich, and marched into Edinburgh Castle. Seven companies are now there, the other three are stationed at Landguard Fort, Heligoland, and the Isle of Man.

Wednesday, the 12th Regiment embarked at Gosport for Guernsey.

The 73d Regiment are daily expected home from the Island of Ceylon; they are to march, on debarking, to their depot at the Broyle Barracks, where recruiting for the Regiment is going on briskly.

The Nautilus transport is arrived at Portsmouth from Corfu and Malta, with about 200 troops, detachment of different Regiments, to be disbanded.

The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Cotton, arrived at Plymouth on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and are gone into Marlborough, and New and Old Granby Barracks.

**THE QUEEN.**—The following is "an Account of all Monies expended, touching any proceedings had respecting Her Majesty the Queen, from the year 1817 to the present time." It was presented to the House of Lords, and ordered to be printed, on the 12th inst.—

ITEMS OF CHARGE:		
The Total Sum supplied out of the Secret Service Money, from the commencement of the proceedings, is	£	18,100 15 s. d.
The Total Sum paid to Mr. Vizard, the Solicitor of the Treasury, out of the Grant of Parliament for Civil Contingencies, for the expense of the proceedings, is	£	46,000 0 0
The Total Sum issued to Mr. Vizard, for Majesty's Solicitor, out of the Grant of Parliament for satisfying certain Charges upon the Consolidated Fund, or Civil List, for the expense of those proceedings, is	£	60,000 0 0
To His Majesty's Great Chamberlain (Lady Willoughby de Eresby, acting by her deputy, D. W. Fellows, Esq.) out of the said Grant for Civil Contingencies, for extraordinary expenses incurred by him on this occasion	£	2,250 0 0
To Sir Robert Baker (Chief Magistrate of the Bow-street Police and Horse Patrol) out of the said Grant for Civil Contingencies, towards the extra expenses of preserving the peace during those proceedings	£	3,100 10 0

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, Feb. 15, 1821. (Signed) T. LUSHINGTON.

The Spanish General Morillo arrived in town on Sunday, on his way to Spain.

Mr. Alderman Garrett was returned on Monday, by the Lord Mayor, as duly elected Alderman of Bridge Ward; the Monument was illuminated in consequence, a thing that has not occurred for the last forty years.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. J. Blanshard was sworn into the command of the Marquis of Wellington, consigned to Madras and Bengal.

One of the chapels near the western entrance of St. Paul's Cathedral is fixed upon for the erection of the canopy to the Princess Charlotte.

A paragraph appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, on Monday last, stating that "copies of a letter from a gallant Marquis, who distinguished himself at the battle of Waterloo, addressed to the highest personage in the kingdom, on the subject of the Queen, are handed about in fashionable circles, and it is said, has excited considerable surprise in the quarter to which it is addressed." We have authority to contradict, most unequivocally, the whole of the above paragraph. No any letter whatsoever on the subject of the Queen, has been written by the Noble Marquis alluded to.

We are much gratified with the performances of Mr. Alexander, the most astonishing ventriloquist we have heard. This gentleman performed on Thursday to a private party at the Mansion House; and the variety of his performances, and the illusion which he practised, not only surprised but delighted the company assembled. We have heard him with pleasure in private company, and really his powers of ventriloquism are such as to create indescribable sensations. Indeed he has, we understand, received testimonials from most of the crowned heads on the continent, among whom may be enumerated the Kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria; the Prince of Orange, and Prince Wrede; the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge; the Arch-bishop of Vienna, &c. &c. have honoured him with their approbation. Media have been presented to him from many of those powers, which furnish the best testimonials of his capabilities, but the public will have an opportunity of judging of his powers on Wednesday next, at the London Tavern, where, we understand, he means to display the astonishing gifts with which he has been favoured.

**ADVERTISEMENT.]—LITERATURE.—THE RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW, No. 5.**—We took occasion to advert a short time ago to the merits of this valuable periodical. A new Number has just appeared, no way inferior to its predecessors; and containing, among several excellent articles, a review of a very curious Latin work, which had never before fallen under our observation. It is a fanciful classification of the Orders of Monks, after the manner of Linnaeus, and is written with much point and spirit. The following is the scientific definition and description of the *Genus Monachus*, its difference from man, and its apparent use.

**Definitio.**—An animal, anthropomorphic—hooded—howling by night—thirsting.

**Descriptio.**—Body erect, hipped—back curved—head depressed—always hooded, and clothed in every part, (si in specibus quibusdam caput, pedes, anum, manusque nudas excipias)—covetous, feid, filthy, drunken, lazy, more patient of want than labour. At the rising and setting of the sun, and especially at night, they congregate, and when one cries out, all cry—run together at the sound of a bell—walk always in couples—are clothed in wool—live by rapine and plunder—assert that the world was made for them alone—carry on their amours clandestinely—do not marry—expose their young—fight with their species, and attack their enemies unawares from ambush.

The female differs little from the male, except in having her head always veiled— is cleaner, less drunk, and never leaves her home, which she keeps clean. When young, she gnaws at all sorts of playthings, stares about her or all sides, and salutes the males by nodding. When older, she becomes spiteful and malignant; and when angry, agitates her jaw-bones incessantly, with open mouth. When called, the females answer "Ave." When allowed, they chatter promiscuously; and if a bell rings, are suddenly mute.

**Differentia.**—Man speaks, reasons, wills. The monk is often mute, has no reason or will, is governed solely by the orders of his superiors. The head of man is erect.

Os homini sublimè dedit, cœlumque tuetur

Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tendere vultus.

The head of the monk is depressed, with the eyes turned to the ground—man seeks his bread by the sweat of his brow, the monk grows fat by laziness—man dwells among men, the monk seeks solitude, and hides himself, avoiding the light. Whence it follows, that the monk is a genus of mammalia distinct from man, intermediary between him and the ape; approaching nearest to the latter, from which it differs very little in voice or manner of living.

"Simia quem similis turpissima bestia vobis!"

**Usus.**—An useless burthen to the earth.

"Fruges consume nati."

**POLICE.**

**Bow-STREET.**—A foreigner, named Kolpfi, accompanied by an aged woman, was brought to this office late on Tuesday night, by Lavender and a party of foreign officers, with a great quantity of luggage, in two tubs with four horses each. He is a banking and mercantile house at Leipzig; and during the absence of the partners, he accompanied with all the negotiable bills placed with them at bankers, which he converted into gold at Hamburg, Amster-

dam, Rotterdam, &c. to the amount of 50,000l. and with this treasure he sailed for England.—Persons properly authorized to detain him, were despatched to this country with instructions to apply for aid to our Magistracy. Lavender was ordered to afford them every assistance; and he having ascertained that he was expected to land at Gravesend, on Saturday, immediately proceeded thither, where he found that the object of his pursuit had left for Liverpool the evening before. He followed directly, and apprehended M. Kolpfi on board an American vessel, in which he had taken a passage for himself and mother, to New York. He was also fortunate enough to secure the whole of the property carried off. The whole of the parties went before the Sixton Minister, Baron de Just, when M. Kolpfi gave up the property; but he, nevertheless, still remains in custody.

**MALDENBOROUGH-STREET.**—Wednesday, T. Gammon, a coachman, was charged with the willful murder of a woman, aged 70, at Seven Dials. It appeared that the prisoner, accompanied by another man on the box, was driving on at a brisk rate, when the deceased was knocked down by the horses, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. The wheels passed over her head, and two young men conveyed her to the Middlesex Hospital, where she died in about twenty-four hours after.—He was remanded.

**PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**GLASGOW.**—We are happy to observe that the effects of the late improvement in trade has been again experienced in the Bazaar. Though this is the season in which eggs become plentiful, they rose last market day sixpence a hundred. Fresh butter rose a penny a pound. Cheese rose from one shilling to one and fourpence a stone, and salt butter sold as high as twenty shillings a stone, being a rise of 2s. a stone since last market-day.

**HULL.**—The manufactured cotton and cotton twists sent from here yearly from 1814 to the present time has much increased in amount. The quantity of twist exported has increased from seven to seventeen millions of pounds; and that of cotton goods, from nine millions to nearly fifty millions of yards; the quantity of the latter being half as much more in 1820, than in any other year!

**MANCHESTER.**—We are truly happy to understand that those indications of returning prosperity, which are now visible in Manchester and Glasgow, and also in the principal seats of the great woollen manufactories, are felt even in this remote quarter. It is remarked, both by commercial travellers, and those connected with agriculture, that they recollect of no season in which the payment of accounts has been more prompt, or fresh orders more liberally given.

**MANCHESTER.**—We received on Thursday the following communication:—I am happy to inform you that several large orders have been received from the Continent within these few days, and, on the whole, business is certainly improving."

**PAISLEY.**—Perhaps a more general and extensive demand for such a variety of elegant and durable fabrics was never experienced. It is certain that more hands were never employed and engaged with so much industry in the manufacturing of these goods. An additional increase of workmen is still required, and an uncommon vivacity is every where manifested.

**SHERBORNE.**—The dirty tide of political infatuation is completely turned in this neighbourhood. We now hear nothing of Majocchis and Demouts, but all join in one common cause, breathing forth loyalty and attachment to our beloved Sovereign.

**TAUNTON.**—The foundation stone of the new market about to be built in this town, was laid last week by Colonel Tynte, M. P. Provincial Grand Master of Somersetshire, assisted by a large body of freemen, with much ceremony.

**SUICIDE.**—A Coroner's Inquest was held on Monday night, at the house of Robert Dalrymple, Esq. in Manchester-square, who put a period to his existence with a large pistol. The deceased had dressed himself on Sunday to go to Church. While the butler was waiting to let his master out, he heard the report of a pistol. He ran up and found the deceased lying on the floor with the pistol firmly grasped in his hand, and his head dreadfully fractured. He died about two o'clock.—The Rev. Mr. Wright had known the deceased for nineteen years; he spoke to the detangement of his mind, evidenced when on a visit to him at his seat in Bucks, in September last, he used to mutter to himself, and exclaim "Oh, God!" He could neither join in conversation nor enjoy the sports of the field.—General Poyntz gave similar testimony.—The Jury returned a verdict of *Mental derangement*.—The deceased was described as a gentleman of a most pious and amiable mind.—Mr. Robert Dalrymple was the only son of Admiral Dalrymple, a gentleman who distinguished himself in the naval service. At an early age young Dalrymple showed considerable powers of mind; he was placed by his father with an eminent conveyancer, under whom he made considerable improvement in that branch of the profession; at the age of twenty he married his first cousin, Miss Browning, the grand-daughter of a gentleman of property, residing near Epsom, in Surrey; to this lady he was most affectionately attached; but before they had been married twelve months she died of a decline. His grief for the loss of this young lady is not to be described, and there is little doubt but that his excessive melancholy for her loss (although after the lapse of more than twenty years) was the cause of his lamentable death. He has often been observed to gaze on her picture for hours together, and at last has been heard to exclaim, "O God! what a loss I've had!" He always wore her miniature in his bosom, and in his will he ordered, that whenever he died, his body should be opened, and that the miniature of his wife should be tied round his heart, which has been done. He has not left a legacy, or even a remembrance, to one of his relations, connections, or friends, but has bequeathed the whole of his considerable property to an elderly lady, who is in no ways either related or connected with him, and with whom he was but slightly acquainted.

**ADVERTISEMENT.—SPRING FASHIONS.**—Curling the hair still continues to prevail, indeed, it may be called an universal fashion, the effect of a fine head of hair strikes every beholder with admiration, and has always been a favorite theme for the artist's pencil, and the poet's muse, and of all modern inventions for displaying it in the most fascinating manner, Atkinson's Curling Fluid has long stood pre-eminently, by applying it after curling the hair, it counteracts the barbs which hot irons produce, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and enables you to curl in any direction, in dancing or walking, or in damp weather. It also removes the dandruff, prevents the hair falling out, or turning grey, and is perhaps the greatest regulator of hair in the whole arcana of nature. It is sold by most respectable Perfumers, but as there are some very near imitations, the following signature is on the label of the genuine, "James Atkinson, 44, Gerrard Street, London."





## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

*Lord Granville* presented a petition from the Woollen Manufacturers of the County of Gloucester, praying for a repeal of the existing law on imported woollens. Petitions were also presented against the Catholic Claims from the Cities of Oxford and Bristol. These petitions were all laid on the table.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

*The Earl of Blessington* moved for copies of the correspondence between the Irish Treasury and the Secretary of State, and the money voted for the relief of persons in that kingdom.

*The Earl of Liverpool* thought the Noble Earl had better only move for the accounts—the Noble Lord slugged his motion accordingly, which was agreed to.

On the motion of *the Earl of Carnarvon*, the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill was ordered to be printed.

The Glass Duties, the Silk Manufacture Regulation, and the Cochineal Importation Bills were passed.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

*The Flax Encouragement Bill* was passed.

A petition was presented by *the Marquis of Lansdowne* from the Gentlemen, Merchants, &c. of *Dursley*, in Gloucestershire, praying for some regulation to facilitate the recovery of debts under 15l.—Laid on the table.

THURSDAY.

*The Husbandry Horses Duties Bill* was read a first time.

*The Earl of Verulam* presented a petition from the parish of *St. Mary, Radcliff, Bristol*, against the Roman Catholic Claims.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

*The Marquis of Lansdowne* asked whether the report was true that the British squadron had now been withdrawn from the Bay of Naples?—whether the Circular addressed by *Russia, Prussia, and Austria* to the other powers of Europe, had been renewed or extended since the 12th of Dec. last, or whether it remained the same?—and thirdly, whether *Austria* had communicated with this Government in respect to interfering in the affairs of other countries than Naples?

*The Earl of Liverpool* replied, that the instructions sent to *Sir Graham Moore*, was to preserve the strictest neutrality, with two exceptions, in case any injury should be done to British property, or the Royal Family wanted any protection. As to our squadron having been withdrawn, the fact was not so. In respect of the Austrian paper, that was perfectly correct as it appeared in the Vienna Gazette. As to the next question, he did not believe any menace had been used to *Sardinia*.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

*Mr. Littleton* presented a petition from the Iron Masters in Staffordshire, praying that the roofs of the churches now building, may be made exclusively of iron, as a means of relieving the trade from its present depressed state. The petition was laid on the table.

Petitions from the Woolstaplers of Huddersfield and Gloucester, praying a repeal of the additional wool duty were presented.

*Mr. Baring* presented a petition from certain Merchants and Traders of Liverpool, praying some alteration in the currency, and to substitute bullion payments in lieu of specie. The petition was ordered to be printed.

*Mr. Baring* presented a petition from *James Fergusson*, stereotyper and printer, praying that the House would appoint a Committee to enquire into the practicability of a plan, which he had devised to prevent forgeries on Bank Notes. It was laid on the table.

Petitions from various places were presented against the Catholic Claims.

*Mr. Plunkett* after stating his intention to submit some clauses in the Catholic Bill, which would require discussion, noticed certain suggestions which had been made; among them, one was to the effect, that instead of the Oath of Supremacy being detached from the explanation, according to which the Catholic was to take it, it should be incorporated with it. This plan had its difficulties and its conveniences, but at all events it would be more agreeable to the Catholic to have the explanation comprehended in the oath itself. He therefore proposed to go into the Committee, *pro forma*.

*Sir J. Nichol* thought the Bill should not be pressed on. It was important that some considerable time should be allowed to intervene, to give an opportunity for thoroughly understanding, in its new shape, a measure which the Right Hon. Gent. and his friends must themselves acknowledge, more materially affected the Constitution of the realm than any measure that had been introduced since the restoration, or at all events since the Revolution. It went to effect a most material change in the character of the Constitution; for the character of the Constitution as now by law established, was to exclude Catholics from any share of political power, and of public trusts, whereas the Bill before the House professed to give them (with some very few exceptions) all possible political power and public trust.

Some conversation arose on the necessity for postponing the Bill, in which *Mr. Plunkett*, *Sir W. Scott*, *Sir T. Lubbock*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Mr. Hutchinson*, &c. took part.

*Mr. Peel* conceived, that the Bill was one which required mature deliberation on account of its proposed enactments: First, there was an alteration in the Oath of Supremacy, as it had been administered for 300 years. The necessary consequence of that alteration was, the admission of some sort of spiritual authority on the part of the Pope. Now, was it not of importance, that the House should have time to consider to what degree the interference of the Pope ought to be legitimized?

After some conversation as to the precise day for entering upon the discussion of the clauses, it was at length agreed to go into the Committee, *pro forma*, when the new clauses were introduced, and the Bill was afterwards brought up—it being understood the debate would take place on Friday, on which day the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration.

After some observations on the whole expenses of the Milan Commission, by *Lord A. Hamilton*, (in which he observed, that it appeared from a paper on the table, that 46,000l. was the sum charged for the expense of proceedings against her Majesty), he gave notice that on Wednesday se'night, he should move for the details of those expenses, and the funds from which they were paid.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the Order of the Day, for a Committee on the Bills for the issue of cash by the

Bank of England. In the Committee, the Right Hon. Gent. stated the opinions of the measures already in force upon this subject. By the Act of 1819, the Bank was imperatively called upon to resume payment of their notes in gold in the year 1823, after a preparatory arrangement to be made by them—this arrangement they had made by reducing their paper circulation, which they announced in February, 1820, taking care to provide an adequate treasure for paying their notes in gold coin. His object was to provide that on the 1st of May, 1822, (one year before it became imperative on the Bank to resume cash payments), it should be optional with the Bank to pay their notes under 5l. in cash, in whatever manner and to whatever amount they should deem proper. He also should propose to allow the Bank to make issues in gold in payment of any kind of demand whatever, most conducive to the interests of the country. It was gratifying to state, that the accumulation of treasure in the Bank was considerable; by returning to cash payments, the circulating medium would be gradually established, and whatever surplus of treasure should then appear, might be re-exported to counteract any prejudicial operation of the Foreign exchanges. He then stated the Bank issues—in the half year ending the 30th Jan. 1819, they averaged 25,600,000l. of the 30th Dec. following 24,700,000l. up to June, 1820, they were 24,000,000l. and in Dec. 1820, they were reduced to 23,700,000l. The Rt. Hon. Gent. then stated his hopes, that some plan might be devised for preventing the forgeries of Bank Notes. With respect to the re-payment of the sum of nine or ten millions of the debt due to the Government from the Bank, the instalments had been regularly paid, only one remained unpaid, which would become due on the 5th of April. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill, &c.

*Mr. Baring* thought that the principle of the Right Hon. Gent. was a mistaken one, of relieving the general circulation by accumulating gold in the Bank coffers, and taking it out when it became considerable. He could not see how substituting gold for paper could affect the general circulation of the country, nor that the optional payment in cash could relieve the country from the existing evil of forgeries. He was decidedly of opinion, that the fluctuation of the principles of currency were injurious to the country. The Hon. Gent. went into an examination of the causes of the distressed state of the country. By the operation of the altered currency, they had loaded themselves with an immense debt, which continued to press on the country; the real difficulty to encounter was, to meet the increased amount of debt. The reason of this was, that in the discussion had sometimes turned upon points most remote from the main object of inquiry; and he was convinced, that although they might not have produced the plan of an inimitable note, they might have recommended one not easily to be imitated. In other countries, forgeries were scarcely known. In America, the crime was comparatively unknown. In France, the Bank had but one forgery committed, and that was, when the Allies occupied the kingdom, but that Bank never issued notes under 20l. The next proposition he had to make, was with reference to a double currency of gold and silver. With good faith, he thought silver might be held at 62d. per oz. or 62s. per lb. Having gone over these points at some length, his object, he said, was to render *Ricardo's* system perpetual, and to introduce two metals as the standard of currency. He then moved a resolution for re-considering the provisions of the 59th of his late Majesty, with a view to remove the pressure which would result from a strict execution of that Act upon the various branches of public industry.

*Mr. Ricardo* observed upon the inconsistency of the Hon. Gent. who was full of theories, and whose opinions were very changeable; the power could not be in better hands than the Directors. To lower the standard would, he thought, be of no consequence in a national point. He should have approved more of the plans of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had he proposed to hasten the period at which the Bank should regularly return to payments in specie, which would be the only way of preventing forgery. Had the Bank followed up their own plan with respect to discounts, they might have had less paper in circulation. They had, however, issued their paper for objects of importance, for Government, and to purchase bullion, which would not have been required but for the Act of 1810. He could wish to see the laws against usury in this country repealed. It would be a great advantage to the Bank, if they, instead of discounting bills at all times at five per cent. might vary the rate of interest according to the state of the market.

*Mr. Pease* admitted, that the Bank could not be too cautious how they made any great change in the currency of the country.

*Mr. Peel* thought some better guard might be made to prevent forgeries than the country at present possessed, and he was sorry some plan had not been fixed on as yet.

After some further discussion on the subject, the amendment of *Mr. Baring* was negatived; and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

On the third reading of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, *Mr. Sykes* moved, that the Bill be read a third time this day six months, which, however, was negatived; and the Bill passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

On the second reading of the Anti-Mephitic Bill, a Division took place—For it, 24—Against it, 08.—The Bill was lost.

*Mr. Pease* moved for an Account of the Bank-notes in circulation, from February to August, in 1796, and those in circulation at the present time, with the price of gold at those periods, which, after some conversation between *Mr. Grenfell*, *Sir J. Newport*, *Mr. Calcraft*, *Mr. J. Pease*, &c. was agreed to. A petition from *Romeo*, a Captain in the Neapolitan service, claiming remuneration for services rendered this country, while serving in a Calabrese regiment was presented.

*Lord Castlereagh* stated, that this individual had been remunerated by a pension of 50l. a year.

Some conversation took place with respect to the petition, which was afterwards laid on the table.

*Major-General Wilson* called the attention of the House to the letter written by *Sir W. A'Court*, the British Ambassador resident at Naples, to the Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs, explanatory of the intention of the British Government in the disposal of a British force in the Bay of Naples, which letter, he contended, contained principles inimical to the law of nations, because, coming from a Power, affecting to be neutral, it spoke the language of war, and not of peace. The Noble Lord had distinctly avowed, that neutrality was the object of this country. How, then, must the House be surprised, after this distinct disavowal of any obligation to protect restored dynasties in any country, to find the Noble Lord giving instructions to the British Minister at Naples to write to the Neapolitan Minister a letter, in which, after some protestations of neutrality, *Sir W. A'Court* declared, that the British

Government would feel itself justified in interfering, if any insult should be offered to any Members of the Royal Family! There could be no doubt as to the bearing of this document, and thus the House saw that it was left optional with the British Minister at Naples, should he conceive that any thing happened to endanger the safety of the Royal Family. Suppose the siege of the city by the Austrians—he could telegraph the fleet in the Bay, and thus batter Naples at that side, while the Austrians were bombarding it at the other. Did the Noble Lord forget that this sort of armed neutrality would of itself exasperate the Neapolitans, who saw that their King, who was in fact their property, was taken for protection into the hands of foreigners? He commended this sort of interference; but it was not his own opinion alone which he would offer to the House. In 1792, after a series of insults had been offered to the French King and Royal Family, it was found necessary to recall Lord Gower, our Ambassador at the Court of France; and a proposition was then made, that this country should give a decided reprobation to the restraints imposed upon the French King; but what said *Mr. Pitt*?—"Whatever," said he, "may be the indignation which we all feel at the indignities put upon the French King, yet that cannot be made a justification for our interferences in the affairs of that country. I doubt much whether we should not accelerate an event which we would all deplore; but, at all events, we must not have a war of vengeance." The Major-General, after commenting at some length on these topics, and justifying the Carbonari, insisted, that the House ought to know from the Noble Lord, in what spirit the letter of *Sir W. A'Court* was written. He concluded by moving for the letter, &c.

*Lord Castlereagh* observed, that the Gallant General should have stated some practical reasons for producing the letter. He admitted that the letter which appeared in the newspapers was correct. What the Gallant General's object was, in moving for its production, he could not tell. He surely could not object to the humane principle of protecting a helpless Royal Family from insult and injury; and in that spirit the letter was written. With respect to general interference, neither *Mr. Pitt*, nor *Mr. Fox*, (who was at the head of the Opposition then) ever opposed our interference with France in 1792. The Noble Lord (censured strongly the Gallant General for his defence of the Carbonari.) The people of Naples were not dissatisfied with the letter; they thanked *Sir W. A'Court* for having written it, and approved of the neutrality which this country was disposed to maintain. The measure did not rest on any community of power with the Congress of Troppan, for the orders for strict neutrality were issued long before the meeting of the Congress. The Noble Lord, in conclusion, said, that, in his opinion, the Allied Powers did not mean to violate any of the Treaties into which they had entered with this country.

*Mr. A'Court* observed, that the note of his relation, *Sir W. A'Court* was received by the Government with unmingled approbation, and that the people had received *Sir William* with the greatest enthusiasm.

*Mr. C. Hutchinson*, *Mr. Ward*, and *Lord J. Russell* supported the motion.

*Mr. Canning* justified the orders furnished to the British Ambassador at Naples, which were given with the fullest determination of supporting strict neutrality. The object of the Gallant General was, to recommend war, and the question was, to take the sense of the House as to peace or war. Whatever he might think of the conduct of those who had proceeded to hostilities with Naples, he must declare, that to take any part with one side or the other, would be engaging in a struggle of no short duration, and they must indeed be visionary Statesmen, and the Parliament unreflecting, if they suffered their feelings to carry them beyond the interests of their own country. Many gentlemen were of opinion, that the British Constitution was good for nothing, yet they were ready to cry out—"Come, my merry men all, let us go and fight for the British Constitution!"—Spain, Portugal, and Naples had recently adopted Constitutions of their own; they, therefore, did not want the British. It was well known, that the British Constitution was a plant of slow growth, and could never be propagated by the sword. He deprecated the idea of meddling in the contest. We had a Monarchy which was sufficient to preserve, by its transcendent authority, just and perfect equality; where there was just as much Democracy as was sufficient to correct its caprices and its undue assumption of power. Let us then preserve a perfect independence and neutrality in the whole of this contest, for this was not the time to contract new alliances; our duty was, to proceed in a steady straight forward line, and whatever might be the issue of the contest abroad, the time might come when we should be called in as arbitrators, to settle the raging storm, and, by our superior power and authority, compose the differences existing between foreign nations.

*Sir J. Mackintosh* supported the motion, and approved of that act of the Government, which provided for the protection of the Royal Family of Naples; but he viewed with indignation and horror the conduct of the Allied Sovereigns to the King of Naples.

*Major-General Wilson* replied, and expressed himself satisfied with the explanations of the Noble Lord. He then withdrew his motion.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

*Mr. H. Sumner* moved the further consideration of the report on the Newington Select Vestry Bill, and wished the House to abandon the order of the Committee, which decreed that the standing orders of the House had not been complied with, by posting up notices on the parish church doors. His object was to induce the House to recommit the Bill.

The motion was opposed by *Mr. S. Whitebread*, *Mr. Denison*, *Mr. C. Calvert*, *Sir J. Newport*, &c. and supported by *Mr. Ellice*. The Speaker thought it would be better to appoint a select committee to enquire into the point. *Mr. Abercrombie* moved accordingly, and the latter motion was agreed to.

*Mr. W. Courtenay* moved that the address of 1753 to his Majesty setting forth the expediency of providing for the American loyalists be read. This being done, the hon. Gent. enumerated the claims which these persons had upon the justice and consideration of this country, and the recognition which had been given to their right for compensation; and concluded with moving in address to the King for copies of all communications between the Government and American loyalists since April, 1812.

*Mr. Dickenson*, *Mr. W. Smith*, and *Mr. Wilber* supported the motion.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that their claims had never been lost sight of, and he admitted that the time was now arrived when some final decision ought to be come to. They should have compensation or not.

*Dr. Phillimore* and *Mr. Lockhart* were of opinion as the loyalists had sacrificed property and every thing else for the cause of this country, they had a claim upon the House.

The motion was agreed to.

**MALT DUTY.**—Mr. Western rose to move the repeal of the malt tax of 1s. 2d. per bushel, or 9s. 4d. per quarter. The Hon. Genl. observed that it had been admitted in 1810 by the R. Hon. Genl. (Mr. V.) that there was a necessity for decreasing the duties upon barley, and he took off 2s. per bushel. He had no desire to remove the burthens from one class to give it to another. He then proceeded to show the different duties since 1791, in which year the malt duty was 10s. 6d.; in 1802 it was 18s. 8d.; in 1803 it was 11. 14s. In 1791, spirits distilled from barley, were 2l. 10s. per quarter; in 1793, 2l. 18s. 4d. in 1796, 3l. 4s. 4d. There was a duty of 2s. upon barley, exclusive of the malt tax; which, supposing an acre of land to produce four quarters, there would be a duty of 5l. 12s. upon every acre of barley that was grown, independent of the tax for distillation and for malt. The effect of these high duties was the reducing the consumption. The consumption of malt in England in 1791, was 27,673,947 bushels; the next average taken in 1804 found the consumption reduced to 23,450,000, and within the last four years it fell to 22,600,000 bushels, comparing these with the consumption of 1791, there would be a deficit of 5,073,947 bushels, which, added to the diminished consumption in Scotland, would make a total of 5,874,000, which, considering our increased population, was alarming. As the present distress pressed particularly hard upon agriculture, it was the duty of the House to relieve that pressure wherever it could be done, as he contended it could in the present instance. The Act of 1815 had not given that protection to the agriculturist which the House intended it should. He believed that the intention of the Legislature was to protect our own produce up to the price of eighty shillings; and when it exceeded eighty shillings to call in the aid of foreign markets, to prevent its going far beyond that price. But the effect of that Act had not been consistent with the views and intentions of the Legislature. What had that effect been? Why upon the admission of foreign grain when the averages reached eighty shillings, such an inundation of corn had been poured into the country, that every market had become absolutely glutted with it. By looking at the returns, it would be seen that in a space little less than twenty months 2,600,000 quarters of foreign wheat had been imported; a quantity five times the amount of the annual imports for the last twenty years. Irish imports had also increased to a great extent. The importations from that country during the period he had alluded to, were 400,000 quarters. There was now in Ireland 733,000 quarters, and in the granaries of England 260,000 quarters. Some measure ought to be adopted to prevent this sort of inundation upon the country, yet to provide a sufficient check upon the prices of our markets. The Hon. Member concluded by appealing to the justice of the House in calling for their support to his motion; which was, for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of an Act passed in the 59th year of the reign of his late Majesty, entitled, an Act, &c. as related to the imposition of an additional duty of 1s. 4d. per bushel upon British malt; and so much of another Act relating to Ireland, as imposed an additional duty of 4s. 8d. per barrel upon Irish malt.

Mr. Mackenzie seconded the motion.  
 Mr. Lillie was friendly to the motion, but wished first to ascertain whether it could be repealed with advantage. He thought the House ought to relieve the present pressure, to enable the country to provide an efficient Sinking Fund.  
 The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Hon. Genl. (Mr. Western) had not taken a fair view of the accounts on the table. It was to be remembered that a small increase of duty would not increase the consumption, because the beverage in question was not likely to be given up by the consumer; the tax fell generally, and not exclusively, on the farmer; he would ask, therefore, what tax could be more fairly divided? He felt no hesitation in saying, that of two he would rather consent to a reduction of some foreign tax, than any interference with an internal tax, which fell equally upon all classes; and he therefore should give his decided opposition to the present motion.  
 Lord A. Hamilton, Lord G. Cavendish, Mr. Wodehouse, Lord Folkestone, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Muncie, and Mr. Lytton supported the motion.  
 Mr. Huskisson opposed the motion, and moved "the Previous Question."

Mr. H. Sumner opposed it.  
 Lord Castlereagh said if they were inclined to remit any tax, he certainly should not fix upon this tax; for its repeal would not fall upon the consumer. He conjured the House not to allow its enlarged views of the state of the country, and of this subject, to be shaken by the false arguments which had been advanced that evening.  
 The House divided. For the Previous Question, 125 - For the Original Motion, 140—Majority for Mr. Western's Motion, 24.  
 Mr. Western was accordingly directed to bring in his Bill.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Curteis called the attention of the House to the recent conflicts between the smugglers and the men employed on the coast to prevent smuggling. He read several letters on the subject, and moved for a Return of the Inquests on the bodies of the smugglers, killed by the preventive service men.  
 The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped the Hon. Member would withdraw the motion, as a judicial inquiry is about to take place elsewhere.  
 After some conversation, in which the motion was supported by Mr. Warre, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Bennet, &c. Mr. Curteis at length withdrew the motion, and wished it to be considered as a notice.  
 Mr. Hobhouse gave notice, that he would, on Thursday, move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Foreign Enlistment Act.  
 Mr. Hume made a variety of statements respecting the present mode of collecting the Land and Assessed Taxes by Receivers General, and the Distribution of Stamps. In England there are 65 Receivers General; one only in Scotland; and 91 Distributors of Stamps, making together 157 situations at the disposal of Government—a great portion of which might be abolished, being nothing less than sinecures. By the accounts made up to the 31st January, 1820, it appeared that the lowest balance of the hands of the Receivers amounted to 287,574l. in sums affording a vast benefit to them—the system he considered a bad one, and noticed the case of Mr. Slaw, the Receiver for Surrey, who died in 1805, having a balance of near 70,000l. due to the Crown—of this sum Sir G. Noel, had paid 30,000l. and his other security had been called on to pay the remainder. Mr. Ayton, the Receiver for Salop, at his death owed the Crown 100,000l. He thought the office ought to be abolished altogether. He then noticed the benefits which the Distributors of Stamps received from their offices—Mr. Cole, of Norfolk, had an income in the last four years of 3,820l. per annum on an average. Mr. Gray, of York, received 5,508l. annually. The Hon. Genl. went on enumerating the averages

incomes of various distributors, and contended, that he could find persons who would take upon themselves the Office of Distributors, so as to save the country 132,000l. He read a string of Resolutions founded on the statements contained in his Speech.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his readiness to move by way of amendment the appointment of a Committee to examine into all the circumstances connected with the subject. With respect to the Receiver-Generalship of Land Tax considerable money had been expended, and the whole loss thereon was 13,750l. The R. Hon. Genl. moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the duties of the Receiver-General of Land and Assessed Taxes, and of the Distribution of Stamps, together with the profits of the same.

Sir J. Mackintosh supported the resolutions, and congratulated the House on this concession of the Right Hon. Genl. which was the consequence of the majority of last night; time was when administration existed only with the confidence of the House, but the Noble Lord would not take the hint and retire.

Lord Castlereagh thought the Hon. Genl. was rather more intimated with his majority of 24 than was consistent with his grave and learned character. He had forgotten when Lord received two plain hints, the iron tax and the private breweries, with the greatest coolness imaginable. He hoped therefore the Hon. and Learned Genl. would not hallo! before he was out of the wood.

The Committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Hume, Mr. W. Smith, Sir C. Long, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Bankes, Mr. C. Wynne, Mr. Helford, Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. McDonnell, Sir T. Acland, Mr. Chetwynd, Mr. Smith (Lincoln), Sir H. Parnell, Mr. N. Calvert, and Lord Binning.—Adj.

FRIDAY.

The Irish Trial for Treason Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Byng presented a petition from the Trustees of the Bethnal Green Road, against the Metropolitan Road Bill.

Mr. Peel presented a petition from R. Hayes, a Franciscan Friar of Wexford, in Ireland, stating that he could prove the majority of the Clergy and Laity were hostile to the Catholic Bills now in progress before the House.

Mr. R. S. Carver knew the petitioner Hayes, a few years ago, and knew him to be always ready to throw opposition in the way of, and excite disturbance at, public meetings of the Catholics. He was a clergyman in Wexford, and preached a sermon which his own bishop (Dr. Ryan) considered of so seditious a nature, and tending to separate the two countries, that Dr. Ryan (the bishop) reprimanded Hayes, and, he believed, silenced him. The petition was laid on the table.

Lord Nugent presented a petition signed by four Roman Catholic Peers,—the only Catholic Peers who happened to be then in London, praying that the Bills now before the House might pass into laws. He need not add, that the petition was most respectably signed. The first signature to it was that of the first, by rank and the precedence of centuries, of the Peerage of the kingdom. The second was the premier Earl of England; the two others were nearly at the heads of their surly. They were the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Sreusbury, and Lords Petre and Arundel. The Bill now before the House was one which, the petitioners said, would relieve five millions of their fellow-subjects from serious disabilities.

Sir J. Newport (in the absence of Mr. Plunkett) moved the House to go into a Committee on the Roman Catholic Bill.

Mr. Croker adverted to the motion which he had given, to submit a proposition for enabling the King to provide for the Roman Catholic Clergy. He was not aware that the proposition would involve any difficulties, or give rise to any differences of opinion. Since that, however, he had reason to think some difference of opinion did exist on the subject, though upon reflection he still thought that the adoption of such a measure would give satisfaction to the Protestant and Catholic. Yet apprehending that proposing it in the Committee would embarrass the Bill—and seeing at the same time, that it was rather a question of principle than of detail, and that it was better to leave the undivided attention of the House to the details of the Bill as it now stood, he would postpone his proposition until the Report of the Committee was brought up. He looked upon the emancipation of the Roman Catholics as a second union of his country—a sure safeguard against the renewal of those disturbances which so long desolated Ireland, and against any future dangers; it was not from any wish to embarrass a Bill for which he was so anxious, but from a long and fixed opinion that it would tend to connect the clergy and laity together, and that in legislating for the emancipation of one class, it was unjust to overlook the relief due to the other.

The House then went into the Committee.  
 Upon putting the question that the following do stand part of the Bill—

"And whereas it appears from the admonition annexed to the injunction of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, published in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, and sanctioned by the Act passed in the fifth year of her reign, intitled, 'An Act for the assurance of the Queen's regal powers over all estates and subjects within her dominions,' that such disclaimer was originally meant only to extend to any such acknowledgment of foreign jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, as is or could be incompatible with the civil duty and allegiance which is due to His Majesty and successors from all his subjects.

"And whereas, a legislative explanation to that effect may therefore be properly and safely given and declared;

"May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted and declared; and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that nothing contained in the said Oath of Supremacy shall be understood to express or imply further or otherwise, than that the person who takes the same do hereby solemnly and unequivocally profess, and declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, supremacy, pre-eminence, or authority, temporal, ecclesiastical, or spiritual, within this realm, that in any manner, or for any purpose, conflicts or interferes with the duty of full and undivided allegiance, which, by the laws of this realm, is due to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, from all his subjects, or with the legal rights of His Majesty's subjects, or any of them."

Sir W. Scott conceived, there were difficulties in the way of the Bill which no ingenuity could get over—bars insuperable and insurmountable. He had no objection to the preamble, until he came to that part where it was said that the Oath of

Supremacy might be explained away by putting it in such a shape that the Roman Catholic could safely take it. He thought that impossible; the Oath of Supremacy, in the obvious and plain import of the words, never could be taken by a Roman Catholic. The clause in the preamble referred to the admonition of Queen Elizabeth, and took an undue advantage of it. It assumed that the interference of the Pope in temporal matters, but that it left an obedience to the Pontiff in spirituals consistent with an allegiance in temporal to the Sovereign of this country.

Mr. H. Twiss contended, that the present Bill did not introduce, but removed an anomaly.

Sir J. Nichols observed, that nothing could be clearer than the Oath of Supremacy. The present Bill proposed a great and important alteration in its substance. He opposed its progress from a sense of danger. The Acts now in force were, he contended, penal in no sense of the word; they were merely self-defensive, for they merely excluded from power. These laws were enacted to avoid the special danger of Catholics being in possession of offices of trust.

Mr. C. Grant thought the simple question was whether, if the Catholics took the oath prescribed, the House would have a sufficient guarantee. He claimed the concession of the rights which the Catholics claimed for the safety of the whole Empire.

Mr. Brown objected to the Bills.  
 Mr. Wetherell opposed the Bills as dangerous to the existing establishments.

Sir J. Mackintosh supported them.

Mr. Goulbourn contended that the admission of Roman Catholics to political power, was an evil against which they were bound to guard. He then proceeded to argue that the oath, as amended, diminished the security which it gave before, and that it was inconsistent that an oath should be administered to Protestants, which contained a larger security than the oath which was proposed to be administered to the Roman Catholic.

Dr. Phillimore supported the clause; and in answer to his Hon. and Learned Friend, the Member for the City of Oxford, he read passages from Dr. Parker, Dr. Sams, and Bishop Burnet, to show that the explanation of Elizabeth's meaning as to the oath of supremacy, was not incorrectly cited, and was not connected with any historical truth.

Mr. Beecher supported the clause. Nothing could tend more to secure the Established Church than to place the Roman Catholic on a level with the Protestant.

Mr. Peel spoke at some length against the clause, and quoted the opinions of Bishop Bramhall and other Divines, with the view of showing that the claims of the Roman Catholics could not be granted with safety to the Constitution.

Lord Castlereagh opposed the arguments of the Right Hon. Genl. who had just sat down, and insisted that England was the only country in Europe which did not recognize the amicable intercourse between Catholic and Protestant.

Sir J. Mackintosh supported the clause, as did also Sir J. Newport.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the clause, 230—Against it, 216—Majority, 14.—When the division was made known, loud cheering took place.

Mr. Baines gave notice that he would, on the occurrence of a certain clause, move to exclude Roman Catholics from seats in Parliament.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Monday.—Adjourned.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, on Wednesday, at which C. F. Greville, Esq. was sworn in Clerk of the Council, in the room of Lord Chetwynd, deceased.

The King honoured the Concert of Ancient Music with his presence on Wednesday, for the first time since his accession to the Throne, at the Hanover-square Concert Rooms.

On Wednesday Evening the Anniversary Festival in celebration of the glorious victory of Alexandria, took place at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, His Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Chair, supported on the right hand by Prince Leopold, and on the left by the Duke of Argyll. A great number of officers of distinction were present.

The active brigate has arrived in sixteen days from the Bay of Naples, bringing papers and letters to the 2nd instant. S. Hens, Lieutenant of the English Coast-Guard at Naples, has come home in her. Great preparations for war were continued to be made by the Neapolitans, and it is stated, in the letters brought by this vessel, that in two days the Neapolitan public securities had fallen from 71 to 53.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday, a General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, when certain letters were read which passed between the Right Hon. Geo. Canning and the Board of Control, on his resignation of the office of President of the Board.

The Chairman said, it was due to Mr. Canning to state, that when the Committee of Finance, in their Report, recommended that a Bill should be brought in to include the President of the Board of Control in the list of those public officers who should be entitled to a pension on retiring from office, the Right Honourable Gentleman refused to bring in such a Bill, because he would be the first person to whom any such pension would come to be due. He mentioned, this as a proof of the disinterested feeling of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. R. Jackson rejoiced to find his Honourable Friends concur so perfectly with him in his conviction of the merits of Mr. Canning. He meant to move his address of Thanks on the testimony of the twenty-four Directors which had just been read—and he conceived that it would not be improper to move also an Address to the Throne, praying His Majesty to recall the Right Hon. Genl. to the situation of President of the Board of Control.

The Honourable Colonel L. Stanhope said, that before he could concur in the motion of the Learned Gentleman, he must inquire what opinion Mr. Canning had expressed in regard to the Liberty of the Press in India.

He was informed that Mr. Canning had certainly not expressed any opinion, nor recommended any step unfavourable to the Liberty of the Press in India.

Colonel L. Stanhope then gave notice, that at the next Court he should move for a Copy of all Instructions that had been sent out, and Correspondence that had taken place relative to the Freedom of the Press in India.

The Hon. Colonel L. Stanhope desired to know whether the prize-money taken in the late war with the Peishwa had been yet divided among the armies?

The Chairman said, that properly speaking, there was no such thing as prize-money, but it lay with His Majesty to order sums taken from an enemy to be distributed among the captors. Owing to circumstances, that order had not yet been given.



illustration of character, merely because it is powerfully and naturally characteristic.

Previously to the successful offer of his hand to his present lady, Matthew felt, or feigned to feel a glowing sentiment of affection for a young lady in Suffolk, and to this fair dame Matthew devoted all his attention. Matthew, by dint of powder and pomatum, and sundry other little sophistications, then much in use, had contrived to soften the general expression of his countenance, into the "mercantile pensive," and was (if we may believe report) not so odious to the young lady as to have been quite certain of rejection.

One fatal evening, for  
 "Music is the soul of love!"  
 Our hero was leaning over the chair of his fair mistress, whose snowy fingers were kissing the glowing chords, when that event occurred, which suddenly broke off all further acquaintance between the parties.

Here comes our difficulty—how to express, with the greatest possible delicacy, yet with truth, that which happened. It appears, indeed, unwise to set our readers guessing, lest their minds should go hunting on a wrong scent. The truth is,—(as the Life of the Alderman says)—"These things happened before he wore whiskers!" The meaning of which allusion is thus, in some degree, made clear. That which concluded the treaty between the lady and the swain was, the discovery, on that night, that he had other things running in his head besides love and her. In short, gentle reader—(we will use a Parliamentary phrase)—"From what dropped from the Honourable Gentleman," or rather, from amidst the powder and pomatum on his head, the lady determined to cut the connexion. When we add, that a notorious punster said, on hearing of the lady's resolution, that they could, after that occurrence, be married only by "license!" we hope we have said enough to shew, that the young lady was very prudent to prefer a respectable Norfolk clergyman for a husband, to a nasty, dirty bagman, who never combed his hair.

We are told, that in Suffolk, a fable has been industriously circulated, (particularly in the neighbourhood of Eye), founded on these facts, and called—The Rose and the Wood-Louse.

In settling the law business about Cambridge House, the Queen has not employed Mr. Vizard. Wood recommended his attorney, and Vizard, who has had all the trouble and responsibility of expending sixty thousand pounds for her Majesty, without having reserved a guinea to pay himself for his toil, is sent to the right about on the suggestion of the bag-man.

Her Majesty has taken her account from Coutts's and opened an account at Ransom's, in which firm Douglas Kinnaird is a partner; Douglas Kinnaird is the intimate friend of Hume, and his influence over her Majesty has been exerted to get his crown a customer.

It may be remembered that Douglas Kinnaird is a Radical of the first water, and tried his weight in a Westminster Election in 1818, when out of the whole population of that immense city and its liberties, the following persons only could be found to espouse his cause by giving him their undivided votes:

- Thomas Bedford, (Billiard Rooms), 55, Pall Mall.
  - Thomas Herbert, (Surgeon) Bolton-street, Piccadilly.
  - John Sweeting, (Tailor), 33, Maddox-street.
  - William Heaven, (Gentleman), 3, Catherine-bldgs, Pimlico.
  - George Pristman, (Publican), 19, Little Newport-street.
  - Thomas Sharp, (Painter), 10, Old Compton-street.
  - J. H. Stopforth, (Card Maker), 18, Little Newport-street.
- Being in number—SEVEN.

Numerous workmen are actually employed in making packing cases for her Majesty.

We noticed some time since the portrait of the Queen, elevated on a barrel, painted red, and subscribed *Caroline Cordial*, which is to be seen as the sign of a gin-shop in the City Road. We saw the compliment intended to be paid to the sobriety of her Majesty, and duly appreciated the zeal and good taste of the man who had placed her effigies in so honourable a station; but the distinction conveyed by the City-road publican falls very far short of that, conferred on her Majesty's virtue, by the change of name of a dirty lane, near the Circus in St. George's fields. This horrid sign of vice and infamy, peopled by the most debased and demoralized women in or near London, has been for years marked by the police and shunned by all decent passengers, as DOVEY-STREET—will it be believed in after days; that this pest-house of sin and shameless prostitution, is now called *CAROLINE-STREET, IN HONOUR OF THE QUEEN!!!*

QUEEN'S VISITORS.

A list of the Queen's visitors having found its way into South Wales, in which the name of the Lady Lucy Foley, wife of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, and aunt to his Grace the Duke of Leinster, appears; we are requested to state that her Ladyship has never been from Abermarlais Park, Carmarthenshire, (200 miles from London) since the Queen's arrival in England.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

- REV. DR. LOCK, Rector of Farnham, Surrey. (On this church a white flag has been hoisted, having on it the words, "Innocence Triumphant" This Divine's sermons evince strong marks of the "Lime labor.")
- REV. MR. EVERETT, Vicar of Romford.
- REV. MR. JACKSON, (Dissenter) Stockwell, Surrey.
- REV. MR. SLOOCK, Newbury.—(Prayed for the Queen in the morning service, but in the afternoon omitted praying for her, at Wasing, being the residence of Mr. Mount, a patron of his, and a gentleman of unblemished reputation, and sound loyalty.)

REV. THOMAS PRICE, Curate, near Crickhowell.—Introduced the Queen's name in the prayer preceding the Spring Assize Sermon, before the Judges, to the astonishment of the High Sheriff of Brecknockshire, whose Chaplain he was.

REV. MR. TAYLOR, Curate, near Swansea.  
 REV. RICHARD FENTON, Curate of Waltham, Holton, and Scartho, Lincoln.—This gentleman has expressed his conviction, that when the Queen triumphed over her enemies she would present him with a Crown living.

THE REV. H. C. WHITE, Curate of Allhallows Barking, Tower-street, London.  
 REV. HENRY HARRISON, Curate of Kirkeaton, near Huddersfield.

REV. ROBERT DUCKLE, Curate of Humberstone and Briggs.—This gentleman brags that he has sufficient interest with Alderman Wood to be appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Queen, in which case, we can only say, (as he undoubtedly would to the Reverend Divine now holding that office.)

"HAIL! FELLOWS!—WELL MEY!"  
 NOTE EXTRA.—This gentleman is, as yet, only in DEACON'S orders.

(To be continued.)

BROUGHAMIANA.—(No. VI.)

Mr. Henry Brougham, were you, or were you not, authorized by the Queen, to carry (what you and she were pleased to call) a message from her to the House of Commons, refusing the allowance of 50,000l. per annum, unless her name were restored to the Liturgy?

Mr. Henry Brougham, if the Queen did authorize you to carry down this message to the House of Commons, so refusing this 50,000l. per annum; how can you, knowing that she has subsequently taken the sum she made you in her name so refuse, endure the disgrace of still holding the office of her Attorney-General?

Mr. Henry Brougham is requested, for his own sake, to answer a few of the questions we have put to him, it would be a much more effectual mode of attaining the object nearest his heart, (putting down JOHN BULL) than offering his services GRATIS to conduct any prosecution against this paper. We confess he has reason to hate us, and we are very glad he does so.

TO SIR HENRY BUNBURY, Knt.

SIR,—Several well-wishers to your reputation have persuaded themselves from the altered language, both in speech and writing, which you have adopted for some time past, and which amounts to very little short of pure Radicalism, that the common feelings of a man of honour, and a gentleman cannot have allowed you to retain, up to the present time, those emoluments (about 15000l. a year at least) which the liberality of your Sovereign and his present Ministers bestowed, or continues to you, in addition to the fostering kindness which your early youth received from Royal benevolence; these well-wishing friends are still further persuaded, that you still possessing these emoluments is impossible, from reading in the last Suffolk Chronicle your revolutionary speech at the late Stow-market meeting, in which speech, you not only brand the King's Ministers with corruption, ignorance, and profligate waste of public treasure at the present crisis, but with having adopted this profligacy and this corruption as a system, and consequently from a period prior to that when these sinecure emoluments and self-suggested knighthood were bestowed on yourself. Some of these friends also suggested that you would certainly own obligation to any one who would give you a fair opportunity of refuting this charge of ingratitude and inconsistency, by declaring your resignation of these sinecures, previous to your virulent attacks upon the existing government, for you must be aware that were you even disposed to relinquish them at this moment, it would not restore the good opinion of your friends, or prevent their considering you as having lost yourself by keeping them so long. This opportunity of vindication I am ready to afford you, and the Journals of your party, *The Times* or *Morning Chronicle*, will, no doubt, be ready to give publicity to any such justificatory statement as you may think proper to furnish them with.

VOX AMICORUM.

Passages of Sir Henry Bunbury's speech, from the *Suffolk Chronicle*.  
 He said, "It was unnecessary by argument to labour in demonstration of a fact upon which no man could entertain a doubt. If there were any sceptics upon such a subject, he would refer them for conviction to the state of their cash books, to their markets, and to the empty condition of their pockets.—(Loud applause.) Never, he believed, at any former period in the history of the country had the people laboured under such hopeless difficulties as at the present moment;—all classes of the community, agriculturists, artisans, and traders, were involved in one common ruin. Partial remedies, indeed, had, from time to time, been attempted, to relieve the pressure of the times upon those classes, but partial remedies could never extract the seeds of inherent corruption. Such remedies never effected any real good—they only served to aggravate the evil, to delude the public mind, to distract its attention from the real cause of the evils to which it was subjected—namely, excessive taxation. This was the real cause of the national disease—a disease which was withering and corroding the strength and beauty of the country. It was only by unanimity amongst ourselves—by the co-operation of all classes of the community, in removing by all legitimate means so fatal a disease, that the nation could be restored to a beautiful state of vigour. No permanent advantage could be obtained, unless all classes of the community united in the pursuit of this common object. In former times, when distress pressed upon any one branch of national industry, the country was in a condition to come to its assistance, as, for example, in the early period of the French war, when the commerce of the country laboured under great difficulties; the public purse could then offer relief—and did afford relief, to the suffering merchants. But where was the public purse now—where the assistance to come from to relieve universal distress?—what assistance could be ex-

pected from an empty exchequer?—what aid be derived from an unproductive system of finance?—what encouragement to be derived from a ministry which only caused to impose taxation, because taxation had ceased to become productive?—The fact was, that taxation had been carried to its utmost limit, and far beyond its legitimate boundary, and could be carried no further. If he were asked, then, what relief could be afforded to the distresses of the country, he would say that there was no other mode of affording relief, but by an immediate diminution of the public expenditure, and by an abatement of taxation. But then came the great ostensible difficulty which must first be surmounted. Would the House of Commons, constituted as it now was, consent to reduce the taxation, and lessen the public expenditure, without the fiat of Ministers; and would Ministers reduce their establishments, and lessen their taxation, when these were the very sinews of their power? No; because this vast taxation, and these enormous establishments, were the means by which Ministers were enabled to maintain an influence over those majorities which every body knew were carried by the Ministers, and of which every man in the country felt the evil effects. Would Ministers consent to abandon the very sources of their patronage?—would they consent to reduce the number of Custom-house officers, and destroy those innumerable places which afforded them the means of securing the complacence and the gratitude of any Lord this, and 'Squire that? No, certainly not; because it would be expecting of the Ministers a degree of Roman virtue which they did not possess. The Neapolitans ventured to correct some of those abuses which unhappily abounded in their country. This was the whole of the pretext. Such was the temper with which the Neapolitans conducted themselves, that not a drop of blood was spilt in the glorious revolution they had effected. The Neapolitans dared to set a bright and glorious example to other nations, and the Holy wretches marked them out for destruction.—(Applause.) He would ask, then, when the country saw such measures pursued at home, and such connexions formed abroad, whether it had not cause to fear the worst, and had not examples amply sufficient to induce them to exert themselves for the vindication of their own rights before it was too late? But he begged the Meeting to bear in mind that they would gain very little by merely displacing one set of Ministers and substituting another, unless they obtained a sufficient guarantee that their successors would not adopt a similar system. He, however, knew but of one sufficient security against the misconduct of any administration, and that was an effectual reform in the representation of the people—such a reform as should dissolve that agreeable connexion which at present subsisted between His Majesty's Ministers and the Lower House of Parliament—such a reform as should put it out of the power of any Ministers, in future, to maintain any lasting influence over the Members of that House—such a reform as should render that House once more the guardians of the people's interests, instead of mere instruments in the hands of a corrupt Cabinet. He believed that then Ministers would be found to uphold the interests of the people; but he was quite convinced, that until then, Englishmen would not be restored to their rights, and could never be considered as prosperous. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by expressing his thanks for the attention bestowed upon his address, and said he felt great satisfaction in seconding the Resolutions.—(Loud applause.)

We leave our readers, who know this Sir Harry Bunbury, to draw their own conclusions.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN,—Your remarks on the Isle of Man have raised a sad alarm amongst us, for we really are not desirous of any change in our political Constitution, nor are we the barbarians some ill-natured fellow has described us to be.

With respect to our laws and customs they are certainly peculiar, and in many respects different from those of England, but they are admirably adapted to our situation; and I believe, there is not a more loyal, happy, and contented people in any part of His Majesty's dominions. It is true, we do not contribute to the public stock in the shape of taxes, but we maintain ourselves without any expence to the English Government, and our fisheries supply the navy in time of war with many excellent seamen. You have been misinformed, if you suppose, that we have the least desire to have the honor of being represented in the British Parliament, for at present we have neither poor's rates, nor taxes, except a trifling duty on spirits, and a two per cent. duty on foreign articles imported into the island.

Our Courts of law would, I must allow, admit of some trifling improvements. But do not believe all the evil reports you hear; dear John, come amongst us yourself, and you will find that we are not the barbarians we have been represented to be, but an hospitable and kind people, loyal to the bone, with the exception of a few rag-a-muffins who plague us with their company, having found the other side of the water too hot for them.

Before I conclude, let me add a powerful argument in favour of our freedom from taxation. We are, in consequence, able to enjoy many of the luxuries of life, which are almost forbidden to the same class in England, and a vast number of Offices on half-pay, from Admirals and Generals, down to the humbler Lieutenant and Ensign, have retired hither instead of going, as many of their companions have done, to a foreign country. Here they live with a degree of comfort, which their moderate incomes would not allow them to enjoy in England, and are ready at a moment's notice to start again in the service of their country. The comfort and happiness of so meritorious a body is not undeserving of attention, and although the gratitude of their country cannot afford them larger incomes—yet, if a spot exists which renders those incomes doubly valuable, who would deprive them of this advantage for the sake of converting the name of a Deemster into that of a Judge, or a Key into a Member of Parliament? Let us alone then, dear John; and if you should feel inclined to wash off a little London smoke and some of your prejudices against us, by a summer's excursion to our delightful shores, (our steam-boats are excellent), I will insure you a good bottle of claret, or port, if you like it better, and an hospitable welcome—from dear John, your grateful and affectionate cousin,  
 JONA.  
 Isle of Man, March 12, 1821.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, March 17.—The King of Sardinia has abdicated in favour of the Prince of Carignan, and he has set out with the Queen for Nice, where he will embark for the island of Sardinia.

The Constitution of the Cortes has been generally proclaimed, and the Prince of Carignan, with the federative army, which increases daily, pursues his hostile movement against the Austrians. This news is positive.

A report has been mentioned on 'Change, of a chest containing funds from Mr. Rothschild, for the Austrian army, having been seized by a detachment of the Sardinian army, which is marching against the Austrians.

PARIS, March 19.—Intelligence from Florence states, that on the evening of the 8th instant, an extraordinary courier arrived, with the news that a very warm engagement had taken place between the Austrian advanced guard and the corps d'armee commanded by General Pepe. The Neapolitans at first displayed great impetuosity, and rushed forward to the attack with a blind confidence that nothing could resist. They were on the point of being surrounded by a masterly manoeuvre of the Austrian General, when they discovered the error into which they had fallen. The army, on this, precipitately fell back, and even General Pepe was borne away amidst the disorder. He vainly endeavoured to rally. Attempting to sustain the shock, at the head of some men, he was killed by a cannon ball.—Quoted.

The most recent news which has been received from the Austrian army in Italy states, that on the 3rd instant, the headquarters of the General-in-Chief, Baron Finot, was advanced upon Terni, before which place all the corps of his army formed a very close line. All the movements made up to the 6th instant, demonstrate that General Finot's plan is to surround the Neapolitan army in the Abruzzes, and to end the war on the spot where it will commence.—Gaz. de France.

Letters from Italy, received through an extraordinary channel, supply the following intelligence:—The example of revolt given by some regiments in garrison at Coni and Alexandria, has been followed by other corps, and the orders issued by his Majesty the King, Victor Emmanuel, have been disregarded. This Monarch, who, therefore, had received testimonies of devotion even from some of the regiments who have suffered themselves to be seduced into insubordination, has formally refused to sanction the concessions which the promoters of the insurrection would have imposed upon him, and has preferred abandoning the royal authority to compromising its dignity.

The Prince de Carignan has been provisionally invested with the chief command.

The events in Piedmont are involved in much uncertainty. It appears, however, that the King abdicated the Throne on the 12th instant, the Duke de Genevois, his brother and successor, being absent, the Regency has been given to the Prince de Carignan, her presumptive to the Crown. With regard to the causes which led to this event, it is impossible to assign them with any certainty; we must wait further details. The mass of the population took no part in these movements, and appeared to regard them with indifference. Men belonging to the first families in the State are as yet the only names cited. Several regiments, amongst them that of one of the Chiefs of State, have resolutely refused to make common cause with their comrades.—Journal de Paris.

The Duke de Cazales will quit Paris to-morrow (Tuesday last) to return to London.—Gazette de France.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—SECRET COMMITTEE.

General Donadieu laid on the table a proposition, conceived thus:—"I have the honour to deposit on the table (presently) in position of an Address to His Majesty, humbly to petition him to choose another Ministry, seeing that the present is incapable, and anti-French; and that for these two reasons it has given rise to the most general and well-founded alarms for the fate of the Monarchy and of France."

M. Casimir Perrier asked the Ministers for explanations on the silence they have observed respecting the events in Piedmont.—M. Pasquier replied, that the Government not having had certain assurances of the facts, it had thought proper to be silent, but that now it would suffer freely all the news to be published which should come to its knowledge.

An express arrived in the course of yesterday from Paris, confirming, in a great measure, the previous reports as to the first conflict between the Austrians and Neapolitans. The following Bulletin upon this subject was posted on the Exchange of Paris on Wednesday last, by order of the French Minister of Finance.

There has been on the 7th inst. an engagement between the Austrians and the Neapolitans. The latter had advanced on Ivrea, which was occupied by the Austrians. They were repulsed with considerable loss. The Austrian army has entered the Abruzzes; many prisoners have fallen into their hands, and the greatest disorder appears to reign in the Neapolitan army.

VIENNA, March 4.—The Greeks in this city speak with confidence of the probability that a Russian fleet from the Black Sea will support the operations against Naples.

Neapolitan Gazettes to the 3rd inst. contain a Decree by the Prince Regent, announcing his intention to repair to the head of the army, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Parisi, the Minister of War, General Colletta is charged, in consequence, with the portfolio of the Ministry of War and Marine. Another appointing D. Ferdinando Rodriguez, Colonel of the Staff, a Director of the Ministry of War; and a third, extending to the Sicilians the rewards assigned by the Parliament to those Neapolitans who distinguish themselves in the defence of their country. In an Extraordinary Sitting of Parliament of the 27th February, measures were adopted to distress the enemy on his advance, by removing from the place the munitions of war and provisions. Signor Poerio said, that the object of the Committee, in framing the Decree, was to deprive the enemy of all hopes of supplies, and to proceed in the same manner as was done in Spain with respect to the great French army.

TURIN, March 9.—We are assured that Government has received intelligence of insurrections which broke out at Alexandria, Susa, and Coni, among the garrisons of those places, and, no doubt, by factious individuals. Upon the first intelligence of this insurrection, the Prince de Carignan, received from the King instructions to proceed towards the troops, to remind them of what they owed to their King and to their outfit.

About eight days ago, one Sieur Leblanc, who was probably the secret agent of this insurrection, was arrested at Turin. In a secret drawer of his carriage, was discovered a considerable quantity of papers, among which were numerous relations, which are supposed to have been printed at Paris, and which were to have been used on the day of the projected insurrection. In consequence of this discovery several persons were arrested. Verra, who was employed in the post-office, was arrested. The Prince of Cisterna, who left Paris in the month of June, has been arrested at Pont-le-Neuve, and conducted to Fenestrelles.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MARCH 22.

Rowe v. Wood. The Attorney-General finished his reply in this cause to-day; and the following is a correct report of the judgment in this cause.

The Lord Chancellor.—"The original connection of the Woods, and Mr. Rowe was a connection of mortgagor and mortgagee, and if a receiver or manager were to be appointed and if the possession were to be taken from the mortgagee, it must be taken from him on such grounds as the Court acts on; where an application of this nature is made; and unless it can be clearly shown that the mortgage is paid, and almost by his own admission, the Court does not take the possession from him. The manner in which this cause, as between mortgagor and mortgagee, originally stood, was to show that by paying due attention to the observations that could be made, or to different items specified in the original bill, and the answer put in 1817, the mortgage was to be understood to be paid. It struck me, however, very early in this discussion as quite impossible for me to look at the case in that point of view, because the instruments executed in 1818 and 1819 must be taken to be binding until decreed to be invalid. Then the account must be taken according to those agreements, and it thereby shows that the demand of the mortgagee as such was entirely discharged. All I can say on that subject is, that there certainly have been pointed out to me items which I think may be very questionable when the cause comes to a hearing, but the Court cannot now say that there is nothing due on the mortgage. I must go that length before I can disturb the possession, if this is to be looked at as the case of a mortgagor and mortgagee, but I do not apprehend that I can look it as a case simply between a mortgagor and mortgagee. The mine is constituted of what I may call 64 shares, Mr. Matthew Wood was the mortgagee of the whole of this property originally, after taking up the accounts of Noble and Hunt, and Marsh and Creed, previous to December 1814, at which time he becomes the purchaser of 20-64ths of the mine, and his brother, Philip Wood, of 4-64ths of the mine. The property therefore appears to me to be in the nature of a trade in the contemplation of this Court. It must be understood to be that the legal estate of the mine is entirely in M. Wood; as to the equitable interest Mr. Rowe is the owner of 40-64th shares, Matthew Wood the owner of 20-64th shares, and Philip Wood the owner of 4-64th shares. It is true that when the answer was put in in 1817, the answer struggled, as I understand it, to put to the Court a case in which Matthew Wood, who swore that answer endeavoured to get rid of the character of purchaser, but I am bound to consider him as a purchaser till he has by a decree obtained the right to say that he no longer stood in that character than the execution of that deed ent on him. In this state of things it seems to me Mr. Matthew Wood must be considered as the mortgagee of 40-64th shares and the owner of 20-64th shares, and Philip Wood as the owner of 4-64th shares, the consequence of that is, that subject to the demand which they have on each other, in respect of each other they are partners in this mine, and each partner can exclude another from interposing himself as fully with the concern as he himself interposes. It is the duty of each and every of them to keep clear and precise accounts, and to have those accounts always ready for inspection; and, in short, to keep good faith towards each other. Then follow the agreements of 1818 and 1819; and if I am to look at them, at this moment, as deeds obligatory on Mr. Rowe, then I cannot look on this as a case where the ordinary rules with respect to a partner are to regulate the rights and the conduct of the persons who stand in this relation to each other; because, by the agreement of 1818, the partners, as partners, have stipulated with each other; and until these agreements, at least, are set aside, whatever were the original obligations of the partners, as partners, they will deal upon the stipulations contained in that agreement. I am of opinion, notwithstanding Mr. Rowe is for the present seeking to set aside those agreements, that those who fell him that deed is binding upon him, are bound to allow him to have the benefit of that agreement, and that he shall have the control of the working of the mine in the manner those words are to be understood. They are bound to let him have the advantage of this part of the agreement. I make no observation upon the blank bills, and the Crinis Mine bills, except that I now understand Mr. Matthew Wood to say, that with respect to these Crinis Mine bills in 1815, he could give no answer, or as to the blank acceptances sent about 1813. It does so happen I know that gentlemen in trade deal in a manner extremely loose with regard to such acceptances. But if such a transaction was now to take place between Mr. Wood, or any other person who was in the possession of the Mine, if there was to be that sort of answer given to the Court, and no account could be given of what had become of 50,000l. worth of acceptances, or of the Crinis Mine bills, the Court would not allow such conduct on the part of a partner.—On the whole subject, to what I may state to you on Saturday, I cannot, at present, see my way so as to appoint a manager or receiver of this concern; but I think Mr. Rowe has a clear right, subject to the equities of the case, to insist that there shall be a regular account kept of all the receipts, payments, and transactions; and that he has a clear right to have constant access, for the purpose of inspection of such accounts, and to have a clear right, subject to that equity I have been alluding to, to be the person who is to control the working of the Mine. Being of that opinion, if I state no more about it, you must address yourself to enquire for these accounts, and demand an inspection of them, and see what they are, and address yourselves to demand the right of exercising the control, and we shall then see what will take place in consequence of so proceeding, you will then make such an application to the Court as under the circumstances you may think advisable. It is impossible the thing can go on in the way which it has gone on, that is quite clear. If I should not mention this again on Saturday, you may take that to be my opinion.

The Attorney-General finished his reply in this cause to-day; and the following is a correct report of the judgment in this cause.

The Lord Chancellor.—"The original connection of the Woods, and Mr. Rowe was a connection of mortgagor and mortgagee, and if a receiver or manager were to be appointed and if the possession were to be taken from the mortgagee, it must be taken from him on such grounds as the Court acts on; where an application of this nature is made; and unless it can be clearly shown that the mortgage is paid, and almost by his own admission, the Court does not take the possession from him. The manner in which this cause, as between mortgagor and mortgagee, originally stood, was to show that by paying due attention to the observations that could be made, or to different items specified in the original bill, and the answer put in 1817, the mortgage was to be understood to be paid. It struck me, however, very early in this discussion as quite impossible for me to look at the case in that point of view, because the instruments executed in 1818 and 1819 must be taken to be binding until decreed to be invalid. Then the account must be taken according to those agreements, and it thereby shows that the demand of the mortgagee as such was entirely discharged. All I can say on that subject is, that there certainly have been pointed out to me items which I think may be very questionable when the cause comes to a hearing, but the Court cannot now say that there is nothing due on the mortgage. I must go that length before I can disturb the possession, if this is to be looked at as the case of a mortgagor and mortgagee, but I do not apprehend that I can look it as a case simply between a mortgagor and mortgagee. The mine is constituted of what I may call 64 shares, Mr. Matthew Wood was the mortgagee of the whole of this property originally, after taking up the accounts of Noble and Hunt, and Marsh and Creed, previous to December 1814, at which time he becomes the purchaser of 20-64ths of the mine, and his brother, Philip Wood, of 4-64ths of the mine. The property therefore appears to me to be in the nature of a trade in the contemplation of this Court. It must be understood to be that the legal estate of the mine is entirely in M. Wood; as to the equitable interest Mr. Rowe is the owner of 40-64th shares, Matthew Wood the owner of 20-64th shares, and Philip Wood the owner of 4-64th shares. It is true that when the answer was put in in 1817, the answer struggled, as I understand it, to put to the Court a case in which Matthew Wood, who swore that answer endeavoured to get rid of the character of purchaser, but I am bound to consider him as a purchaser till he has by a decree obtained the right to say that he no longer stood in that character than the execution of that deed ent on him. In this state of things it seems to me Mr. Matthew Wood must be considered as the mortgagee of 40-64th shares and the owner of 20-64th shares, and Philip Wood as the owner of 4-64th shares, the consequence of that is, that subject to the demand which they have on each other, in respect of each other they are partners in this mine, and each partner can exclude another from interposing himself as fully with the concern as he himself interposes. It is the duty of each and every of them to keep clear and precise accounts, and to have those accounts always ready for inspection; and, in short, to keep good faith towards each other. Then follow the agreements of 1818 and 1819; and if I am to look at them, at this moment, as deeds obligatory on Mr. Rowe, then I cannot look on this as a case where the ordinary rules with respect to a partner are to regulate the rights and the conduct of the persons who stand in this relation to each other; because, by the agreement of 1818, the partners, as partners, have stipulated with each other; and until these agreements, at least, are set aside, whatever were the original obligations of the partners, as partners, they will deal upon the stipulations contained in that agreement. I am of opinion, notwithstanding Mr. Rowe is for the present seeking to set aside those agreements, that those who fell him that deed is binding upon him, are bound to allow him to have the benefit of that agreement, and that he shall have the control of the working of the mine in the manner those words are to be understood. They are bound to let him have the advantage of this part of the agreement. I make no observation upon the blank bills, and the Crinis Mine bills, except that I now understand Mr. Matthew Wood to say, that with respect to these Crinis Mine bills in 1815, he could give no answer, or as to the blank acceptances sent about 1813. It does so happen I know that gentlemen in trade deal in a manner extremely loose with regard to such acceptances. But if such a transaction was now to take place between Mr. Wood, or any other person who was in the possession of the Mine, if there was to be that sort of answer given to the Court, and no account could be given of what had become of 50,000l. worth of acceptances, or of the Crinis Mine bills, the Court would not allow such conduct on the part of a partner.—On the whole subject, to what I may state to you on Saturday, I cannot, at present, see my way so as to appoint a manager or receiver of this concern; but I think Mr. Rowe has a clear right, subject to the equities of the case, to insist that there shall be a regular account kept of all the receipts, payments, and transactions; and that he has a clear right to have constant access, for the purpose of inspection of such accounts, and to have a clear right, subject to that equity I have been alluding to, to be the person who is to control the working of the Mine. Being of that opinion, if I state no more about it, you must address yourself to enquire for these accounts, and demand an inspection of them, and see what they are, and address yourselves to demand the right of exercising the control, and we shall then see what will take place in consequence of so proceeding, you will then make such an application to the Court as under the circumstances you may think advisable. It is impossible the thing can go on in the way which it has gone on, that is quite clear. If I should not mention this again on Saturday, you may take that to be my opinion.

The insolvent Debtors Court, Mary McKenzie, a fashionable, was opposed by Messrs. Pollock and Barry.

The insolvent stated that previous to her arrest she lived in Calogian-place for fifteen years. In the year 1817, she mortgaged her house and lived on the money; had no other property, but at the time she bought Mr. Delmour's wine, she had a prospect of being able to pay for it, and all that she owed. On being questioned as to the nature of her prospects, she applied to the Court whether she was bound to answer? The Court replied that she was. She then said she had an expectation of changing her situation, and being by that change enabled to pay all she owed. She kept a carriage occasionally but not for the last year. Was administratrix to her husband, and paid several debts in honour of his memory, which was the

cause of her embarrassments. He had the management of the German Legion, and some of the debts claimed on his estate were contracted for the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Liechtenstein, who were the persons properly accountable. His books were not in her possession, but could be produced.

The Court ordered, that the insolvent should return all her husband's books into Court, and should be brought up again to receive the judgment of the Court.

ASSIZES.

MALDEN, March 10.—The King v. George Miller.—This was an indictment against the defendant, for feloniously killing and slaying Mr. Joseph Hoare, at Chatham, on the 31st of October last. The defendant had never been in custody, but submitted himself voluntarily to take his trial, upon the Coroner's Inquisition. On the day mentioned in the indictment, the defendant and the deceased, who had never met before, spent the evening, with several other persons, at the hotel at Chatham, in the course of which, in consequence of some difference of opinion upon some ordinary topics of conversation, the defendant called the deceased (a man upwards of 70) an old scoundrel. Upon the suggestion of some of the party the defendant made an apology for this insult, shook hands with the deceased, and they appeared to be good friends. Some little time after the deceased, in a loud and taunting tone, brought that he had never quarrelled with any man without making him apologize. This occasioned a renewal of altercation with the defendant, upon which the latter flung his hat at the deceased, but missed him. He then unfortunately laid hold of a pewter pint, which he hurled at his head, and the blow took effect on the left temple of the deceased, and inflicted a severe wound, which bled profusely. A Surgeon was sent for, who dressed the wound and attended the deceased to his home. This Surgeon attended him until the 3rd of November, up to which time he appeared to be doing extremely well; but on that day symptoms of erysipelas and fever appeared, which rendered further advice necessary, and a physician was called in, under whose care he lingered until the 9th, when he expired.

The only witnesses examined were a Mr. White, who deposed to the transaction at the hotel; Mr. Fry, the Surgeon, and Dr. Vaughn, the Physician. Both the latter gentlemen were decided in their opinion that the blow was not the proximate cause of the death—the former thinking that it was caused entirely by the erysipelas—and the latter, that it was the result of general ill health, and aggravated by intense mental agitation.

The Learned Judge here stopped the defendant's counsel, and put it to the Jury, whether, upon such evidence, they were of opinion that the death was occasioned by the act of the defendant.

The Jury immediately found the defendant Not Guilty.

KENT.—John Britten and Joseph Richardson were indicted for assisting John Blinkhorn, on the King's highway, in the parish of Boxley, on the 15th of January, putting him in fear, and taking from his person a metal seal, a steel key, and part of a steel chain.

The prosecutor, who appeared extremely debilitated from the injuries he had received, and also gave his evidence with considerable difficulty, stated, that on the evening mentioned in the indictment he was at work in his brother's mill, which he was induced to leave in consequence of a noise from within, and having armed himself with a pistol, approached the prisoners, whom he found tearing away a leaden pipe from the mill. He fired at them, upon which one ran away, crying out "murder the old fellow." The other then rushed upon him, knocked him down, beat and kicked him most unmercifully while on the ground, and then snatched at his watch-chain, which broke in half, leaving a metal seal and steel key in the hands of the prisoner. The latter then ran away. The prosecutor swore most positively to Britten, whom he said he had long known, and had little doubt as to the person of Richardson. Upon recovering himself a little he went to a public-house at hand, where he told his story, and accompanied by the landlord, was returning home, when they met Britten and another man, whom he instantly described to the landlord as the two persons who had attacked him. Britten spoke to them as they passed, and was recognised by them both. The landlord corroborated this part of the case.

The prisoners were both apprehended the same night, and their boots being taken off they were compared with the traces formed on the spot described by the prosecutor, and discovered to correspond exactly.—The seal and key were found by another witness close to the same spot.

Witnesses were called for the prisoners.

The case went to the Jury under the Learned Judge's directions, and they found both the prisoners Guilty—Death.

A return to an order of the House of Commons states, the amount of duties on inhabited houses in Great Britain, for the year ending 5th Jan. 1820, at 1,230,329l. 11s. 9d.; Ditto, on windows, 2,669,990l. 8s. 4jd. Total, 3,900,320l. 11s. 1jd.

SEDITION.—Mary Ann Carille, the sister and successor of Richard Carille, of Fleet-street, has been apprehended upon a Justice's warrant, on a charge preferred by the Constitutional Association, for opposing the progress of Disloyalty and Seditious Principles, and was held to bail in a considerable sum to answer the charges in an indictment for the publication and sale of seditious work.—An applicant of the name of Atkinson, of London-road, Southwark, was brought up at the same time, for a similar offence, at the instance of this Society, and not being regularly provided with bail, was committed to Horseongers-lane Gaol.

MENDICITY.—Of the 4546 cases which came under the consideration of the London Society for the Suppression of Mendicancy during the last year, 549 were impostors.—Similar societies to this are now in the course of establishment in most of the principal towns in the Kingdom.

THE NEW COMET.—The Comet came to its perihelion on Saturday the 17th, namely, within fourteen degrees of the sun. It has only lessened its right ascension half a degree, and its north declination four-fifths of a degree since the evening of the 24th of February, when it was first seen here; but by the annual motion of the earth, its distance from the sun is decreased about 16". Now it is advanced too far in the solar rays to allow us to make correct observations on its position.

At the close of this month it will begin to set after the sun, and with a clear horizon an hour before sunrise, there will be a chance of seeing it rise about E.N.E. during the ensuing month. The weather has lately been unfavourable for seeing the Comet so near the western horizon in the evenings; as, from its very slow geocentric motion, it will not afford sufficient space to attempt to deduce the form of its orbit, which is the chief object of science.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

The King held a Court at Carlton House, on Wednesday, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, the great Officers of State, and most of the distinguished Noblemen in town. Among those present were:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Landaff, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Judge of the Admiralty, the Solicitor-General, the Secretary at War, the Judge Advocate, the Dukes Devonshire, Dorset, Wellington, and Montrose; the Marquesses of Winchester, Donegal, Northampton, Headfort, Stafford, Anglesea, Cambleton, Lotbium, Wellesley, and Hertford; the Earls of Cavan, Gower, Belfast, Curdighan, Clare, Portsmouth, Malmesbury, Pembroke, Verulam, Westmoreland, Dartmouth, Warwick, Glasgow, Roden, Mayo, Rosslyn, Derry, Darnley, Glengall, Cumberston, Northwick, Fortescue, Maclesfield, Ashburham, Aylesbury, Winchelsea, Bathurst, and Liverpool. The Spanish Ambassador and the Swedish Minister were introduced to the King by Lord Castlereagh, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, the Master of the Ceremonies. All the other Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers were also present.

THE KING'S DRAWING ROOM.

On Thursday the King held a Drawing Room at Buckingham House, which was most splendidly attended. The company began to arrive at the Palace between twelve and one o'clock, and continued setting down till near four. Soon after two o'clock His Majesty left his private apartments, and gave audiences to the Earl of Liverpool and Viscount Castlereagh; after which, the Duchess de St. Firas, the Lady of the Spanish Embassy, was introduced to His Majesty by Viscountess Castlereagh, the Lady of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Majesty then proceeded to the Grand Saloon, and took his station under the Throne, his Royal Brothers, the Dukes of York and Clarence taking their station to the right of the King. The Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Sophia Matilda stood on his left. His Majesty received the compliments of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, accompanied by their Ladies, with his accustomed dignified affability.—Among the numerous presentations were the following:—

- Lady Frances Ley; Lady Mary Petre; Miss Porey; Lady C. Coombs; Lady A. Coombs; Lady J. Hey; Mrs. Gascoyne; Mrs. Lakin; Mrs. Ellis; Mrs. Brantling; Mrs. T. Road; Miss Swinburne; Miss E. Swinburne; Miss F. Swinburne; Miss B. Wilbraham; Miss Montague; Mrs. Mayne; Mrs. Crobbie; Mr. Murray; Mrs. Murray; Miss Murray; Lady Trigonmouth; Hon. C. D. Shore; the Duchess of Rutshire; Marchioness of Northampton; Countess Delawarr; Lady Swinburne; the Rev. Dr. A. Drummond, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty; Countess Dowager Mountbatten; Lady Seavell; Lady W. Bentinck; Mrs. B. Elliot; Lady Lorraine; Mrs. Col. Hughes; the Countess of Linerick; Miss North; Mrs. Col. Quentin; Mrs. and Misses Drummond; Mrs. C. and Misses Smith; Capt. W. E. Parry; R. N.; Major Brooke; Lady B. Dunsford; Mrs. and Misses Light Infantry; Lieut-Col Harvey; Captains W. H. Higge, S. P. How; Lady O'Mahony; Lady C. Jervis; Hon. Mrs. B. Knox; Lieut-Col. Sir J. Campbell; Duchess of Leinster; Lady Hakelt; (on her Marriage); Mrs. Colonel Woodford; Mrs. G. and Mrs. St. John Midway; (on her Marriage); Lady Williams; Lady Louisa Dawson; Miss Penn; Miss Hamilton; Lady Tarrant; Colonel Thornton; Mrs. Eustace; Honorable Mrs. Shirley; and Misses Seavell; Mrs. and Misses Wood; Lady Gore; Lieut-Colonel Petre; Captain Budgeard, R. N.; Lieut-Colonel Forster; Lady James Stuart; Mr. Colquhoun; Mr. Gwynne; Mr. Corks; Mr. Crawley; Mr. A. Guinness; Hon. Misses Powers; Mrs. F. Stanhope; Mrs. and Miss Du Prey; Mrs. V. Russell; Mrs. J. Fuller; Mrs. Davies; Miss Cockayne; Mrs. R. Elliot; Mrs. Cheere; Miss Pusey; Miss Robinson; Mrs. Grey; Misses Jervis; Miss E. Barchart; Miss C. Gascoyne; Mrs. and Misses North; Mrs. and Misses Wodehouse; Lady and Mrs. Caroline Perry; Mrs. Carr; Hon. Mrs. Howard; Lady E. Murray; Mrs. Aldes; Miss Atkins; Hon. Misses Petre; Miss Wood; Miss Aldmay; Capt. W. Mitchell, (E. J. C. S.)

THEATRES.

KING'S THEATRE.

His Majesty honoured this theatre with his presence, in state, on Tuesday night, and we must confess, of all the spectacles presented to the London public, we never beheld any thing so brilliant, or so truly gratifying. The building was crowded to excess, and the beauty of our countrywomen seemed literally to have borrowed new lustre for the occasion; a joyous smile of pleasure and exultation at having their King amongst them, beamed on every countenance, and sparkled in every eye.

The King was received at the entrance of the theatre by Lord Lowther, and the Committee of Management, and conducted to the Royal box, which was splendidly fitted up for the occasion: the burst of applause, which saluted His Majesty, on his appearance, was tremendous—it was the genuine tribute of loyalty; and the building resounded, for five or six minutes, with cheering not usually heard in that temple of listless refinement.

His Majesty was attended by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence, the Dukes of Wellington and Montrose, and the usual Court attendants.—GOD SAVE THE KING was sung three times in the course of the evening, and each time received with increased applause.

An *Impromptu allégorique* was performed, complimentary to the Sovereign; but, however tasteful the decoration, or well-timed the allusion of the piece on the stage, the *impromptu* most gratifying to his Majesty, and the friends of our rights and Constitution, must have been the earnest, genuine, and sincere expression of affection and loyalty, which pervaded all parts of the House.

On His Majesty's retiring, the same symptoms of attachment were evinced by the audience, and the crowd which had collected in the streets, seemed to catch the tone of the audience within, and the loudest cheerings resounded on all sides, till His Majesty left his carriage at the Palace door.

COVENT GARDEN.

A young lady, of the name of Dance, made her appearance at this Theatre on Tuesday, in the character of Mrs. Haller.

We doubt very much whether the part Mrs. Haller is favourable to a debutante, the play itself, rendered popular only by the illustrious acting of Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, belongs to a school now exploded, and very justly so; for independent of the unnatural grouping, and rushing, and starting with which these pieces abound,

the interest is invariably excited for positive vice, and our commiseration, if not our sympathy, claimed for barefaced guilt.

At a moment when every honest woman in the country has her eyes turned with scorn towards, or with disgust from, the criminality of a wife; and at a moment when the first subject of the country is by the even-handedness of justice left desolate, and abandoned in the midst of the world to the society of her own hired servants, it seems a slur upon the good feeling of our countrywomen who have turned their backs upon her, to whom, under other circumstances, they would have bent the knee, to produce a play, in which, by the force of acting and adventitious circumstances, the sigh is taught to heave, and the tear to flow, for an imaginary character, which they have shewn to be in the reality, hateful and disgusting.

If we complain of this generally, we are led to do so still more in the particular case of Miss Dance—her fine regular features—her youthful appearance—the softness of her manner when unagitated by passion—the animation she displayed when her feelings were roused, were so many more blandishments to make the feeling of pity for Mrs. Haller's fate still stronger, and of course to soften our indignation at her vices.

Were Mrs. Haller represented to us as an elderly body, with a taste for foolmen and maraschino—gross in her manners and conversation—painted up to the eyes—speaking broken English—occasionally swearing, and always indelicate in her observations—violent in her temper, and hasty in her person and habits, nobody would pity the address: she would be hissed off the stage for her language; roared at with laughter for her grotesque appearance, and utterly condemned for her shameless libertinism and disgraceful propensities. This would be as it should be—but in the Stranger, "Latet anguis in herba," and our principles and morals, and those of our wives and daughters, are sapped and undermined, by the attraction of this heroine, and we find ourselves delighted at the end of the performance to see an injured husband fool enough to take back a dissolute address to his arms, and restore her to her rights as a wife.

These appeals to our weaknesses are most unworthy of the abilities devoted to them by the players, and we almost lamented at the success of the *laid debutante* on Tuesday, which we must confess was (as a first appearance) perfect.

Miss Dance appears to be about twenty, her eyes and hair are jet black, and there is now and then a look of the Keables about her. Her manner of acting is much less embarrassed than is usual with young beginners, and we have little doubt that when she has gained confidence by practice, she will be a valuable acquisition to this theatre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday last a Court Martial was held on Captain Furneux, and the remaining Officers and crew of His Majesty's late ship *Catron*, when the Court determined, that the loss of the *Catron* was occasioned by unaccountable currents issuing out of the River Ganges; that it appeared every precaution had been taken, by comparing the Rates of the Chronometers, when it could be done; that there was no reason to suppose the ship to have been within eighty miles of the place where she struck; that every possible exertion was made to save the ship, without effect; and that no blame whatever was imputable to Captain Furneux, his Officers, or ship's company for their conduct on that occasion; and the Court, therefore, adjudged them to be fully acquitted.

These sentences became vacant last year in Scotland—viz. a Baronship of the Exchequer, Receiver-General of the Customs, and Lord Register, which, it seems, Ministers have determined not to fill up.

Ten millions of specie, in gold, have lately been coined in the Royal Mint, and are now ready to be issued at the Bank of England.

Since the last regulation of the silver coinage, in 1815, down to the 28th February last, the total amount coined at the Mint has been 7,137,364l. 10s. of which there remains unissued, at the Mint, 11,493l.

A Court of Proprietors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday, for the purpose of declaring a dividend.—One of the Proprietors wished to know whether the account of the profits of the concern were forthcoming.—The Chairman observed, it was for the Court to determine whether the Court should furnish the account.—The Court then passed to the question of the last half-yearly dividend.—Some conversation ensued with respect to the resumption of Cash Payments, and the prevention of forgeries, in the course of which, the Chairman denied that so large a sum as 60,000l. had been expended in proceeding with the plans of prevention.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, when the Bridge House Committee presented two Reports, relative to London Bridge, one stating, that after Mr. Dodd, the engineer, had been examined six days before a Committee of the House of Commons, they ordered his evidence to be expunged; and the other, respecting the enlargement of the water-way, as being more expedient than a new bridge. The vacancy of Lord Coal-mere, in the room of the late Mr. J. Hawkins was filled up by the election of Mr. Rose.

We have rarely witnessed so novel and interesting an article in the Graphic department of the Arts, as the recently published Impressions of a Series of Game, &c. from a set of Silver Buttons, in the possession of a well known enthusiastic admirer of British Field Sports. The designs we are told were severally drawn on each button, by A. Cooper, Esq. R. A. and engraved by that unrivalled artist, Mr. John Scott, whose productions, need only to be seen, to be admired.

A Novel is just published, entitled "Such is the World;" the characters are ably drawn, and justly delineated—the situations forcibly expressed. It is not our practice to notice works of this description; but where the object of the author is to pourtray upon paper the actions of human beings, evidently for moral purposes, we have no hesitation in recommending the work to notice. The plot is well managed, the characters diversified, easy, and natural, and the narrative well arranged and flowery. It is at once pleasing and instructive; and shews that the author is well acquainted with human nature.

Advices was on Tuesday received by one of the first Turkey houses in the City, that the Russians are marching one hundred thousand men into Georgia.

Lord Cochrane was wounded in the thigh, in the successful attack he made on the Spanish frigate *Esmeralda*, at Lima. The Spanish officers of the *Esmeralda*, to shield themselves from public indignation, gave out that the English vessels in the harbour had assisted Lord Cochrane, and that the English were threatened to be massacred in consequence, and in a tumult on shore, fifteen were killed by the infuriated populace.

The indictment preferred by the Queen's legal advisers against the Rev. R. Blucov, of Liverpool, for an alleged libel, is withdrawn.

VENTRILOQUIST.—An elegant and crowded audience were present on Wednesday evening, at the City of London Tavern, to witness the extraordinary performance of M. Alexandre, the celebrated ventriloquist; and certainly, if the plaudits of his auditors were to be received as testimonies of the merit of the artist, M. A. may be ranked as the very first. Indeed, we may truly say, that he gratified us exceedingly. His transitions and variety of voice—his flexibility of countenance—his engaging manner of delivery—were all so astonishing; whether as the sick old gentleman, or the affable servant—the ancient nun, or the novice of the convent—his colloquies with the chimney-sweep, while ascending and descending the chimney—his song of the souterkin, and the drinking and singing scene at one and the same moment, were equally wonderful. In the latter, particularly, his powers of vocal illusion are great. Nor must we omit to mention, the family scenes of "John Thomas," which were given with a pronunciation of the English language, which shews that M. Alexandre must have studied it with some effect. The whole performance was at once pleasing and rational. We understand M. Alexandre intends to exhibit his astonishing powers on Saturday next at the Freemason Tavern.

ADVERTISEMENT.—We have been favored with the perusal of one of the sheets in the forth coming Satirical Novel, entitled MONEY RAISING; or, a DAY IN COCK-STREET, and cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment at some of the scenes it discloses, as well as shocked to find that most of the leaders of money are servants in noblemen's families. What can be said for that state of society, where the domestics of noblemen are enabled to accommodate, *incognito* their master with money by way of annuity, at a high rate of interest, or that there should have existed in a regularly organized office, where ill gotten profit should have been so readily received, and so promptly applied in relieving the distresses of the profligate, the demyrup, or blackleg. The following extract from one of the many letters the Novel contains, will serve to mark the rudeness of these worthies. "I had from you only two bills of 800l. and two of 500l. and by your own desire, I sacrificed 650l. to procure 1,200l. of which you have had 600l. A—y."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATH.—The new free church building has already cost 6000l., and above 4,500l. more will be required to complete it. The ground was purchased for the sum of 2400l. The foundation is of the unusual depth of seven feet.

A lady threw herself, on Saturday evening last, from a parapet eighteen feet high, into the river, from which she was fortunately rescued, and is now in a fair way of doing well. DUNDY.—The manufacture of this place were never more in demand than at present. One house in town entered at the Customs, last week, 160,000 yards bagging and Osanburgh for exportation. Our ship-masters are become more enterprising; and we now see vessels from foreign ports discharging at our quays in all seasons. A few days ago one arrived from Riga, and three sailed for Lieban the week before last, which we believe is sooner than from any other port in Britain. There were no fewer than five vessels in our harbour last week loading goods for the States, (three for New York and two for New Orleans); three on the birth for British America, and one for Jamaica. A vessel for New York, and another for Jamaica, had sailed with full cargoes the previous week.

ESSEX.—These Assizes finished on Saturday, when twenty-four prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentences of death. Among those left for execution (five in number) was Isaac Briggs, for a rape on Mary Hearthen, on the 24th of Sept. attended with circumstances of great brutality. The prisoner was a ruffian of frightful aspect. He had been living in a wood near Witham, like another Orson, and from the habits of his life, had acquired a savage appearance, scarcely human. The unhappy prosecutrix, a peasant girl, named Mary Hearthen, of Langford, was returning towards her home, through the wood, about six o'clock in the evening of the 24th of September last, and was encountered by the prisoner, who dragged her from the path by the legs further into the wood, where, by the greatest violence, he effected his object, and is now in a fair way of doing well. In his conviction, the prisoner has conducted himself in the most hardened manner.

EXETER.—DANGEROUS EFFECTS OF FRIGHT.—A short time since as a young woman named Wicker, who was in the habit of going out to day work at her needle, was passing through a field, which the servants of the house she had left had represented to her as haunted; and the fears of the credulous girl being thus awakened, a black boy having wrapped himself in a sheet, concealed all but his face and hands, met her in the path. The shock was too strong for her reason;—she became raving mad—and about a fortnight since was conveyed to the Asylum, near Exeter, deprived of all those noble powers of intellect, which dignify human nature above the brute creation; and though the fiery void of her mind is occasionally irradiated by kind intervals, she soon relapses into insanity, from which it is feared she will never perfectly recover.

FAVERHAM.—About noon yesterday (Monday the 19th inst.) three of the burning houses of the private powder works, at Otive, near here, blew up, by which accident three men who were employed therein were unfortunately killed.

MAIDSTONE.—It may be satisfactory to our agricultural readers, under their present distresses, to learn, that some very large shipments of wheat have been made within the present week for Naples and its vicinity. Of course none but foreign grain in the warehouses has been allowed to be exported.

POLICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.—Two young Gentlemen, brothers, were amusing themselves by firing at a mark with a single pistol in their garden at Pall-mall's Terrace, Holloway, on Sunday last. Unhappily one of them shot too high, and inanimate to stone, the ball entered the eye of a young Lady, Miss Radford, while standing at the drawing-room window in an opposite house. We understand the ball has not yet been extracted, and the Lady's recovery is of course despaired of. They were remanded.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns: Arrived, Mails, Departed, Mails, Due. Lists various ships and their destinations.

DEPART. March 23. Whirl N.E. Sailed the homeward bound for the river. Came down from the pier and called the Orient, Waller, for Madras and Bengal; Home, Strachan, for St. Vincent's; Bolden, Broad, for Madras; and Restoration, Messervy, for Boston; remain the Fanny Vase, later for Hull.

RICHMOND, SURREY. To be disposed of by Private Contract. THE complete and elegant Villa called REGINA HOUSE, situated on the Banks of the River Thames at Richmond, the Property and Possession of Mrs. Obadiahson; held for a term of 40 years, or thereabouts, under the Crown, with Coach-houses, Stabling, good Pleasure and well kept Gardens, Green-house, Peach-house, Graperies, Greenhouse, and other conveniences, well-manufactured.

SUPERB BEAVER HATS, of the first Fashion, combining beauty of colour which will not change, elegance of shape they cannot lose, and a durability unequalled. See Review in London that buys and sells on credit, can offer such a Hat to public notice; Gentlemen, therefore, who have cause to complain of high price and bad quality, may now purchase a hat superior to any other, at 19, College-green, Dublin.

CAUTION.—SALMON, ODY, and CO. most respectfully caution the Public against the many spurious and inferior imitations of their celebrated and PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES, which have "Salmon Ody's" stamped on the front end of the spring.

The Patentees have the honour to supply the Army and Navy, the Naval and Military Hospitals, the Dock Yard and Ordnance, the Marine Infantry, the Honourable East India Company, the City of London Truss Society, the Marine-Bands, Whitehall, Bristol, and Druggists in all parts of the Kingdom, &c. &c. &c. 292, Strand, London; & a la Grande rue Palais Royale, 163, a Paris.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM, III, FLEET-STREET. JOSEPH CAPES, Bookseller and Stationer, respectfully announces to his Subscribers, and the Literary Public, the PUBLICATION of a new and improved Edition of the NEW CATALOGUE, containing an extensive Collection of approved and standard Works, and all the New Publications of merit to the present period. Catalogues and terms of subscription may be obtained at the Library.

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BRITISH GAME, illustrated in 12 spirited Etchings, and Vignette Title, by Newton Pilling, Esq. with Letter-press Description, 2s. 6d.; 7 plates, 12s. 6d.

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BENEFIT SOCIETY. A Most respectable Institution, called THE FIRM and FRIENDLY SOCIETY of MASTER TRADESMEN, is held at the "Three Graces" in the Strand, London. This Society guarantees the following benefits, viz. At a free member's death, 50l. at a free member's wife's death, 20l. and in sickness or week, 11s. besides other benefits, such as superannuation, allowance when imprisoned for debt, &c. &c. &c. and about 90 fatboms cable, of Plymouth Cable on snub instant, and out in line.—The Betsy, Pollard, from Shields, for London, struck on the Third Sand, but was got off, and proceeded on her voyage.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF WINDSOR SOAP.—JONES'S (late Davison's) IMPROVED ROYAL DOUBLE SCENTED WINDSOR SOAP, in the highest perfection.—J. JONES, has considerably reduced the price of his Soap, and reduced it in price, and regularly recommends it for family use. It is rendered more pure in quality and greatly enriched in fragrance; its balsamic and cleansing properties are in the most agreeable manner upon the skin, by its medicinal and aromatic qualities. It is rendered more pure in quality and greatly enriched in fragrance; its balsamic and cleansing properties are in the most agreeable manner upon the skin, by its medicinal and aromatic qualities.

URLING'S LACER (of the real Point and Brussels fabric), 147, Strand, near Somerset House, removed from 392, Strand.—G. F. URLING and CO. beg to inform the Fashionable World, that they have prepared for the Season a various and extensive Assortment of their PATENT LACE DRESSERS, from four Guineas by one hundred Guineas each; some of which, from recent improvements, they humbly presume to compare with the most perfect foreign productions. Also a great variety of Veils, Scarves, Squares, Laces, &c. &c. of every description. This peculiarly clear and transparent Article having in the higher circles, superseded the use of common Laces, which become rough and full of fibre on the first washing, the Patentees respectfully request the Public, to make the comparative test, for its complete softness and make, and to observe the Urlying's name, which therefore can be relied upon as genuine at their Wholesale and Retail Establishment in London, or of the Country Dealers supplied by them. Every Article is marked with the Patentees' initials, G. F. U. and the words, "by the (late) Queen's authority." Specimens, showing the superiority of Urlying's Lace over common Laces, may be seen at Ackermann's Repository, la Belle Assemblée, and other fashionable resorts, and may be had gratis, by application, post-paid, to G. F. Urlying and Co.

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BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—John Burgess and Son, being apprized of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their milk, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention and careful scrutiny of the Public, for the purpose of being the Original, to observe the Name and the Address corresponds with the above;—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deprive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following caution:—The name of the Original is "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies;—others—"Burgess's" and many more without Address. John Burgess and Son, having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to their purchasing, which they conceive to be of their milk, which they hope will prevent many misapprehensions.

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AS COUGHS and COLDS are so prevalent in this Kingdom, no Family should be without this Medicine, to the use of which the most delicate and tenderly nurtured, being recommended by Physicians, and patronised by Ladies and Gentlemen, of the first distinction; it may be taken by the Infant in the first week, to the Agent in any state; it strengthens the Coat of the Stomach, helps Digestion, creates an Appetite, and regulates the whole Frame. Sold, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, Horsham, Sussex; and may be had in London of Hudson and Co. 27, Haymarket; Sutton and Co. 16, Bow Church-yard; Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's; and 29, Domesday-street, Dublin; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 66, St. Paul's; Barclay and Son, 95, Fleet Market; Johnson, 15, Crook-street, Soho; Evans and Son, 42, Long-lane, Smithfield; Bacon, 150, Oxford-street; Newbery, Cornhill; and of all the principal Vendors of the Kingdom; and of the principal Vendors of Medicine in the United Kingdom.

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR CONVULSION POWDER, a certain Remedy for Convulsions Fits in Children, and for all Spasmodic Complaints.

Patronized and sanctioned by Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, Lady Catherine Walpole, Right Hon. Lady Amherst, Lady C. Douglas, Right Hon. Lady Lismore, Hon. Mrs. Harbuth, Right Hon. Lady G. Cavendish, Hon. Mrs. Egerton, Lady Catherine Lamb, Mrs. Grey, &c. &c. &c. DR. HADLEY'S POWDERS, although not generally known, have for many years sustained a proud characteristic as a never-failing remedy in the worst cases of Convulsions in Children, or Adults; also the most violent Spasmodic Affections. These Powders extract; removes excessive heat in Consumption, and in all cases of relaxation, debility, patient to perfect health, and in a short time restores the system. These Powders are equally efficacious in all climates. Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each, by appointment of the Proprietor, at the Dispensary, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Barclay and Son, 95, Fleet Market; Johnson, 15, Crook-street; Evans and Son, 42, Long-lane; Bacon, 150, Oxford-street; Newbery, Cornhill; and of all the principal Vendors of the Kingdom; and of the principal Vendors of Medicine in the United Kingdom.

Ask for DR. HADLEY'S Convulsion Powders.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, MARCH 23. Though the arrival of Wheat and Barley since Monday has been very moderate, a considerable portion of the ordinary descriptions of each remained over-to-day, which met a heavy sale, on lower terms.—Wheat and Pease are steady in value, and Oats are a trifle cheaper, the supply being large. In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

Table with columns: Return Price of Grain, on board Ship, or under. Lists prices for various grains like Essex Red Wheat, White Wheat, etc.

TOURNAMENT FLOUR, per sack, 50s. to 55s. Ditto, seconds, 45s. to 50s. Essex and Suffolk Flour, per sack on board ship, 50s. to 53s. Norfolk and Stockton, ditto, 45s. to 48s. Bran, 7s. to 8s. per quarter, 22s. to 25s. per quarter.

PRICE OF WHEAT Bread throughout the Metropolis, is stated by the principal Bakers to be Tenpence Halfpenny the quarter loaf, of 4 lb 3/4 weight.

Table with columns: Average Prices of Grain per Quarter, for the Week ending MARCH 10. Lists prices for Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Pease, etc.

SMITHFIELD.—FRIDAY, MARCH 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8 lbs. Beef, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. Pork, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 0d. Head of Cattle this day. Hides, 56/3 Galves, 40s. to 45s. Sheep, 26/10 Pig, 6s. to 7s. 0d.

PRICES OF HAY and STRAW.—THURSDAY, MARCH 22. Hay, 31s. 7d. to 41s. 0d. Average, 31s. 16s. 0d. Inferior, 21s. 12s. 6d. to 31s. 2s. 0d. Average, 21s. 16s. 0d. Straw (best), 4s. 0d. to 4s. 11s. 0d. Average, 4s. 12s. 6d. Inferior, 3s. 10s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. Average, 3s. 12s. 0d.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS. Beef, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. Veal, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. Mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. Pork, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.

PRICES OF HOPS, per Cwt.—SATURDAY, MARCH 17. Bags. Kent, 21s. 0d. to 31s. 0d. 41s. 0d. Sussex, 21s. 0d. to 21s. 0d. 21s. 0d. East Kent, 21s. 0d. to 21s. 0d. 21s. 0d. Farnham, fine, 41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d. 41s. 0d.

PRICES OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 112 lbs. Tallow, 52s. 0d. to 52s. 0d. Yellow Soap, 42s. 0d. to 42s. 0d. Mottled, 42s. 0d. to 42s. 0d. Soap ditto, 42s. 0d. to 42s. 0d. Good Dreggs, 42s. 0d. to 42s. 0d. Melling Stuff, 30s. 0d. to 30s. 0d. Duff, 26s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.

COAL MARKET.—March 21. Price. 49J Newcastle, 32s. 0d. to 32s. 0d. to 42s. 0d. 4 Sunderland, 22s. 0d. to 33s. 0d. to 37s. 0d.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS. Bank Stock, 70 1/2. Reduced, 70 1/2. 3 per Cent. Consols, 70 1/2. 4 per Cent. Consols, 71. 5 per Cent. Consols, 71. 3 per Cent. Navy, 105 1/2. 4 per Cent. Navy, 105 1/2. India Bonds, 49 p. 42 p. 21 p. 10s. 3 p. 33 p. Exchange Bills, 2d. 4 p. 3 p. 5 p. 2 p. 3 p. 1 1/2 d. Opium, 100.

BIRTHS. On Thursday, 22d instant, at Huntington, the Lady of Captain Hides (late of the East India Company's ship, Princess Charlotte of Wales) of a daughter.

On the 21st of February, at his house at East Luvant Rectory, Sussex, the Lady of the Rev. J. W. Deacon, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at his house in Manchester-street, the Lady of the Hon. W. Lake, of a daughter.

In George-street, Manover-square, Lady Copley, of a daughter.

On Friday, the 16th instant, in Hill-street, Berkley-square, the Hon. Mrs. B. widow of a daughter.

On the 20th instant, at Clapham, the Lady of Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Old Broad street, of a daughter.

At Dale Park, in the county of Sussex, on the 17th instant, the Lady of George Morant, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES. On Monday, the 19th instant, at Southampton, John Frezer, Jun. Esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Malton, Esq.

On Tuesday, at Ealing, by the Rev. Mr. Carr, the Hon. Edward Percival, second son of Lord Arden, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Spencer Percival.

On Monday, the 19th instant, at East Dour, William Hanbury Jones, Esq. to Sarah, second daughter of Edward Whitaker, Esq. Banham, Oxfordshire.

On Tuesday, the 23d instant, Mr. Thomas Ball, of Hackney, to Miss Ann Hope.

DIED. On the 17th inst. at East Luvant Rectory, Sussex, the infant son of the Rev. J. W. Deacon.

At his house at Paddington, aged 64, Michael Bryan, Esq. author of the Hieroglyphical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, &c.

On Monday last, Mrs. Crumpton, of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, relict of the late John Crumpton, Esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

On Wednesday, at his house, Blackheath-road, Mary, the wife of Thomas Taylor, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 20th instant, at Bath, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Knipe, relict of the late Robert Knipe, Esq. of New Lodge, Hereg.

On the 19th instant, Mrs. William Malton, in Keppel-street, Russell-square.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, of consumption, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. F. A. Soames, of High Willows, Chesham, Herts.

On Monday evening last, in Dorchester street, the Hon. Catherine Fremantle, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Fremantle, and sister of the late Lord Ozley.

On the 24th instant, at Tedford, near Horncastle, in the 65th year of his age, the Rev. John Dymoke, Rector of Brinkhill, Lincolnshire, second son of the late John Dymoke, Gent. of the above place, who was heir at law of the Right Hon. Lewis Dymoke, of Scireby, who performed the office of Champion to King George III.

At his house, Stratford-upon-Avon, Lieut. Col. P. Douglas. Mrs. B. widow of a daughter. On Monday, the 12th instant, at Bath, Catherine, wife of the Hon. and Rev. James St. Ledger.

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

*Lord Grosvenor* presented a petition from the University of Oxford, against the Roman Catholic Claims.—Laid on the table.

On the motion of the *Bishop of Llandaff*, extracts of the material parts of the evidence, on which Sir M. Lopez was found guilty of bribery at the Grampound Election, with the Record of his conviction at the Devon Assizes, were ordered to be laid before the House.

TUESDAY.

The *Bishop of Chester* presented a petition from Bolton-le-Moors, against the Roman Catholic Claims—the sentiments which it contained were his own. If the Roman Catholics maintained the opinions which they did, he did not think we should have sufficient pledge for the security of the Protestant Establishment. The Right Rev. Prelate presented another petition to the same effect, from the Diocese of Chester, and added, if the Protestant ascendancy was not worth preservation, he knew nothing worth preserving. The petitions were laid on the table.

*Lord Ellenborough* moved an Humble Address to the King, that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to offer his mediation to the Emperor and the Governments of Naples and Piedmont, on terms consistent with the respective rights of these powers, and thought this was the precise moment to interfere by mediation to prevent a war throughout the continent. He admitted the great services rendered by Austria in 1805, when England was threatened with invasion, she sprung forward with all her might and turned the enemy's legions from our shores, and again in 1809, she had repelled the invaders from Spain, and in 1813, she had enabled Europe to obtain those successes, which had conducted her armies within the gates of Paris. The Noble Lord took a view of the proceedings of the two powers, Naples and Austria, since the commencement of the contest, and asked whether it became England, the land of freedom, to stand neuter in such a contest, particularly as the Carbonari in her further progress on the Neapolitan territory, nor could she hope any effectual assistance from Russia, who in the event of coming down with a powerful army, would, judging from her previous conduct, demand and secure accessions of territory on the continent for herself equally fatal to Austria. Again, danger was to be apprehended from France, now in the possession of a Constitution and enjoying greater liberty than hitherto. He deprecated the impolicy of preventing English subjects from entering into the service of Naples—the English people felt for the Italians, and were willing to make the cause of Naples their own. The object which he had in view in proposing mediation, was the preservation of the honour of Austria and the Independence of the Italian States. He then moved the Address, &c.

The *Earl of Aberdeen* opposed the Address, he thought it premature, at least. It was not desirable, that this country should place itself between the King of Naples and the Neapolitan Government, the former having issued a proclamation commanding his subjects to receive the Austrians as friends. The effect of that proclamation remained to be proved, and whether the Carbonari, had really been possessed of that influence which was stated, the Noble Lord should recollect, that the Office of Mediator on this occasion, as proposed by them, would be rather that of remonstrance, until it was known whether both parties desired our interference. The prohibition against British officers entering the Neapolitan service, was grounded on the best political views. The time might come when mediation would be, perhaps, more proper, and desired by both parties. He concluded with opposing the motion.

After some observations from the *Earl of Darley*, the motion was negatived.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The *Earl of Carnarvon* gave notice that he should on the 5th of April, move the second reading of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, and that he witnesses do attend on the Bill.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury* presented a Report from the Committee of Privileges stating, that the claims of the Earls of Glengall and Arran, to vote for the election of Irish Representative Peers, had been allowed.

The Commercial Intercourse and the Grampound Indemnity Bills were passed.

FRIDAY.

The *Archbishop of York* presented a petition from the Archdeaconry of York against the Roman Catholic Claims.

The *Bishop of Landaff* presented a petition from the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Hereford, against the Roman Catholic Claims.—Laid on the table.

The Irish Artillery's Fees Regulation Bill was read and passed.

The Beer Duties Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

*Mr. Lambton* postponed his motion respecting a Reform in Parliament until the 17th of April.

Petitions were presented from a variety of places against the Catholic Claims; from the town of Chippenham, from the Archdeaconry of York, and the Clergy of the West Riding of that county.

*Mr. S. Wortley*, in presenting the last petition, said, he knew that the gentlemen signing it were worthy of their sacred offices, and men of the most exemplary conduct in private life, and therefore deserving of serious consideration.

Some discussion followed, in which *Sir C. Burrell* said, the tenets of the Roman Catholics were highly intolerant. He mentioned an instance, in which the remains of the father of a Member of Parliament were denied Christian burial, because he had been a Protestant; and the body was brutally treated.

*Mr. Bennett* said, the instance alluded to, arose out of political, and not religious feeling. As to tolerance, he was sorry to say, that an Anti-Christian spirit was to be found among the members of the Established Church.—The petition was laid on the table.

*Mr. Hobhouse* said, he held in his hand a petition from a respectable tradesman in the Strand, who stated, that in the space of a few days, he had taken not less than 23 forged one pound notes, and of that number he believed he had taken ten in one day. He understood that 30,000l. in amount, of forged notes, had been presented to the Bank in one year.

In answer to a question from *Mr. Curwen*, *Sir W. Congreve* (speaking of the Commissioners of Inquiry for the better Prevention of Forgeries) stated, that their functions had ceased on presenting their last Report—their last Report's plan fell to them by the Bank, and that the Bank had

shown great liberality in carrying the artist's plan into effect, by erecting expensive machinery for perfecting the plan. The effect, however, was not entirely answered for the purpose. He was convinced, that it was feasible to make a Bank note so that it could not be imitated. He had proposed a country Bank note for adoption, which could not be easily imitated.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

*Mr. Western* brought in two Bills for the Repeal of the last Mutiny Tax in England and Ireland, which were read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 3d of April.

*Lord Milton* gave notice, that he should, on the 2d of April, move for the Repeal of the Duty on Foreign Wool.

*Sir J. Newport* intimated his intention, at some future stage, to move the consolidation of the two Catholic Bills for removing the disabilities under which they labour. He then moved the Order of the Day for going into a Committee.

*Mr. Hutchinson* rose to correct a misapprehension with respect to his having had any communication from Ireland, respecting the Bills before the House. With respect to the first of the Bills, he approved of it; but as to the second, great alterations were requisite.

*Mr. Hutchinson* day to correct a misapprehension with respect to his having had any communication from Ireland, respecting the Bills before the House. With respect to the first of the Bills, he approved of it; but as to the second, great alterations were requisite. One of the Catholic Bishops had written to him, expressing his decided disapprobation of the measure, a meeting of Catholic Bishops was to be held on that day in Dublin, and he understood there existed a considerable degree of agitation in Ireland on the subject of the second Bill.

The House then went into a Committee on the clause respecting the oath of transubstantiation, and the repeal of the same.

*Sir T. Lethbridge* decidedly opposed the repeal, considering this as the great guard against the Roman Catholic holding office. He could not conceive how Members could reconcile voting with the Bill, consistently with their oaths. If they began with the Catholics, they must proceed and repeal the Corporation and Test Acts, or be guilty of great injustice, and then the British Constitution would be endangered.—The Hon. Member alluded to the conduct of Dr. Milner, and some other Members of the Romish Church, as evidence that nothing which the Legislature could do would satisfy that body.

*Mr. Martin* (Galway) supported the claims.—The clause was agreed to.

On the next clause, which went to enact, that nothing contained in this Act should extend, or be construed to extend, to alter the succession to the Crown in the Protestant line, and the uniformity of prayer throughout the kingdom, having been read,

*Mr. Banks* said, it was his intention to move, that to this clause he added, the words, "or dispense with any of the oaths and declarations, as by law established, to be taken by Peers or Members of the House of Commons, before they were allowed to sit in either House of Parliament." The Hon. Genl. approved of the consolidating the two Bills, and observed upon the incongruity of the two, as being ill calculated to satisfy the Catholics. From what he knew of their Clergy, it was impossible they could become parties to the second Bill. Instead of its being a matter of conciliation and peace in Ireland, it would be a source of tumult and dissension among the members of the Catholic Church. He was ready to admit the Catholics to certain privileges, but so long as the religion was what it is, he never could consent to their holding seats in that House. He was anxious to preserve the Constitution in Church and State, and therefore, when illiberality, intolerance, and bigotry, were attempted to be cast upon the opposers of the measures, those epithets would not affect him, nor would he be turned aside from his purpose by them. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, "that the oaths now required to be taken by Peers and by Members of that House, should be taken by Roman Catholics, before they were enabled to sit in Parliament."

*Mr. Cateraft* thought that the dangers apprehended by the Hon. Member were not likely to arise, for Catholics, like Protestants would be governed by their passions and their interests, and they, in common, had too much at stake to wish to overturn the Constitution. When it was said, there was danger in granting the Claims, he would ask, was there no danger in suffering things remaining as they were—the Protestant mind was ripe for the change.

The *Speaker* admitted, that the exclusion of the Catholics was a great evil that could not be justified without adequate reason. The framers of the Bill recognized the principle of exclusion from holding ecclesiastical and judicial offices connected with the administration of the laws affecting the Established Church—to ensure the permanency of the laws affecting the church, Catholics should be excluded from Parliament. Supposing they were allowed seats in Parliament, he did not see why they were to be excluded from the administration of the laws affecting the church, if they could with safety be allowed to frame them. He objected to the administering two oaths, and the more so, as the more rigorous oaths were reserved for the Protestant. He did not think the proposed concession could be made with safety to the Constitution, and therefore should vote for the amendment.

*Mr. Canning* was of opinion, that the amendment went to strike at the most vital point of that measure, which in its progress, had received the sanction of the House—it went to take away the most valuable part of the boon. The Right Hon. Genl. then proceeded to consider the claims of the Catholics to seats in Parliament, and asked what danger was to be apprehended from foreign connexion or foreign allegiance, there were none in existence, and therefore the disqualifications ought to fall with the cause from whence they arose. The exclusion from Parliament had existed for 260 years, during which time Peers were not excluded till the reign of Charles II. when symbols of disaffection appeared among the Catholic Nobles, and then they were excluded. He wished a reason to be assigned why they were not excluded before. Let Honourable Members who opposed the measure answer him—it was safe to the Constitution they should remain in possession of their rank and power, it was safe they should be allowed to sit in Parliament. As to the Commons, an Hon. Member seemed to think, that as soon as the door was open there was such a body of Catholics waiting in the Lobby, that this man-headed Catholic monster would rush in and crush them altogether. There were but seven Peers, and surely this number could not endanger the safety of the state. It was said the Commons would carry their views by voting with either party; supposing 100 members were returned to the lower House, could, as was apprehended, these members carry their object by physical force; if force was likely to be resorted to, it would not be in that House, and therefore to calm those ebullitions which might hereafter break out, it would be better to admit them. He knew of no authority which could sanction any of the clergy in coming to this House, and demanding that their claims should be enforced, or to tell the House that they would not submit to the measure. He cared not if Dr. Milner came there ranting in one of his own bulls, the House would not heed him. He concluded with calling upon the House to agree to the Bill as it stood, and to reject the amendment.

*Mr. Bright* supported the amendment, as did *Mr. H. Davis*. *Sir T. Acland* thought greater danger was to be apprehended in refusing to concede that, which ultimately must be granted. *Sir F. Blake* strongly advocated the claims.

*Mr. Grattan* supported the claims. The House had to consider whether the Roman Catholics of Ireland were not subject to heavy restrictions and laws, which were a disgrace to Christianity, as well as to Humanity.

The Committee then divided.—For Mr. Banks's amendment, 211—Against it, 223—Majority, 12.

The Committee afterwards reported progress.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The Newington Select Vestry Bill, was recommitted, on the motion of *Mr. H. Sumner*, the Standing Orders of the House having been complied with.

On the second reading of the Kent Coal Meters Bill, *Mr. Cateraft* opposed it, and moved "that it be read a second time this day six months"—this motion was carried, and the Bill is therefore lost.

*Lord Lushington* obtained leave to bring in a Bill, to exclude certain high judicial characters from seats in that House, viz. the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the twelve Judges, the Master of the Rolls, and the four Irish Masters of Chancery.

*Lord J. Russell* postponed his motion for a Bill to remedy corrupt practices in Boroughs, until after Easter.

Previous to the House going into a Committee on the Roman Catholic Bills, some conversation ensued with respect to the state of mind of the Catholic Prelacy and Clergy on the subject. It was stated, that *Friar Hayes* was banished from Rome by order of the Pope, for immoral conduct while residing in one of the convents; the Prior of the convent was examining a house, and he stated, that his dress and conduct was so scandalous, as to call for the interference of the Police.

A Committee on the clause which excludes Roman Catholics from the offices of Lord Chancellor, Lord Lieutenant, and the higher offices in the State.

*Mr. Peel* moved that the exclusions should be extended to the Privy Council and the Bench. By the Act for securing the Protestant Establishment, a King who should become a Papist, forfeited his right to the Crown; and his subjects were absolved from all allegiance; it was right, therefore, that Parliament should accordingly provide that his advisers should not be Catholics. In his opinion, there would be less danger to be apprehended from a Catholic King, surrounded by Protestant Ministers, than a Protestant King surrounded by Catholic advisers.

The Bill of Rights provided that the responsible Ministers of the Crown should not be Roman Catholics. He would ask, could a Catholic, according to his heart and conscience, advise the King to educate his children in the Protestant faith. The Privy Councillor would be liable to be punished, if he gave his advice in favour of Catholic education. He moved, that the words "or to be of the Privy Council," be added to the clause excluding them from certain offices.

*Sir J. Newport* could not understand why Roman Catholics should be excluded from the Privy Council, unless all persons not in communion with the Church of England were to be excluded. In other countries, where no invidious distinctions existed, and where the establishments were Protestant, viz. Denmark, &c. the utmost harmony prevailed between Protestants and Catholics, the latter being admitted to enjoy the highest offices and privileges. He did not know what end would be answered by excluding Catholics from the Bench.

*Sir J. Nicholl* supported the amendment, because he looked to domestic security. He thought the present measure would sow discord and disunion. But the most pressing danger was that which impended over the ecclesiastical establishments. At the present moment, it became the House peculiarly to guard against any innovation, which could lessen the support and countenance of the Protestant Establishment.

*Lord Castlereagh* acknowledged the spirit of candour and frankness with which the discussion had been carried on. He felt that this measure ought not to be pressed against the opinion of the Protestants, but he was of opinion also that this amendment was only calculated to keep alive the differences between the two sects, without any good objects being effected. With respect to the endowments of the Catholic Clergy, it was one thing to establish a particular religion, and another to bestow on one which already existed, a qualified endowment. He agreed with his Right Hon. Friend that so long as the union existed, the Protestant religion must remain the religion of Ireland. His Hon. and Learned Friend had assumed that he saw himself sitting in a Catholic Parliament, with Catholic Ministers and Judges, in short, with a whole State Catholic; when it was essentially Protestant. He (Lord C.) could not see how such a state of things could obtain. The number of Catholics were about half of the population, and with respect to property, forty-nine fiftieths were supposed to belong to Protestants. He was confident that if Catholics were admitted to seats in Parliament, not more than four or five would be returned. With respect to the choice of the King in his Ministers, he could not conceive a greater monster than a Catholic Council surrounding a Protestant King; it would be keeping alive a spirit of dissatisfaction which was better subsided. Besides, if a Catholic should be elected to the Bench, his conduct would be narrowly watched; but he did not think such an elevation likely to happen, nor was it likely to meet a Catholic Chancellor; he should as soon expect the Crown to appoint a General in the Army to be Archbishop of Canterbury; the same reasoning would apply to the Colonies. If the present measure was carried, the Protestant and the Catholic would then have but one common interest.

*Mr. Legh Kesk* supported the amendment.

*Mr. Wetherell* objected to the Catholic being allowed to sit in Privy Council, on account, principally, of the Privy Councillor having the privilege of advising the Sovereign, without committing his advice to paper; the law was formerly different.

*Sir J. Mackintosh* supported the Bill.

*Mr. Barkham* made some observations on the conduct of Mr. Hayes, confirmatory of the statements made by Mr. Carew; and then the House divided on Mr. Peel's amendment.—For it, 169—Against it, 188—The amendment was of course lost by a majority of 19.

During the exclusion of strangers, the Exclusion of Catholics from the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was agreed to without a division.

The House divided on the question for preventing Catholics from holding the situation of Governor in any of the Colonies.—For the amendment, 120—Against it, 163.

The Committee then reported progress.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Irish Public Notaries, and the Beer Duties Bills were passed.

*Mr. Grenfell* moved for the production of the returns of purchases of silver coinage made by the Government, since 1816, stating the quantity, prices, &c. and from whom purchased.

chused. He understood, that the Right Hon. Genl. in the autumn of 1819, had paid the Bank 1,500,000. in part of the payment of 9,000,000. due to that Company, which they took at the rate of 5s. 2d. per oz.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the fact, and said when the paper was produced, it would be seen how the silver came into possession of Government. The motion was agreed to.

Some conversation arose between Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Elice, Mr. Peel, Mr. N. Fitzgerald, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Irving, &c. on the question for going into a Committee on the Bill for enabling the Bank to resume cash payments, which was adjourned till the following day.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Roman Catholic Clergy Intercourse Bill.

Mr. C. Hutchinson opposed this Bill, which presented an absurdity on the face of it, and having too penal a tendency.

Lord Castlereagh was the last man who would attempt to degrade the Catholic Clergy in the view of their brethren abroad. He did not think the Bill penal. The Noble Lord animadverted upon the conduct of Dr. Milner and Friar Hayes, and was not disposed to surrender up the functions of Parliament, and to wait until meetings of the Clergy took place, in order that Parliament should be guided by what this Catholic Ecclesiastical Parliament might choose to enact.

Dr. Phillimore agreed with the Noble Lord, that instead of being degraded and insulted by the provisions of this second Bill, the Catholic Clergy would be great personal gainers.

Mr. Peel said the opposition to the measure, had been temperate and manly.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald concurred with the Noble Lord in his general principles, yet he did not think unnecessary restrictions on the consciences of Catholics should be imposed.

Mr. Canning denied that the present measure was an infliction upon the Catholic Clergy. Was the House to be told that after making so many concessions, they were to be met by the schisms among the Catholic body. If it should be attempted to abstract any of the clauses from the Security Bill, he would vote for rejecting it, as a fraud upon the country, with as much sincerity, as he had supported it in its commencement.

After some observations from Sir Geo. Hill, Mr. Martin (Galway), Mr. Baring, and Mr. Rice,

Mr. P. Moore said, that but for him this Bill would not have been passed by the House.

The House then went into the Committee.

Mr. Baring proposed an amendment, imposing the oath upon all persons who shall "heretofore be called the functions, &c." instead of those "now performing, &c."

Mr. Goulburn opposed it.

Mr. Hynn suggested to make the period "four months" after the passing of the Act. The clause thus amended was agreed to.

Mr. Ellis proposed a clause, the effect of which, was to exclude Catholic Clergymen from seats in the House of Commons. He considered that part of the Bill, which imposed restrictions as one of the most solemn humblings ever brought under the consideration of Parliament. This clause was agreed to.

The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

A petition was presented by Mr. Western from certain Mill-holders, in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, praying that a small duty may be laid on foreign flour. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Curwen postponed his Husbandry Horse Tax, until next Thursday (5th April).

The Irish Clerks Nisi Prius Bill was passed.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition signed by 2,700 Law Clerks in the City of Westminster, complaining of the injuries which the new invention of lithography printing inflicted on them. The Hon. Member, however said, he could not support the petition. It was laid on the table.

General Gascoyne presented a petition from Liverpool, complaining of the Bill for altering the mode of striking the Corn Averages, as being injurious to the manufacturing interests.

Mr. Birds, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Bright, Mr. Baring, &c. were inimical to any alteration in the mode, for the distress of the manufacturers was very great, and said however cheap bread might be, they could not afford to buy sufficient. Mr. Curwen said the reason was, because it was too cheap.

Mr. Western, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Gladstone, made some observations, and the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Croker gave notice, that he should on Tuesday next, submit a motion to the House on a question of privilege, relative to the oath taken by Members of Parliament before the Lord Steward.

In answer to a question from Sir M. W. Ridley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was his intention to propose a renewal of the Assessed Tax Compensation Act.

Mr. Hume moved a variety of resolutions, with a view to show the vast expenses which entailed on this country by the detention of Napoleon Buonaparte in the Island of St. Helena. He stated the Estimate for 1818 as follows:—For the Staff, 24,000.—Military and Civil Establishment, 193,674.—Incidents and contingencies, 57,000.—Expense of Vessels for provisioning the Island, about 5000.—Naval Establishment, 160,000.—making, in the whole, an expense of 450,000. He contended that this country ought not to be at the whole expense.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no objection to the motion; the detention of that person could not be done more economically.

Major-Gen. Wilson entered his most solemn protest against the Act. His detestation was contrary to every feeling of generosity and humanity, if they considered how he was separated from his family, and even from his child. He had placed himself voluntarily under our protection; if he had not done so, he might have escaped, for a vessel was waiting to convey him to America.

Mr. Croker denied that this country had been guilty of a breach of faith, for Buonaparte had not voluntarily thrown himself on us for protection—the fact was, that he had held a council of war on the question, whether there was any chance of escape from the English cruizers? the result was, it was deemed advisable to surrender to the English officers, rather than risk the chance of an engagement at sea, in attempting to escape. He was told no treaty could be made with him; and if the Hon. Officer should bring the question forward, he (Mr. C.) would show that Buonaparte had been lured into the toils, that he had made every attempt to escape, and that England, throughout the transaction, stood free from reproach. The motion was then agreed to.

A return of the number of ships of war employed in this service was then ordered.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, an Account of the Debt due from Government to the East India Company on the 1st of

May, 1820, was ordered to be laid before the House. He understood there were many disputed items, particularly the charge of 960,000. for conveying the troops to Egypt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the fact, and said that particular sum had been disallowed by the House.

On bringing up the Report of the Catholic Bill,

Sir T. Lethbridge said his objection to the principle of the measure remained unchanged.

After further observations from Lord Nugent, Mr. Martin, Mr. Abercrombie, and Mr. Hutchinson, the Report was read.

Mr. Croker contended, that a hardship on the Protestant that he was compelled to take an oath denying that the Pope had any spiritual authority in the realm. After so many Acts of Parliament had been passed, in which a mitigated spiritual authority of the Pope was admitted, he put it to the House whether the oath of supremacy, in its present language, should be allowed to continue. He submitted, it was better that the same oath should not remain with two meanings. As the House adopted the explanation, he would confidently ask the House, whether the oath could be conscientiously taken by a Protestant? He should therefore move, that the words "Roman Catholic," immediately preceding the word "subject" should be left out.

Lord Castlereagh said, with respect to the oath as it regarded the Protestants, he could not think that any explanation was necessary after a practice of 300 years under the old oath. He saw nothing in the Oath of Supremacy to which a conscientious Protestant might not submit; and he therefore should prefer the common mode in both cases.

After some discussion, Mr. Croker withdrew his amendment until the third reading of the Bill.

A Clause was then agreed to, allowing Roman Catholics the right of voting at Parish Meetings.

Mr. Croker then moved his Clause for making provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy, which he considered of vital importance. He saw nothing that could be urged against it on the ground of expediency, nor did he think the provision ought to be a Government measure. He was of opinion that it would not endanger the success of the Bill elsewhere. Yet all these points had been urged against his proposition. He, therefore, (as it would be proposed to make a suitable provision for the Clergy) could not see any reasonable ground of objection.

Lord Castlereagh thought this was not the favourable time for his Irish Friend to bring forward the measure, but brought forward at the proper time, the House would no doubt have every wish to make the Catholic Clergy comfortable. He objected to considering this measure as an article of treaty, and thought it would come with a better grace recommended by the Crown. He owed it to the Catholic Clergy to say, that they had respectfully and delicately declined such a proposition in 1805.

Mr. Croker consented to withdraw the clause.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The House went into a Committee on the Acts relating to the Duties on Timber, and moved, that the opinion of this Committee, that certain Duties payable on Baltic Timber to cease and determine, with a view to alter the duties and replace them by others.—The Resolutions were agreed to.

FRIDAY.

On the motion of Sir M. W. Ridley, the Grampound Witness Indemnity Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday next.

The Inkeepers Bill was read and passed.

Sir J. Newport presented a petition from Michael Lacy, one of the principal Clerks in the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, stating, that the remuneration for the duties of his office had been calculated by the Commissioners of Inquiry at 3,800. upon the average of the last three years, divided between himself and his father; that the said remuneration resulted from fees paid by the attorneys out of their profits; and that the pending Bill for the abolition of fees in the Courts of Justice in Ireland omitted all compensation to the petitioner, and he prayed the House to direct an adequate compensation to be made to him for the loss of his office.—He also presented a similar petition from Wm. Stewart, a clerk in the same establishment.—Ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. F. Robinson, the second reading of the Corn Average Bill was postponed to Monday the 9th of April.

Mr. Ellis presented a petition from J. Farrel, one of the Clerks in the Court of Exchequer, praying compensation.

The Irish Treason Bill was ordered to be read a third time on the 6th of April.

Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the Capital Crimes' Defence Bill.

The Solicitor-General opposed the motion. His experience in the Courts of Justice informed him that the Bill, if passed into a law, would operate greatly to the prejudice of prisoners.

The Attorney-General thought that the Bill ought not to be sanctioned by the House, since no inconvenience was stated to result from the present system of criminal trials.

The motion was negatived without a division.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Hume moved a series of Resolutions, which were in substance as follows:—That the total charge of Staff Officers (Civil) for Great Britain and the Colonies, exclusive of Ireland, was, in 1792, 33,7941., in 1821, 117,7101., being an increase of 83,9161. That the charge of Public Departments, belonging to the Military Establishment for Great Britain and the Colonies, exclusive of Ireland, amounted, in 1792, to 45,9331., and in 1821, including fees, to 133,1771., being an increase of 87,2441.

The Resolutions were negatived without a division.

Mr. Hume proposed another Resolution, pledging the House to take the subject of public salaries into consideration, with a view to reduce them.

The House then divided, there appearing—For going into the Committee, 50—Against it, 22—Majority, 21.

The House having gone into the Committee, the first question was upon a vote of 105,9451. 5s. 10d. for the Staff Establishments of Great Britain, and all other foreign parts except India, for the year.

Mr. Hume said, that in the various branches of this Department the greatest savings might be made. The first was to which he called the attention of the House, was the ~~large~~ expense pay of the Commander-in-Chief. His Royal Highness, as the Duke of York received 18l. 8s. a day, a salary by no means large in the present embarrassed state of the country. It was in the Staff that this reduction could be made, by a greatest propriety. To begin with the head, then, he proposed that the pay of the Commander-in-Chief should be reduced to nine guineas a day, or about 2,000l. a year. The next reduction would be in the office of an individual who was not known as before the last war, and who now had an enormous salary

of 2,000l. a-year.—He meant the Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, whose office was not necessary. He then proposed to reduce the Department of the War Office—the pay of the Commander-in-Chief's Secretary to 1,000l. a-year—the Chaplain Generalship, one Deputy Assistant General—he objected to five permanent district assistants to the Quarter Master General—to two Inspectors General of Clothing; and proposed to abolish the office of Chaplain General, then with some other reduction, he proposed to move, that instead of 105,9451. 5s. 10d. the expenses of the Staff be reduced to 85,000l.

Colonel Wood said the labours of the Military Secretary were considerably greater now than before the army was reduced, in consequence of the extensive correspondence with the officers on half-pay, whose claims multiplied the business of the office. He then defended the Inspectors General, and said they had several duties to perform, one of which was, that at the half yearly inspections of the Commander-in-Chief they had to go among the privates and listen to their complaints, if any they had to make, and report the same to the Commander-in-Chief.

The House then divided, the numbers were—For the Amendment, 61—Against it, 110—Majority, 55.

Lord Palmerston next moved that the sum of 25,3821. be granted for the Staff of Ireland for one year.

Sir H. Parnell objected to this as a most exorbitant sum for such a purpose, and complained that the Staff of Ireland was large beyond all proportion. He should therefore propose as an amendment, that the sum of 20,4201. be substituted for the sum proposed by the Secretary at War.

Lord Palmerston said, it was the intention of Government to reduce the office of Lieutenant-General of the forces in Ireland; but at present the thing could not be done without great inconvenience, on account of the army in Ireland being scattered over so large a district; and it was necessary that a General should constantly reside in Dublin, where he was subject to very heavy expenses. He said, that the question upon which he and the Hon. Member were at issue, was less upon details than general principles. The question was in effect, whether the system of 1792 was an eligible one to be acted upon in 1821. He (Lord P.) contended, the army of 1792, so far from being a guide for the present conduct of Government, ought rather to be a beacon to warn them from following its example. The army in 1792 was not only unfit for the present state of this country, as well with reference to the other States of Europe, but unfit even for that period itself. With regard to the particular objections of the Hon. Member, he would say, that the increase in the salary of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief was a tribute to him from any personal considerations, but would have been given to any other individual filling the situation, and no one, who looked at the increase in the salary of the Commander-in-Chief, would say that his services had been over-rated, when he was still only on a footing, as to salary, with one of the Secretaries of State.

Colonel Davis further suggested that reductions might be made which would in some measure assimilate things more to what they had been in 1792.

Mr. G. Bennett agreed with the gallant Officer who had just sat down, in that the salary of the Commander-in-Chief was not so large as to be any reduction. The services of that illustrious Personage were such as that he could not concur in any proposition tending to reduce his salary.

The Committee then divided.—For the Original Resolution, 140—For the Amendment, 53—Majority, 87.

While strangers were excluded from the gallery a second division took place: the numbers were 134—and 60.

Lord Palmerston next moved to grant the sum of 133,0001. for allowances to Officers in Great Britain, which was agreed to.

The next Resolution proposed was, that a sum not exceeding 29,0001. be granted to His Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Paymaster-General's department.

Mr. Hume thought the salaries of the Officers of the Establishment were altogether too large; he therefore moved, that the sum be 23,7281. instead of 29,0001.

Sir C. Long contended, that the duties of the Paymaster-General's department were very heavy, and many of them of a nature which could not be performed by the Bank. He assured the House that there was not one clerk in the office whose services were not necessary.

Sir C. Long and Mr. Hume explained, and strangers were ordered to withdraw; but we understood no division had taken place on the motion that the Report be received on Monday. The House divided. The numbers were—For the motion, 25—Against it, 20—Majority, 5.—Adjourned.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The King has sent a donation of one hundred guineas to the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund.

The Lords of the Treasury have issued instructions for discontinuing the practice of permitting wines and other articles, belonging to private individuals, to be sent home in transports from foreign stations.

On Thursday, the ceremony of laying the first stone of a new parish church, in Hensley-fields, near the High-street, Poplar, took place. The Bishop of London performed the ceremony; Messrs. Byng and Whitbread, the Members for Middlesex, the Rev. Dr. Butts, and several other public characters, were present.

On Wednesday, the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland, held their Anniversary at the Freemason's Tavern. Subscriptions, to a large amount were entered into.

The African Institution held their anniversary on Wednesday. The Report of the last year's proceedings was read; it contained an account of the flourishing state of Sierra Leone, and other settlements; and noticed the conduct of the Dutch Governor of Malacca, who had declared that the children of people of colour should be free.

The Anniversary Festival of the Royal Humane Society was held at Westminster, at the City of London Tavern; the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. The gentlemen who received honorary medals, for saving many lives, were, Capt. Murray, Mr. N. Capt. Earl, Mr. J. Munn, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. J. Spurrill, Mr. R. C. Laine, Mr. W. W. Cox, and Mr. W. W. Parker.

The gallery was filled with ladies. "The King," was received with the most rapturous applause. The total number of persons restored to life since the formation of the Society, amounts to 20,320. The individuals saved from death since the last meeting, were introduced, and walked round the room. The sight was truly affecting.

The Mendicity Society held their third anniversary dinner on Monday, at the London Tavern. The Duke of York was in the chair. Since the formation of the Society, three years since, 100,000 beings have been relieved more or less. Considerable additions were made to the funds in the course of the evening, by donations.

On Friday morning, Mr. Bondman, the King's Messenger, was sent off with dispatches to the King at Brighton.

Mr. Hardeberg arrived yesterday at the Foreign Office with dispatches from Lord Stewart at Vienna.

A Court of Aldermen was held on Wednesday, when John Garratt, Esq. Alderman of Bridge Ward, was introduced, and took his seat with the usual formalities.

The Committee on Agriculture continued its sittings on Wednesday, and concluded the examination of Mr. J. Ellman, jun. and adjourned Mr. G. Webb.

The Drury Lane Theatrical Fund held their anniversary dinner on Friday. The Duke of York in the Chair. The health of the King was received with three times three, and shouts of applause.

In addition to the donation of 100 guineas sent by his Majesty, the Duke of York subscribed 50l.—Mrs. Coutts, 50l.—Mrs. Garrick, 20l.

A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, on Wednesday, when Capt. T. McTaggart, was sworn into command of the ship Rose, consigned to Bengal direct.

Piedmontese Gazettes to the 21st of March arrived yesterday; the only article of interest they contain, is a proclamation to the soldiers of the Regiment of Savoy, inviting them to declare for the King; their other contents had been anticipated by later arrivals.

Messrs. Howard and Gibbs's Meeting. Yesterday the meeting for the appointment of assignees, under this Commission, was held at Guildhall. The Court of Common Pleas was crowded long before the hour of meeting.

Mr. Haverland's claim again became a subject of discussion. Mr. H.'s agent now claimed to prove for 8,270l. against the Bankrupts' estate. Mr. H. held Policies of Insurance, on the life of the late Lord Kirkwall, to the amount of 8,000l. namely, 2,000l. in the Hops, 5,000l. in the Atlas, and 1,000l. in the Eagle.

These sums were received for him by the Bankrupts, as his agents, in December, 1820, together with 270l. cash from Lady Jersey. The Bankrupts afterwards represented that they had advanced this sum to Lord Foley an annuity, and that the deeds were executed, whereas, it appeared, no such sum had been advanced to his Lordship for that purpose, or had any annuity deed been signed by him; and therefore he contended, he had a right now to prove against the Bankrupts' estate.

Mr. Montague, on behalf of a Creditor, opposed this claim. Messrs. Howard and Gibbs did not deny that they had received this sum, and were, indeed, ready to admit the proof, but he had to oppose it on behalf of the creditors generally.

Mr. Haverland, jun. said he received a letter from Lord Foley some days subsequent to the time at which Mr. Gibbs represented the annuity deed to have been executed, in which his Lordship declared he had no knowledge of this transaction.

Mr. Gibbs was examined, and stated, that they had, for some time, been agents for Lord Foley, who, at the period of this transaction, was indebted to them considerably more than 8000l. His Lordship agreed to their raising 8000l. and taking it in payment, and undertook to grant the annuity. Could not say that he ever mentioned Mr. Haverland to Lord Foley, most probably not; their way of transacting business for his Lordship was, to take a sum of money and an annuity deed at the same time, his Lordship executing the deed on receiving the money. Mr. Haverland never authorised them to advance the 8000l. till they had the security.

The Commissioners said this last answer was decisive of the point. Mr. Haverland was entitled to prove against the estate of the bankrupts.

The creditors present proceeded to vote for assignees. Two lists were handed round, one consisting of Messrs. Shaw, Carroll, and Herman; and the other of Messrs. Davies, Campbell, and Wilkie.

Mr. Herman's name was afterwards withdrawn, and that of Mr. Duff inserted. The amount of creditors who signed for Campbell, Davies, and Wilkie, exceeded the sum of 18,700l.; but those who signed for Carroll, Shaw, and Duff greatly exceeded that sum.

The lists were then signed by the Commissioners, and the meeting adjourned.

Contest of Curatorship, Saturday.—Mastership of Queen's College, Cambridge.—This morning, at the opening of the Court, Mr. Blich informed the Lord Chancellor that it was not intended by the Attorney-General to re-argue the above case; but the plaintiffs now wished to know what arrangement was likely to be made respecting the costs.

The Lord Chancellor said, that under such circumstances, and after the decision of the Court, the costs must necessarily be defrayed by the house.

Strathmore v. Strathmore.—Mr Hart applied to the Court respecting the costs in the present case.

The Lord Chancellor thought that too much was required, on account of the minor, from the Scottish estates. He therefore would suggest the expediency of letting the question, as it regarded costs, at present, stand over.

This suggestion was acceded to.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have not heard from M. P. We are obliged to "Incorpore Fides" for the trouble he has taken. The man he alludes to is, with the whole of the party, too insignificant to notice.

J. S. may assure any of his sceptical friends, with great safety, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen was read a third time in the House of Lords.

We think the Private Epistle from Brandenburgh House had better not be made public.

Triphene Muggins is obscure; and the Parson and the Curate are obscure too: we otherwise should avoid ourselves of her Letter, which is highly amusing. We do not see any good which could arise from our mentioning that Mrs. Inck, the present Lady Erskine's aunt, and her orphan daughter, are applicants for relief from the parish of Richmond, in Surrey. We could do her no good, and it might, perhaps, be unpleasant to her somewhat nephew-in-law; we therefore must omit noticing the subject in any way in this Paper.

The Sermon sent to us by our friend H. P. Esq. we have not yet had time to read, but we shall take it into consideration next week.

B. G.'s communication came to hand. We confess, that upon subjects of temporary interest, we think all hits ought to be made at the moment; and B. G.'s report came too long after the flash.

A Correspondent begs us to ask Lord Ebrington what he said about the Queen in Devonshire?

We are obliged to H. D. C. for his Letter. Circumstances have occurred to draw Mr. Plunkett from his public duty, and we are quite sure H. D. C. will see the propriety of delaying any observations on his political conduct, till he shall again resume it.

If Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins will enumerate the cases of perjury in witnesses, which he states to be so common in our Court of Justice, we will enquire into them, and give them publicity. As to Skinner's case, we never heard of it, except from himself, in a letter to this Paper, some time since.

We must inform our Correspondents generally, that every article sent to us, which is not used, is destroyed, and that, therefore, we are unable to comply with the wish of contributors, to return their productions.

We feel grateful to Verax for his communication; the information we have received on that subject, from various quarters, is highly interesting.

NEXT THURSDAY MESSALINA will appear.—To be had of Wright, Fleet-street; and Blackwood, Edinburgh.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. THE CASE of a worthy and ingenious WORKING JEWELLER is humbly recommended to the Hon. the President and Governors of Christ's Hospital. He has a wife and seven Children entirely depending on his industry. His eldest Son is a promising Boy, about seven years of age, and would do credit to the patronage of any benevolent Governor, who may happen to be disengaged. Particulars, which it need not be said, will be fully satisfactory, will be gladly contributed by J. Brasbridge, Fleet-street.

CALEDONIAN DUES for the Piano Forte, by J. F. BURROUGHS.—No. 1 contains, "Scots who have Wallace built," and "Auld Lang Syne." Also, No. 10 of Caledonian Airs, with Variations for the Piano Forte, by the same Author. This Series comprises "Auld Robin Gray," "Twice Two," "The Scotchman's Song," &c. Sold by Golding and Co. 20, Soho-square; Chappell and Co. 50, Bond-street, &c.

GROVE HILL, CAMBERWELL, SURREY. TO BE LET furnished, for Two Years, or SOLD, with immediate possession.

A Substantial and Modern-built VILLA, with Stabling and domestic Offices; handsome Greenhouse, well stocked with choice Vines; large and productive Garden; extensive Lawn and Shrubbery; Farm Buildings, and Meadow Land. The whole most tastefully laid out, in complete repair, and fit for the reception of a Family of the first respectability. The Property is within four miles of the four Bridges, commanding extensive and unintercepted Views of Surrey, Kent, and Essex.—Particulars and Tickets to view may be had by applying at the Office of Mr. D. R. Roper, Stamford-street, Blackfriars Bridge.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BALSORA SNUFF. THIS deliciously fragrant and most exhilarating SNUFF is held in the highest estimation by all sovereign princes and persons of rank in the Oriental Countries, being prepared from a species of tobacco which is only successfully cultivated on the borders of a small river near Balsora, in the kingdom of Persia, the waters of which river communicate a peculiar fragrance to all the vegetable productions growing on its banks.

For highly esteemed Snuff, in wholesale and retail, for the Agents, (Parish and Co.) at No. 166, Fleet-street, in Canisters, at 2s. 6d., 9s., and 18s. each.—May be had, retail, of R. Bellin, 55, Cornhill; Hill, 402, Strand; and Glendon, 42, King-street, Covent Garden.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. A great deal of business has been transacted during the last week in the different securities; various have had their accounts transmitted from the continent, and in such uncertain shapes, that the funds have been in a continued state of fluctuation.

During the former part of the week advices were received of the Austrians having been ousted by the Neapolitans, which caused a temporary depression, but a rally took place, as the account was suspected to have been a stock-jobbing transaction. The news of the occupation of Naples by the Austrians, and at least of the latter being in the neighbourhood of Naples, was received in the City with great satisfaction by a certain party who have been all along speculating for a rise in the funds, and the Jews who had appeared for some days much chagrined at the apparent decline of the public securities, appeared on 'Change again with smiling faces. Consols have been done in the course of the week as low as 69½, and as high as 72½, indeed for a few minutes on Thursday, they were at 73 for the Account. They opened yesterday morning at 72½ for Money, and 72½ for the Account; but great efforts were made to cause a depression by an interested party, who wish to attach some discredit to the news of the success of the Austrians; they have partly succeeded; the non arrival of any express from Paris has also aided their intentions, and the funds fell in the forenoon to 71½ for Money, and 72½ for the Account. The continuation from the present to the next account (May) is at about 71 per cent. Consols left off yesterday at 72 for Money, and 72½ for the Account.

Reduced Ann. .... Navy 5 per cent .... 106½ ¾  
Consols ..... 72½ ¼ 71½ ¼ Exchequer Bills ... par 2 p  
Ditto Acct ..... 72½ ¼ 72½ ¼ India Bonds ..... 45 46  
4 per Cents ..... Omnium .....  
FRENCH FUNDS.  
5 per cent. Div. 21 Mar. 77-60 Bank Sh. Div. Mar. 21.1470  
Recon. Div. 21 Mar. ... 94 Ex. Loud. 1m 2s-55

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. Monday, Venice Preserved.—Tuesday, a Favorite Opera.—Thursday, a Tragedy, in which Miss Dance will perform.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Monday, Artaxerxes.—Tuesday, the Duenna.—Thursday, Love in a Village.—Saturday, a New Farce, called Misfitation.

On the 5th of May will be published, Number 1, price 8d. to be continued every Saturday.

THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE.—This Work will contain Reviews of new Books, Foreign as well as English; of new Musical Works; Criticisms on the Arts and the Theatre; Notices of all new Publications; of Discoveries and Inventions in Science and Mechanics; Advertisements on Literary Subjects; and a variety of every sort of information which can be acceptable to the man of taste and genius.

Published at the Office of "JOHN BULL," No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

We have carefully collated all the intelligence we have been able to procure on the subject of the Neapolitan and Piedmontese revolutions. We have, in addition to the information they convey, been favoured with a private account from Italy, which goes entirely to corroborate the accounts of the success of the Austrians, and we have every reason to believe, are actually in possession of Naples.

Our Correspondent goes on to state, that the revolutionary movement in Naples was by no means un-

animous—far from it: that in the beginning many were hostile to it, and that, in its progress, many of those who had originally been employed in it had deserted.

No official accounts arrived yesterday from Italy, but Paris Papers were received to Thursday, the accounts they bring have been anticipated; they state that the King of Sardinia arrived with his family at Nice, on the 20th. He did not stop long, but went to Monaco.

Letters from Modena and Parma state that there have been arrests of a marked description in those two cities for Carbonarism. An English squadron of eight ships of the line and some light vessels are in the road of Antibes.—In the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, we find that the discussion was resumed upon the definitive regulation of the public accounts for 1819.

General Foy, in speaking upon an amendment which he had proposed, contrived to introduce the subject of the conferences at Laybach and Troppau. "If," he observed, "I accused Ministers of anything, it would be of treason, for having participated in the plots at Troppau and Laybach." This expression produced a violent sensation in the Chamber. M. Castellbajac said, "I declare, in the face of France and of Europe, that my opinions are opposed to those of M. Foy. He talks of accusing Ministers for having taken a part in the conferences at Troppau and Laybach; and I, if I accused them at all, would do so, for not having acted on those occasions with the energy which becomes the Ministers of France!" After a few words from M. Sebastiani, who ridiculed the manner in which General Foy had tackled, to a question of finance, a topic which so obviously did not belong to it, the regular discussion upon the matter before the Chamber was proceeded in.

The most humorous thing done for some time by a dull man, appears by the Report of the Debate, to have been done by Major-General Wilson, in the House on Thursday night. The Major-General formally protested against the detention of Buonaparte at St. Helena—and that, which if not so comical, is full as extraordinary, is, that he found another member, Mr. C. Hutchinson, ready to join him on the occasion.

With respect to the policy of detaining Buonaparte, it has been so long set at rest, that we certainly should not think it worth while to notice it, but that it strikes us, should our descendants ever hear Major-General Wilson's name, and see his book, they will be considerably puzzled to believe, that he who laments the disgraceful confinement of the illustrious Napoleon, and he who first gave publicity to the murderings of prisoners and the poisonings at Jaffa, are the same individual; surely, the Major-General must have followed the public taste, and forgotten his publication altogether.

The Major-General is, we believe, however, afflicted with a short memory—he forgets, it should seem, a promise he made to his constituents to vacate his seat if they were hostile to the Catholic Bills; we happen to know that the Major-General has been apprized of a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of St. Saviour's parish, which was held on Tuesday, at which (with only two dissentient voices) petitions against the Bills were voted, to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament.

We happen to know also that the Major General has written to some of his constituents, expressing his surprise at such "unchristian-like conduct," but making no allusion to the promise of vacating; wherein we think him, if not punctilious, at least prudent; for we venture to observe, that if he should be so delicately scrupulous as to redeem a pledge somewhat incautiously given, there would be very little chance of his reelection for the Borough of Southwark.

A report has been somewhat industriously circulated, within the last few days, that JOHN BULL, having effected the purpose for which it was established, is shortly to be discontinued.

This rumour is wholly false. JOHN BULL was established for no specific purpose, but in support of the KING and CONSTITUTION generally. We are as well aware as those who have raised the story, that JOHN BULL has largely and powerfully contributed to bring the Queen to her proper level; but she fell under our lash incidentally, as being in open hostility to every principle of loyalty, morality, and good conduct. It is not, however, to be supposed that the radicals, reformers, or revolutionists, are to be eternally silenced, and degraded. The hydra will, doubtless, put forth some new head, and take perhaps a different shape altogether. JOHN BULL's purpose is to combat faction in ANY—IN EVERY form in which it may assail the Crown.

The decided, the triumphant success of our first effort is little likely to induce us to discontinue our labours. Thousands and tens of thousands, even from the remotest corners of the empire bear testimony to the good we have done; and so long as we have life and strength left to devote to the service of our KING, so long will we zealously do the duty we have gratuitously and voluntarily imposed upon ourselves.

We are happy to inform our readers that the Royal Mercy has been graciously and justly extended to George England, a sailor in the preventive service, who was maltreated, dismissed, and assaulted in the execution of his duty at Hastings, against whom the Jury at Horsham found a verdict of wilful murder.

Mr. Hughes Ball, whose immense fortune has long been the subject of conversation and envy, will next week lead to the hymeneal altar the Lady Jane Paget, the lovely daughter of the noble and heroic Marquess of Angleson.

The Earl of Fife has been removed from his office of Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

QUEEN'S VISITORS.

(Printed and Published in "The Times" of yesterday.)

THE COUNTESS OF JERSEY!  
THE COUNTESS GREY!!!

Upon the former Lady, and her visit, we have already made a few remarks, we shall only notice, therefore,

THE COUNTESS GREY.

It is only necessary to observe, that this lady is the wife of the EARL GREY, who, in the year 1807, drew up the Letter of reproach which was sent to the Queen in the name of the late King, at which time (long before she became acquainted with Bergami, Lord Guilford's Albanian Servant, or even young Sapio) the said EARL GREY advised that she said Queen should be tried for High Treason as an ADULTRESS, and (as we believe) actually took the opinion of the Judges upon the case!!!

LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

- REV. GEO. JONES BEVAN, Vicar of Crickhowel.
- REV. JOHN WALKER, Vicar, Hornchurch, Essex.
- REV. ——— PUGH, Redbourne, Herts, (Curate.)
- REV. MARTIN BENSON, Dunstable, (Curate.)
- REV. ——— SERGROVE, Carlisle Chapel, Kennington-lane, (Stopped by the Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, Rector of Lambeth, to which parish it is a chapel of ease.)
- REV. WILLIAM JACKSON, Aidingam, Cumberland, (Curate.)
- REV. JAMES HENVILLE, Curate of Wimering and Widley, Hants. This person was Chaplain to the Forces at Hilsca, and dismissed from that situation.
- REV. W. CROWE, Rector of Alton Barnes, Wiltshire.
- REV. MR. TYREMAN, Orange-street Chapel, Leicester-square.—This Gentleman prayed for the Queen LAST SUNDAY.—The Chapel is the property of Messrs. Morley and Walker, Army Accoutrement Makers, Piccadilly.
- On the Church of Kingston upon Thames a white flag was hoisted, with the words "Innocence and Purity Triumphant."—Vicar, the Rev. Samuel Whittock Gandy.
- REV. MR. FAWCETT, Lawry, Yorkshire.
- REV. GEORGE JOHN FERMAN, Lamerton.
- REV. MR. SHEPHERD, Curate of Wrabness, near Harwich, up to a very recent period, prayed for the Queen.

(To be continued.)  
PSALMODY.

Having (as we trust our readers will believe) nothing in view beyond the support of our Establishment, religious as well as political, we do not hesitate to give a place to the following observations, from a correspondent, on a paragraph which appeared in JOHN BULL of the 18th ultimo.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—In your Paper for Sunday, March 18, 1821, you have introduced a paragraph relating to the "suit instituted against Mr. Cotterell, Minister of St. Paul's Church, Sheffield, for having introduced into that church a selection of Psalms and Hymns." You very justly observe, that "the declared object of that suit was to prevent the use of any other metrical compositions than those of Sternhold and Hopkins, and Tate and Brady." You then go on very correctly to state, that "the Judge of the Court, after a long and impartial hearing, recommended a reference of the whole matter in dispute to the Archbishop of York, to which Mr. Cotterell readily acquiesced, knowing from an interview with his Grace, that he was friendly to the use of hymns." You add, that "his Grace not only readily undertook the work of mediation, but prepared a selection of Psalms and Hymns for public worship; and also presented a thousand copies for the use of the congregation of St. Paul's Church." In the conclusion of your paragraph you add, "it is hoped the manner in which this important suit has terminated, will be the means of essentially promoting the general good of religion, and the best interests of the Church of England!!"

Generally approving, as I do, the sentiments contained in your Paper, it grieves me exceedingly to read such a paragraph as the above in it, from which I regret to say that I draw a directly different conclusion from the one you have done; and which, as recommending to general use a practice which I think pregnant with the most fatal consequences to the established faith, I hope you will permit me to make a few remarks upon; and that you will also oblige me by giving publicity to them in the columns of your widely circulated paper.

The first general remark I would submit to the consideration of the writer of the above paragraph is, that as the object of the suit in question was in reality to know how the law of the land stood on the subject of introducing psalms and hymns, other than those of the authorised Old and New Versions of the Psalms of David, it was surely the most absurd thing in the world to refer the arbitration of that very important point to the Archbishop of York, who was known to be friendly to the use of such other psalms and hymns, and who, consequently, was a prejudiced arbitrator, and ought not, therefore, to have undertaken the office.

Secondly, if the Archbishop of York had been really as impartial as he ought to have been, he was, on that supposition, not the proper officer to determine such a point. The person who sat as Judge in the Consistory Court, who, by the bye, was the Archbishop's son, ought, all prejudice aside, to have pronounced what was the law of the case; and whether, by the ecclesiastical laws of this realm, either an incumbent, or any part of his parishioners, were or were not at liberty to introduce other than the authorised Old and New Versions of the Psalms of David into the Church. This, Sir, is what ought to have been done—this is what was not done—and most dangerous consequences are in my opinion likely to proceed from the omission.

Thirdly, the Archbishop's mode of settling the business, by determining not only the propriety of admitting

Psalms and Hymns, other than those of the Old and New Version of David's Psalms, was directly contrary to law, and pregnant, as above stated, with most dangerous consequences. It was contrary to law, because the Clergy of the Establishment have repeatedly sworn to support and maintain the doctrines, &c. of the Church of England, as by law established, against all innovation and strange doctrines; of which the practice of introducing these new Psalms and Hymns is a direct violation. It is pregnant with incalculable mischief, because if any innovation whatever become countenanced and supported by such high authority as that of the Archbishop of the province, it seems impossible to draw any line where it shall stop. Hence, therefore, doctrines, in the shape of Hymns, &c. &c. not only may be, but to my certain knowledge have actually been already introduced into several churches in the diocese of York, repugnant to the pure doctrines of the Established Church; and in time such others may be introduced as are utterly subversive of its fundamental doctrines. And all this by the authority and active interference of the Archbishop of York.

Fourthly, you will see the utter impossibility of my agreeing to your conclusion, that in any view whatever it is possible that the manner of the determination of this important suit "can be the means of essentially promoting the general good of Religion, and the best interests of the Church of England."

When I again repeat to you that I have personally known instances where the introduction of new and strange Psalms and Hymns have produced already very grievous mischiefs; and, in my opinion, much greater, and more serious evil consequences must necessarily and unavoidably proceed from the continued use of them, of which, if required, it would be easy to name instances, perhaps you will abate somewhat of your present favourable opinion of these important innovations; and I hope you will be induced to agree with me, that it is not only safer and more legal to abide strictly, in these times of innovation and increasing secession from the Established Religion, in our regular parish churches, to the use of the authorized New and Old Version of the Psalms of David, than either to introduce ourselves, or permit those under our controul and influence to introduce, the strange Psalms and Hymns above alluded to. As to the Archbishop of York's conduct, in being instrumental, and in giving the sanction of his high authority, to innovations of the kind we are now contemplating, his Grace certainly had not been aware of the consequences which cannot fail to proceed from such sanction as he has given to the innovating spirit of the times thereby. I would humbly hope, and you may be assured that it is the prayer and wish of great numbers of his Grace's clergy, in the diocese of York, that he would reconsider the step he has taken—seriously reflect on the important consequences which must grow out of it;—and if he should find, before it be too late, that he has dangerously committed himself, he would retrace his erring steps, ere it be out of his power so to do; and repair the mischief he is likely to do to the Church of England, though I believe very undesignedly on his Grace's part.

In conclusion, allow me, Sir, to hope that you will excuse the observations contained in this letter—that you will give them a serious and patient perusal—and that you will honour them with a place in the pages of your Paper, which will greatly oblige, your constant reader, and well-wisher,  
MARCH 23d, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—As I believe few persons, even of those who without a word of argument, are setting aside the declaration against Transubstantiation, know what the extent of that doctrine really is, or see fully the consequences which follow the reception of it, I beg you to insert in your Paper, the following literal translation from a book of the first authority among the Roman Catholics:—

"The substance of the bread and wine in the Sacrament does not remain after consecration. It is truly, really and substantially the body and blood of Christ, and there is made a conversion of the whole substance of the bread into the body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood; which conversion the Catholic Church calls Transubstantiation."

This is the doctrine still taught, for their church is held to be infallible, and cannot be wrong or vary; and all who hold the contrary to this, they condemn, reject, and anathematize, as incapable of salvation.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER.

The following curious inscription is on a monument at Benson, in Oxfordshire:—

M: S:

To the pious Memory

of Ralph Queleche and Jane his wife,  
Who slept } together in 1 } bed by ye space of 40 years,  
Now sleepe } } grave till Ct. shall awaken them.  
He } fell asleepe Anno Dni } 1629 being aged } 63 }  
She } } 1619 } 59 } years  
For the Fruite } labours } ye New Inn twice built at  
of their } hodies } they left } one only son and two  
daughters.

their son being liberally bred in ye University of Oxon thought himself bound to erect this small monument of } their } piety towards } God  
of } his } piety towards } them.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DIALOGUE.

WOOD.—With heat of Eastern skies oppress,  
Our Princess shar'd a sofa's rest;  
But, now—her pride hath fall'n so flat,  
She rests alone upon a MAT.  
BROOKHAM.—Full well, I know, your Worship's head  
Is soft as any feather-bed!  
Yet, here, this boasting will not pass!—  
Her MAT is but a palli-ass. B.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

TUNE—"St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

A plague on these Papists, they'll make such a potter,  
When once they've concerted their Bill to an Act,  
They'll always be teasing for something or other,  
Concessions no quiet will purchase;  
What though we give them Army—Navy—  
What though we give them Law and State;  
We ne'er shall dissuade 'em,  
Till Judges we've made 'em;  
And, when they're appointed, and duly anointed,  
Be-wigg'd, and be-rob'd, with a Catholic oath,  
They'll tell us, that still they're oppressed—disappointed,  
And must have a touch at our CRUCIFIXES.

It is not just simply the sitting in Parliament,  
Ever can satisfy suitors like these;  
The same sort of favour, GEISBAND to great HARLEY meant,  
Papists would grant to the nation.

Can we believe their mild avowals—  
Can we believe their qualified out-Is—  
Don't we remember  
The fifth of November,  
With PIERCY, and CATESBY, the Parliament Gates by,  
And TESMOND, TOM WINTER, and GANNET, and FAWKES,  
And DRYAN, and ROOKWOOD, who all lost their pates, by  
Their genius for assassination.

Trust not, my friends, to their cringing and lowliness:  
(Much like the Queen's in her note to the KING)  
Set them once free, and for praise from his HOLINESS,  
England's tranquillity's bartered.  
Then, with their signs, and shrines, and shrivings,  
Starving on filth, and stews, and eggs,  
With vespers and matins,  
And Saints in rich satins,  
They'll touch up their Lordships of DURHAM & WINCHESTER,  
LONDON, and ELY, and ARCHY of YORK;  
They'll light up their fires, and make their hot pinchers stir,  
England's poor Church will be martyr'd.

Every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday,  
We'll meet by the rules of the Church;  
What's meant on the former, is death on the latter day,  
He who eats mutton is undone:  
Then, on our knees to Saints in velvet,  
Kissing the stumps they stand upon,  
Cutting strange capers,  
And sticking up tapers,  
And, just as the vespers chime in with their merry ticks,  
Domine Francis drops in for a call;  
And takes us to Smithfield, to see a few Heretics,  
Burnt for the glory of London!

Then, upon Sundays, and ev'ry church festival,  
Singing, and dancing, and op'ras, and Plays,  
Will drive the folks mad, while the Priests, as the test of all,  
Give them a Holy ablation:  
Protestant Parsons whipp'd and scold'd at,  
Quakers and Methodists thump'd and ston'd,  
A night-joke to dish up,  
They'll broil you a Brenon,  
And then pay their Priest; for, in their road to Heaven, pence  
Serve them as well as at Knightsbridge or Kew;  
His Reverence sends off to ROME, two and sevenpence,  
Home comes a full absolution!

All this has occur'd, and been found rather troublesome—  
MARY and JAMES had a taste for the thing;  
And though, in these times, clever speeches may bubble some,  
Turn to Old History's pages.  
Read about RIDLEY, CRAXMEN, HOLDGATE,  
Grey-headed LATIMER, FERRAR, and HAER,  
With persons of honour,  
Like GARDNER and BOXER;  
And then let us ask, why we seek alteration  
In laws, which have yielded us quiet and peace,  
Or fly in the face of a wise Reformation,  
The boast of our country for ages?

Ask MR. MADDOCKS, or HENRY BATE DUDLEY,  
Or any of those who have stopp'd out the sea,  
And created good land, where there nothing but mud lay  
Expos'd to the swell of the ocean—  
Ask them if, after all their trouble,  
And all their expence, and all their care,  
They'd knock down their labours,  
To please a few neighbours,  
And let in the flood, to destroy all their chibbages,  
Which they'd been toiling for years to keep out,  
And open the door to its roarings and ravages?  
Lord! how they'd laugh at the notion!

Then Britons, since well with your Creed has the law fitted,  
Why should you change what you'll hardly amend?  
Or, why, of the rights men have legally forfeited,  
Make such a free restitution?  
Think of the whips, the stinks, the torture—  
Think of the thumb-screws, faggots, and flames:  
The point they are winning,  
Is but the beginning;  
Then this is the time for OLD ENGLAND'S defenders  
To make a firm stand for the good of the cause;  
And, while we've a KING—let no POPES, or PRETENDERS,  
Lay hands on our dear CONSTITUTION!



upon the whole, but that at times there was too much matter of fact about it; and that as for fun, he did not think quite so much had been made of it as might have been: that the scenery was good, but that it was altogether heavy. We asked him if the rest of the audience laughed? he said, not much; but this he attributed to there being but few people in the house. Then we enquired if the songs were humorous?—he told us there were no songs. We asked him if he did not think Mathews a very droll person?—he said no; quite the contrary; he never heard a better delivery, or saw a more gentlemanly man in his life, bating that he was perhaps a little too fat.

This convinced us there was some mistake, and we at length begged him, before we gave to the world an account of a dull entertainment, no songs, a thin house, and a fat performer, that he would see it again; and he accordingly repeated his visit (luckily, as it will be seen for our credit) on Thursday evening.

From his second excursion to the Strand he returned quite delighted with the rapidity and versatility of Mathews's acting—with the fun of the dialogue and the songs—could hardly get a place—was stunned with the laughter of the audience—and was only apprehensive that the performers exertions were the cause of his being so remarkably thin.

How to account for this we did not know; till we found that our rural friend's first visit to the Lyceum, had been made on Wednesday, when Mr. Bartley, late of Drury Lane, delivered a Lecture on the Structure of the Universe. The name of Mathews's Entertainment being—EARTH, AIR, and WATER, he was quite convinced, by the exordium, that all was right; and that the quiet tragedian, who was descending by heart, on the formation of the terrestrial globe, was Mathews, in a "right merrie mood," turning some absurd system into ridicule, and imitating, perhaps, some popular lecturer.

We could hardly imagine how a mistake of this sort could have lasted through an evening; but we found that our friend (as he subsequently confessed) was so much disappointed, in respect to drollery, in what he heard on the subject of EARTH, (which, according to Mathews's bill, formed only one third of the performance) that he came away long before the lecture was concluded.

We rejoice to find, however, that Mr. Mathews is innocent, on the charge of dullness, and that the performances of this season are particularly successful. The literary merits of such a thing are by no means a fair subject for criticism; but, if we are to judge by public applause, the authors (Messrs. Smith and Peake) have done all that could be required of them in his service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The workmen are employed in opening two gates into the back garden of the Queen's residence, (late Cambridge House), from Hill-street, one for the entrance of carriages, and the other for their exit, on the plan of those at the Magazine, in St. George's-fields. The former inhabitants of this mansion found the regular front entrance quite sufficient, but the intricacies of her Majesty's amusements require greater combinations of accommodation.

Tuesday, the first wing of the East India Company's Warehouse Troops, consisting of upwards of 400 men, under the command of Colonels Davidson and Thornton, had a grand field day in the Tenter-ground, Goodman's-fields. Being all picked young men, they presented a very soldier-like appearance.

A very general reduction in the poor's rates, in consequence of the low price of provisions, has taken place throughout the country.

The world will feel itself obliged to the Author of the recently published work on the Religions and Religious Ceremonies of all Nations, for condensing into a portable volume, at a moderate price, the contents of many costly works, and transferring to it 100 of their most striking engravings. A more interesting and gratifying hook never was addressed to the curiosity of the religious and literary, whether we consider the importance of the subject, the impartiality of the author, or the taste of the artists.

Some benefit is likely to be derived to the public from the reprint of the last duty on malt. The brewers in many parts of the country are falling the price of beer, and the London brewers, it is hoped, will follow their example.

The parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, have resolved to petition against the Catholic Bills.

No less than three Theatres in London are engaged during the present Lent, in Lectures on Astronomy; but our country readers need not regret their inability to attend them, as the recently published work of Twenty Lectures on the Wonders of the Heavens, contains not only the most popular views of this Science ever published, but is illustrated by 46 splendid and costly engravings, which supply the place of the scenery addressed to the London audiences.

The prices of lodgings in Dublin have risen full 30 per cent. in consequence of the King's intended visit to Ireland.

Madame Fodor, the singer, died lately in Paris, in consequence of taking too much vinegar (as it is said) to reduce her corpulency.

The improvements between Piccadilly and Oxford-street, are now becoming very visible, and the new street appears in all its splendour for a considerable extent. The quadrant at the end of the first division of Regent-street, is one of the most beautiful things produced in any country; we are decidedly of opinion, however, that if the angle had not been acute, at the corner of Regent-street, and the colonnade had swept round from Piccadilly, the effect would have been grander; as it is, we lose all idea of a continuation of one street, and turn suddenly and sharply into another.

The new Theatre in the Haymarket is rising rapidly, and is nearly in a state to receive its roof. As this building was professedly intended to form a terminus to Charles-street, we do not exactly understand why it has been ingeniously placed so as not to form a terminus to that street. It is about four feet out of its proper place, and stands just sufficiently near it, to make every person who sees it lament its present situation. Considering the ground on every side was to be laid, we are at a loss to find an excuse for the erection of a public eye-sore so glaring as this.

A Crim. Con. case will be tried at the Gloucester Assizes, in which Mr. W. is a witness of London is plaintiff, and Colonel B. —, a gentleman of large fortune, is defendant; the damages are laid at 10,000.

Oxford, March 24.—Thursday last, Mr. James Robertson Holcombe, B. A. of Jesus College, was elected Fellow of that Society.—Tuesday last, the following Degrees were conferred:—MASTERS OF ARTS: The Rev. John Wallis, Exeter College; the Rev. James Clarke, of Oriol College.—BACCALARIOUS OF ARTS: William Clarke, Magdalen Hall.

We hear that it is proposed soon to remove the Monument. This is a measure of pure justice previous to passing the Catholic Bill, as on its base stands recorded the fact, that the Papists burned the City of London, in the year 1666, an inscription which the liberality of these days cannot suffer to remain extant.

Three Tunisian frigates, three corvettes, a brig, a schooner, and another vessel of war, were lost in the bay of Tunis, with nearly two-thirds of their crews, during a violent gale, on the 7th and 8th ult.; twelve merchant vessels were lost, and eight driven on shore at the same time; an English brig, laden with wine and brandy, was lost at Biserto; two vessels were lost at Susa, and one at Modca.

Amongst the periodical works now published, "The Edinburgh Monthly Review" is by no means the least respectable. We are requested by a correspondent to call the attention of the public to some of the late articles in it, which, he tells us, are well adapted to the circumstances of the times.

No less than nineteen hundred and seventy-two fine oak trees, adapted for framing timber and beams, and planks, for the navy, are about to be felled on the estate of a gentleman in Shropshire.

On Thursday se'night, a beautiful halo was observed round the moon: the luminous ring gradually separated from the orb, and enlarged into a circle many degrees in diameter, which continued distinctly visible for several hours, and at 11 o'clock broke up into light fleecy clouds.

Perhaps no volume was ever published of greater interest and utility than the Chronology of the last Fifty Years; of which a new edition has just appeared, brought down to January of the present year. It is truly called the Chronology of the Times. All the newspapers serve but as its Day-book, it being in effect their arranged Ledger, during the interesting period from 1771 to 1821.

HOUSELESS POOR.—The doors of this Institution are now closed for the season; and we have great pleasure in being enabled to state, that during the 77 days it has been open, 449 women and children, and 2709 men, have been sheltered, and about 50,000 meals distributed.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—Letters from Dublin, dated late on Monday last, state, that the Rev. Dr. Troy, Titular Archbishop of Dublin, and the Roman Catholic Bishops under his superintendance, at a Meeting held there on that day, came to an unanimous

Resolution, That they could not avail themselves of the provisions of the Bills introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Plunkett, as they were inconsistent with their principles, as Roman Catholics.

At a full Meeting of the Roman Catholic Clergymen of the City of Limerick, on Friday se'night, at the house of the Right Rev. Dr. Tuohy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick:—

Resolved 1st, That one of the Bills lately introduced by Mr. Plunkett into the House of Commons, contains clauses which no Catholic Clergyman can conscientiously agree.

Resolved 2d, That it is necessary, as unnecessary, vexatious, dangerous, and ultimately subversive of the Roman Catholic Religion in Ireland.

Resolved 3d, That it is necessary to call, as soon as possible, a General Meeting of all the Roman Catholic Clergymen of this Diocese, to consider the best mode of conveying those sentiments to the House of Lords, praying, that those obnoxious clauses may not receive their legislative sanction.

Resolved 4th, That these Resolutions be communicated to the Roman Catholic Laity of the County and City of Limerick.

The Queen's Plate Committee have closed the subscription, and called for the amount from the collectors, in order to enable the Committee to carry into effect their original intention.

Princess Augusta is expected to proceed to Germany in April, on a visit to her relatives on the Continent.

The Duke of Richmond is now completely recovered from the effects of his alarming accident.

FASHIONS.—We never remember so little change in fashion as has taken place, during the last two or three years. The evening dress of our ladies is so nearly what it should be, as it is in the nature of human imperfection to make it, and did we not know, that forty years ago people declared that pounds of powder and pomatum, and handfuls of horsehair and black pins, and wool, and cotton, and curls, and plumes of coloured feathers were absolutely necessary to a becoming head-dress; we should certainly say, that at no time English women had succeeded so well in the art of self-decoration as at present.

Would we could give equal praise to the morning costume of the fair. The same hideous Brodighagian bonnets assault us, as made us miserable five years since, things without taste, shape, use or meaning—the hottest things in summer, and the coldest in winter; no air getting into them unless it blows a fresh breeze, and then just sufficient to induce tooth-ache and stiff necks. It was said of a sage physician, that he had wished if providence had given him a third eye, to have had it placed at the end of his finger, that he might have been then enabled to look down the throats of his patients. We are quite sure, that without some such superfluity any attempt to look up the modern bonnets, is useless; and not to speak of the unsociability of these blinkers, the disappointment they occasion, when, after having depicted to oneself for half an hour, the sleepy blue eyes or sparkling black, the lovely Auburn or the jetty ringlet concealed under one of them, one is assailed, on the turning round of the lady, with the representation of some harriard with stained eye-brows and painted cheeks, glaring, her face of many hues at the further end of the inverted coat-skuttle, like the west window of a cathedral seen through long series of arches, on a foggy day.

Brown hair hats, round with broad brims, have made a pretty successful effort to boot the big bonnets, but black beaver hats are confined at present, generally speaking, to a class of ladies who might have ridden for once in their lives last season to Hammermith, but who for the most part walk; we wish that some of those who could, would start something to supersede all these head-dresses; ugly women, and old women still stick to the cool-skuttles, but if a smaller and simpler article were patronized by some of the Pagets or the Villiers's, every aspiring young heroine would attribute half the beauty of the wearer to the merit of the hat, and we should have the whole world following the lovely leaders.

The men are much as usual, except that the word and the thing—Dandy—are extinct; black handkerchiefs are universal, but with the exception of this peculiarity, the dress is moderate, and back very nearly to the average standard of the last ten years. Pantaloons or trousers in the evening, are pretty generally exploded.

Holton, the Yorkshire pedestrian, has undertaken to run ten miles and a quarter in one hour, on Doncaster Race Course, for a wager of three hundred guineas.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATH.—A desperate pitched battle, of fifty-three rounds, was fought on Monday last, on Lansdown, near this city, between two men of the names of Francom and Murriner. After fighting full an hour, the latter had his jaw locked, was carried senseless out of the ring, and died soon after.

BISHOP WEARMOUTH.—Dr. Collingwood, jun. of Sunderland, has communicated to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, an account of his having found some Roman coins in this neighbourhood. What renders these coins particularly interesting is, that (so far as we know) there is no record of any thing similar having ever before been found in that town; they are of the Emperor Constantine the Great, and consequently about fifteen hundred years old.

BATH.—Extraordinary Rabbit.—A blacksmith of the name of Wheeler, in this town, has a buck rabbit, four years old, that kills a rat with the greatest facility; and, in combat, beats a half-bred terrier, which is frequently set at him for the satisfaction of the curious.

Bristol.—It has been remarked, that some of the roads near this city are never affected by frost, even in the severest winter; this arises from their being repaired with the stone from the Black Rock on the banks of the Avon, near the Hot Wells, which contain a considerable quantity of liumien.

Last week the body of a young gentleman of this city, of the name of Gollop, was found in the Duchess of Beaufort's park at Stoke, deprived of life, with a discharged pistol by the side of him, and another loaded in his pocket.

Four prisoners, confined in the New Ward of our new Gaol, picked the lock of the door of that ward, on Saturday evening, and by cutting and joining together their blankets contrived to escape over the wall of the prison. They have not yet been discovered.

CARLISLE.—A man, named William O'Cart, was committed to gaol, charged with a singular offence. He had been on the preceding day, in company with Mr. John Clarke, of Priory, at an auction; he contrived to slip away from Mr. C. and obtained admission to his house in the night; under cover of darkness, he went to bed to Mrs. C. she supposing it was her husband. He was, however, soon discovered, and obliged to retreat. On going out of the door, he met Mr. C., who had just returned, a scuffle ensued, and he knocked Mr. C. down. On being followed, he escaped from his pursuers, but was afterwards taken, and lodged in gaol.

COLCHESTER.—A fine relique of antiquity was lately dug up in this town, in the garden ground of Essex Hospital. It is an ancient figure of the Theban sphinx, admirably executed.

HULL.—A melancholy accident occurred to the ship Hebe, Capt. Cozens, of this port, on Friday se'night. She struck, it is supposed, on the Girdleness, near Whitby, drifted to the northward, and went ashore two miles to the southward of Ythan, having become quite unmanageable. Of the crew, forty-five in number, only twenty-nine got to land, the remainder clung to the rigging, &c. of which, the master and eleven of the men were saved by the fishermen, the other four were successively swept off by the sea and drowned.

LONDON.—A woman named Barber has been committed for trial, under the Coroner's verdict of wilful murder, for poisoning her husband, James Barber, of Rothwell. On Saturday night, the husband complained of being indisposed from cold, when his wife roasted him an apple, and gave it him to eat. Soon after eating the apple he became extremely ill; she administered to him a little warm beer, which she had previously sweetened. Instead of assuaging, this application greatly aggravated his malady, and some of the neighbours advised his wife to send for medical aid. This she declined, alleging that it was useless, and that her husband would be "dead before morning." This prediction was unfortunately fulfilled; he expired at three o'clock. This unfortunate woman, who is forty-four years of age, is the mother of three children, one of them by a former husband, and two others by the deceased.

LINCOLN.—A penny subscription was begun in this city lately, to reimburse the expenses of Sir F. Burdett's fine, and the money collected lodged in the house of Mr. Smith, the Mason's Arms, but the box was stolen by some unprincipled Radical!

MACCLESFIELD.—A man, calling himself "the Staffordshire Giant," and professing to be eight feet high, was apprehended and lodged in our dungeon, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. His real height was about six feet six inches, and he wore a certain sort of buskins (so as to increase his height) similar to those worn on the Grecian stage.

MANCHESTER.—A number of mad dogs continue to infest this town and neighbourhood. Last week, two mad dogs ran through the town; one of them bit two fine calves belonging to Mr. H. Grimshaw; fortunately no human being was attacked by either of them.

MANGATE.—The ancient church of St. John is to be taken down, and an elegant modern structure erected upon its site. The present one will hold 3,000 persons, but it is found too small for the congregation during the bathing season.

WYOMOUTH.—Last week the Committee of the Corporation, pursuant to public notice, assembled at the Guildhall, and opened the respective tenders of the different Architects for building the Bridge across the harbour.

On Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. Young, previous to their departure for London, gave a grand farewell dinner, ball, and supper, at Gloucester Lodge, to Colonel Murray and the Officers of the 10th Lancers, and a large party of Nobility and Gentry. The entertainment exhibited the same splendour and magnificence as those given on former occasions by these highly respected persons.

We understand that the 1st Regiment of Royal Dragoons, under the command of General Garth, are to replace the 10th Lancers stationed at Radcliffe Barracks.

YORK.—A party of religious fanatics assembled, a few Sundays since, at Barningham, for the express purpose of dislodging the Devil, which one of their ronegado brethren had declared had possessed him, or he should not have left their society. The elders of this society compelled their victim to kneel upon the floor, while the chief priest struck him on the head with his clenched fist, exclaiming, "This is God's hammer—Devil, come out!" This he repeated three times; the rest then assailed him on all sides, with horrid yells and frightful gestures, kicking and cuffing him, but the Devil would not move for the repentant said he still felt him tagging at his right side. On this the sharp elbow of a female made a dreadful plunge at his small ribs, and another general attack ensued. Being, at length, tired of this discipline, he declared the Devil had left him. A fanatic was then appointed to watch him for three days and nights, that his Satanic worship might not enter again. After some debate, it was agreed that the Devil should be buried in a stone quarry; a woman gravely declared that she had him by the tail as they were going to the funeral, but he slipped from her grasp.

LONDON MARKETS.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Thursday Inst. a vessel being despatched from Margate, in the Queen's Channel, was supposed to be steering a wrong course, and in doing so, two boats were run down.

Saturday evening, a gentleman in Sudbury market was robbed of his pocket-book, containing notes to the amount of 135l.

Between one and two o'clock on Wednesday morning, three men and a woman, in a spring cart, with canoes, diving apparatus, &c., were called upon to do so by the watchman.

An Inquest was held on Friday, at Richmond, on the body of the man shot (R. Knight, a carpenter) when after a long investigation, the Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against R. Wigley, the watchman.

Murderly Occurrence.—A Calcutta paper, lately received, relates the affecting particulars of the death of Mrs. Bageshaw, and Miss Catherine Bageshaw, wife and daughter of John Bageshaw, Esq., late of Broomfield, near Coventry, who were drowned in a boat going to Calcutta.

The singular phenomenon of a rainbow by moonlight, was observed at Hull on Sunday morning last, towards the East, a little after four o'clock.

The Hastings fishermen have laid up their boats in consequence of a late affray with the Preventive Service, and the death of Haines. Many lives have been lost in dreadful affrays of a like nature.

Mr. J. Cavagnio, a respectable farmer at Wimpole, has been committed to the county goal of Lincoln, charged with the wilful murder of his wife.

Executions.—On Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, Geo. Barry, twenty-two years of age, for highway robbery; Jas. Pitcher and Joseph Kitchin, of the same age, for privately stealing in dwelling-houses; and Wm. Robinson, who was connected with a formidable gang of robbers, and who, it may be remembered, was the principal in the burglaries committed at the houses of Mr. Parker, of Southall, and others, were executed in front of Newgate.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns: Arrived, Mails, Ship, Arrived, Mails, Due. Lists various ships and their destinations.

SUPERB BEAVER HATS, of the first Fashion, combining beauty of colour which will not change, elegance of shape that cannot lose, and a durability unequalled.—No House in London that buys and sells an article, can afford to neglect this article.

PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP, adapted to the CONSERVATORY. The same principle on which this Lamp acts as a Chamber or Night Light, so universally admired and patronized by thousands of families and persons, is so peculiarly applicable to the Conservatory, that it is now being introduced to the Public as a protector of delicate Plants and Flowers from the effects of frosty or cold nights.

GOOD TEAS, without any ADVICE.—THE ORIGINAL GARDNER'S GENUINE TEA WAREHOUSES, No. 6, Ludgate-hill, 128, Oxford-street, and 3, Charing-cross.

THE First Production in the World for the TOOTH ACHES, and preserving and beautifying the TEETH and GUMS.—Patronized by her Royal Highness the late DUCHESS of YORK, his Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, &c.

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CAMPHOR LOZENGES, for DROUENESS of SPIRITS, &c. Admitedly recommended for some years past, in the sick or nervous and increased irritability of the nervous system, thirst and dryness of the tongue and palate, and in all cases where the Camphor Julep is advised, these Camphored Lozenges may be taken with superior advantage.

Prepared and sold by J. Stephens, at his Warehouse for the true Specimens, London, No. 1, 176, Fleet-street, London, in bottles, at 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF WINDSOR SOAP.—J. JONES'S (late Dawson's) IMPROVED ROYAL DOUBLED SCENTED WINDSOR SOAP, in the highest perfection.—J. JONES, having considerably improved this Soap, and reduced its price, partly by entirely reconstituting it for family use, is rendered more pure in quality and greatly enriched in fragrance; its balsamic and cleansing properties operate in the most agreeable manner upon the skin, by producing an immediate soft cream, rather than the greasy and greasy nature of the soap formerly used.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to announce that their best quality, and most agreeable in all climates, has recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connoisseurs, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation.

JOHN BURGESS and SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.

THE FINEST LACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabric), of G. F. ROWLAND and CO. beg to inform the Fashionable World, that they have prepared for the Season a various and extensive Assortment of their PATENT LACE DRESSINGS, from the most improved, they humbly presume to compare with the most perfect foreign productions.

THE Great Restorative to Health is MANN'S APPROVED MEDICINE, sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, duly inclosed; engraved on the Stamp, "Thos. Mann, Horsman, Saxony." To counterfeit which is to be avoided.

AS COUGHS and COLDS are so prevalent in this Kingdom, so easily should be a moment with this Medicine, in the virtue of which the most honorable testimony has been borne, being recommended by Physicians, Surgeons, and Gentlemen, as the first distinction; it may be taken by the Infant in the first week, to the Adult in any state; it strengthens the Coat of the Stomach, helps Digestion, creates an Appetite, and prevents the formation of any kind of Scurvy, whether in the Stomach, or in the Blood, or in the Bones, and may be had in London of Hudson and Co. 75, Haymarket; Sutton and Co. 10, Bow Church-yard; Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's; and in the Country, of Messrs. G. F. Rowland and Co., 17, Ludgate-hill, and of the principal Dealers of Medicine in the United Kingdom.

A ROWLAND and SON respectfully caution the Public against spurious Articles. Under their Names impostors have signed their Imitations. A Rowlandian, which description renders it necessary to observe the true signature, A. ROWLAND and SON, in Red Ink, which is written on each Bottle of their Genuine Articles, as follows:—

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, the Original and Genuine, which for many years has been universally acknowledged to be the best and most efficacious for curing the Hair, promoting a luxuriant growth, and rendering it elegant and beautiful. Its superior and tried virtues have gained it the patronage of Royalty and many Noble Personages, and is attested by numerous certificates of witnesses. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and One Guinea per Bottle.

Also, ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, By merely wetting the Hair with this Preparation, the Proprietors warrant to render the Hair more elastic, and to give it a soft and glossy Hair, WHISKERS, EYE-BROWS, &c. to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, imitating the exact natural colour. Washing makes this Dye more durable. Ladies or Gentlemen may dye their Hair with ease and success. Price 4s. 7s. 10s. and 10s. 6d.

SOLD, Wholesale, Retail, and for Exportation, by the Sole Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, corner of Kirby-street, the first turning on the right in Hatton-garden, Holborn, London; and by appointment, by all Perfumers and Dealers in the Kingdom.

As the public are often deceived by spurious articles, we beg to request the public to ask for Rowland's Oil, or Rowland's Dye, and observe the Signature on the label to each bottle, "A. ROWLAND and SON."

SELECT ARTICLES for the TOILET. ATRINSON'S CURLING FLUID, long known to the Nobility and Gentry as an elegant substitute for Oils, Pomatus, and Restatives. It should never be omitted in dressing the hair, as it counteracts the dross which hot cross produce, makes the hair soft and glossy as the finest silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in dancing or walking, or in damp weather. It also removes dandruff, prevents the hair falling out, or changing colour, and is so efficacious for restoring its growth, that it is usually prescribed by Physicians, when other means have proved ineffectual. Price 3s. 6d. 10s. 6d. and one Guinea.

ATRINSON'S VEGETABLE DYE, changes grey or red hair on the head or whiskers to a brown or black, which washing, &c. instead of removing, renders more permanent. Price 3s. 10s. 6d. and 21s.

ATRINSON'S GENTLE SOAP, made by a new process, which dissolves all unkind impurities; it is used by the Nobility and Gentry, and prevents them chapping in cold weather, price 1s. a square.

Sold by Jas. Atkinson, perfumer, 44, Gerard-street, Soho-square; Gentry and Pierce, 57, Broad-street; Davison, Fleet-street, Riggs, 65, Cross-street, and most Perfumers.

CAUTION.—As there are several imitations, the genuine has the following signature, "James Atkinson, 44, Gerard-street, London."

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CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, MARCH 30. Though the supply of Wheat since Monday has been very moderate, a considerable quantity of that day's arrival remained unsold, and the reduction of 3s. per sack in the price of Wheat, has occasioned a great dullness in the trade, which is full 1s. per quarter lower.—Fine Malt Barley supports its price, but the ordinary sorts are cheaper.—The arrival of Oats from our own coast this week has been moderate, but there has been some quantity from Ireland, hence the trade is dull, though with little variation in price.—In Beans and Pease we have no alteration to notice.

Table with columns: Return Price of Grain, on board Ship, as under. Lists prices for various grains like Essex Red Wheat, White ditto, Small Beans, etc.

Table with columns: Average Prices of Grain per Quarter, for the Week ending March 27. Lists prices for Wheat, Rye, Barley, etc.

Table with columns: Price of Flour. Lists prices for Town made Flour, Essex and Suffolk Flour, etc.

Table with columns: Price of Hops, per cwt. Lists prices for Kent, Sussex, Essex, etc.

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Grampound Witnesses Bill was returned from the House of Commons, it having been agreed to.

The *Marquis of Lansdowne* presented several petitions from Clothiers in the West of England, praying for a repeal of the Tax on Wool, as being highly injurious to the manufacturing interests. It was laid on the table.

The *Bishop of Chester* presented a petition from the Archdeaconry and Chapter of Chester, against the Catholic Claims, which was laid on the table.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Sir *J. Neaveport* brought up the Roman Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill, which was read a first time.

The *Earl of Donoughmore* proposed that the second reading should stand for Tuesday next. He had the best reasons for believing, that the Bill, in its progress through this House, might receive such amendments as would effectually remove his objections, and those of the Catholic Clergy, without diminishing any of the securities.

The *Earl of Liverpool* said, he should, on the second reading, object to it—that part which provided for removing the disabilities; and also, to the other part which imposed new restrictions on the Clergy, which tended to take away all the grace of the concessions which were made. Some were highly unjust, and others most impolitic. He was convinced that they would not answer the purpose of the Catholics.

The *Earl of Donoughmore* was sorry the Noble Earl did not feel like him on the general principle of the measure.

The *Lord Chancellor* said, it was his full conviction that the great interests of our civil and constitutional establishments would not permit him to agree to this Bill, such as it had been introduced, nor did he think that he could consent to its passing into a law, whatever modifications it might receive.

The Bill was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

WEDNESDAY.

*Lord Colville* presented a petition from the borough of Chippenham against the Roman Catholic claims.—Laid on the table.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

*Mr. Hart* was heard, in the Committee of Privileges, on the Strathmore Peerage. Further hearing postponed till this day se'night.

The Judgment of the Court of Session, in "*Dennistoun v. Lillie*," was confirmed by the House.

Petitions from the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, from the Dean and Prebendary of Norwich, from the Clergy and Diocese of Gloucester, from the Rector of the Parish of St. George, at Exeter, and from the Royal Burgh of Queensferry, were presented against the Catholic Claims.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Commercial Intercourse, the Husbandry Horses Duties, the Irish Attorneys' Fees Regulations, the Irish Witchcraft Law Repeal, the Grampound Witnesses Indemnity, and various other Bills.

The *Earl of Donoughmore* presented a petition from the Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy of the county of Limerick, objecting to the Bills now in progress.

The *Lord Chancellor* objected to the phraseology of the petition, which represented one of the petitioners as the Catholic Bishop of Limerick; there could not be two Bishops of Limerick. The petition was laid on the table.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester, the Burgh of Queensferry, Dumfries, St. Paul, Bristol, Christ Church, Canterbury, and from 1,100 of the Inhabitants of St. Saviour's Parish, Southwark, (600 of whom were electors) against the Catholic Claims.

On presenting the latter petition, *Mr. H. Sumner* wished the House to observe, from the petition, how incorrect must have been the Gallant General's (Major-General Wilson), assertion the other evening, when he said, he spoke the sentiments of his constituents in advocating the Catholic Claims.

*Major-General Wilson* in reply said, if he had not the concurrence of the majority of his constituents, he would withdraw, and they were welcome to his seat. The petition was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of *Mr. Butterworth* an account of all the weekly Newspapers published in the Metropolis, with an account of the Revenue derived to Government from the same, was ordered to be laid before the House.

The Grampound Witnesses Bill was passed. A petition was presented by *Lord A. Hamilton*, from certain Burgesses and Members of the Guildry in Edinburgh, complaining of the self-election of Magistrates, and abuses consequent upon such self-election, and that they could not obtain redress from the Court of Session in Scotland.

*Mr. Hume*, *Mr. Abercrombie*, *Sir R. Ferguson*, and *Mr. J. P. Grant* said the petitioners had just cause for complaint. *Mr. W. Dundas* and the *Lord Advocate* said, a Committee had been appointed three years ago to inquire into the subject. The petition was ordered to be printed.

A petition was presented from a person, named Chelney, complaining of the Gaoler of Hechester Prison. It was laid on the table.

On the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Catholic Disabilities Bill,

*Sir W. Scott* objected to the Bill as being unsatisfactory to the parties most interested—it would be any thing but a Bill of reconciliation. The Right Hon. Genl. shewed, that in the time of Queen Anne, Roman Catholics were obliged to attend the Protestant Churches, to screen themselves from the rigour of the laws. He thought they could not complain of the rigour of the disabling laws, while they continued to acknowledge the Supremacy of the Pope and the doctrine of Transubstantiation. As the Oath of Supremacy stood in the Bill, it was far from giving the Sovereign that full and undivided allegiance which he ought to possess; and *Dr. Milner* regarded it as an oath, that a conscientious Catholic could not take. The provisions with respect to the intercourse with the See of Rome and the Catholic, were objectionable. He considered the Bill in fact, a departure from the land mark of the Constitution, and therefore should move, that instead of now, "it be read a third time on that day six months."

*Sir G. Hill* considered the Bill to be revolutionary in its nature, and went to put down the ancient land marks of the Constitution. The Bill of Rights had been particularly directed against Popery, and in that, the Oaths of Allegiance

and Supremacy were enacted. The Bill put both the property and the religion of the country in peril. The Titular Archbishop of Dublin, (*Dr. Troy*), assembled the Clergy, and they declared they could not assent to the provisions of the Bill for regulating the See of Rome, or to that which sanctioned the intermeddling of the Government with the Bishops, the same resolutions was come to in Limerick.

*Mr. O'Grady* supported the Bill.

*Mr. Fitzgibbon* thought a correct idea of the sentiments of the Roman Catholics, could not be gathered from the meetings alluded to.

*Mr. S. Rice* thought that no securities were wanted, and was of opinion, the Bill would operate between the unqualified demands of the Roman Catholics, and the prejudiced fears and jealousies of the Protestants.

*Mr. C. Hutchinson* objected particularly to that part of the Bill relating to the Veto.

*Mr. Ellis* considered the first of the Bills as destructive to the stability of the empire, and the second went to take all the good provided by the first—the disapprobation of the Protestants to the measure, was to be collected from the petitions on the table, especially those from Ireland. Indeed, the Bill was rejected by the Roman Catholics, neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic were satisfied. He referred to the Rebellion of 1798, which he considered to be nothing less than a Popish insurrection.

*Mr. Robinson* hoped to see the Catholic and the Protestant in that House, with no feelings to each other, but those of kindness and friendship, and a mutual desire for the happiness and honour of the country.

*Mr. Goulburn* opposed the Bill, and called upon the House to recollect the disgrace which would descend to their posterity, if they broke in upon the safeguards of the Established Church.

*Lord Binning* supported the Bill.

*Mr. Peel* thought the Bill would not have the effect of conciliating the Catholics. He thought it would affect the security of the Protestant Church, and therefore opposed it.

*Mr. Canning* ridiculed the visionary fears of those who opposed the measure—he did not fear the destruction of the Protestant Church, if the Bill passed into a law, on the contrary, it would heal the wounds of the Catholics, and go down to posterity with a halo of glory around it, composed of the names of all those who had been chiefly instrumental in framing it.

A division then took place on the third reading—For the Bill, 216—Against it, 197—Majority, 19.—The Bill was then read a third time.

*Mr. Peel* proposed to leave the Oath of Supremacy out of the Bill.—It was negatived.

The Bill was then passed and ordered to the Lords.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

*Mr. Alderman Wood* moved the second reading of the Blackfriars Bridge Repairs Bill.

*Sir J. Graham* moved "that it be read this day three months."

The House divided—Ayes, 10—Noes, 19.

The *Speaker* gave the casting vote for the amendment; and the Bill was, of course, thrown out.

Petitions were presented from Northampton, Nottingham, Worksop, Highworth, Royston, Great Stanmore, Market Deeping, Huddleigh, Ipswich, Great Grimby, and others, in favour of the repeal of the Malt Tax.

*Mr. Canning* presented a petition from Liverpool, praying that the House would lighten the pressure of the protecting duties upon Irish Commodities.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* pledged himself to bring the subject under consideration shortly. The petition was ordered to be printed.

On the second reading of the Bill for repealing the duties on malt, some discussion arose.

*Mr. Western* wished to know what were the intentions of the Right Hon. Genl. as to the high duty on Scotch malt. It was intended to bring in a Bill, fixing the duty in England, Ireland, and Scotland, at 1s. 2d. so as to press equally on all.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was understood to reply in the affirmative.

*Sir J. Shelley* enforced the necessity of giving relief to the agricultural interest. He thought the amount of this tax might be taken from the Sinking Fund, which fund was a burthen on the country. Some of the taxes ought to be reduced; and he thought a limited property-tax might be substituted in lieu of those taken off.

The *Hon. Mr. Ward* was not prepared to say the Sinking Fund was a fallacy. With respect to an income tax, if one was laid, it ought to be a large one; but on this he would not give any decided opinion. The principle of such a tax had been strongly objected to before; and he did not think this a time for laying such a tax upon the people. The House should, in voting on this Bill, consider well the subject, and the necessity for supporting the Government of the country.

*Mr. Grenfell* contended, that the Sinking Fund was a fallacy. The only substantial Sinking Fund which could be established, was a surplus beyond the expenditure. Gentlemen would find themselves mistaken if they supposed the repeal of this tax would afford relief to the agricultural interests.

*Mr. Lockhart* supported the Bill, on the ground that the agricultural interests required consideration. He was of opinion, that there were various sources from which the deficiency of this tax might be supplied.

*Mr. J. Smith* thought that the greater portion of the agricultural interest would not find any relief from the measure. He adverted to the state of the Poor Laws, which he considered to be most dangerous in their principle, as well as injurious in their operation. Economy would tend more than any thing to relieve the distress which was generally felt.

*Sir J. Brough* supported the Bill, upon the understanding that no other tax was to be substituted.

*Mr. Curwen* supported the Bill. Parliament could not separate without coming to some determination to give the agricultural relief. The fund-holder he considered as exempt from the pressure, while the land-holder paid, in poor's-rates and other taxes, 32 per cent.

*Mr. Bennett* thought the tax fell more immediately on the labourer. The best means of affording relief would be, for the House to allow the labourer to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

*Mr. Douglas* opposed the repeal.

*Mr. Bright* was rather disposed to vote for a repeal of the tax upon leather, and those other taxes which fell upon all, for the distress was general; but, however, he would vote for the repeal of this tax.

*Colonel Wood* admitted, the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests were inseparable. He did not think the repeal of the Malt Tax would materially relieve the first of these interests. The lessening of the duty did not affect in a

great degree, the price of malt; for, in 1816, when the Malt Duty was taken off, the price was 63s. per quarter; and in the following year, it rose to 90s. He thought the House had done wrong in repealing the property-tax. A modified tax of that nature, or a judicious tax upon the funds, would afford much more relief to the agriculturists than the repeal of the Malt Tax.

*Mr. F. Lewis* deprecated the renewal of the property-tax in any shape. He objected to a tax on the funds. He should not vote for a repeal of the Malt Tax, because he could not consent to the relief of one interest only, nor did he believe the repeal would benefit the agricultural interest effectually.

*Mr. Gordon* objected to the Bill, as not extending to Scotland, and could not give it his support.

*Lord Castlereagh* professed to feel the greatest anxiety for the landed interest, and therefore, to resist a measure proposed for their relief was to him a most arduous and painful task. The Noble Lord then referred to some of the topics urged by the Hon. Members who preceded him. To repeal this tax would not give the expected relief; nor would breaking faith with the public creditor ever, he conceived, be sanctioned by the House. Public credit would be destroyed, the country, and the mode of the payment of the interest of the debt dependent from time to time on temporary loans, afforded to a bankrupt Exchequer.

With respect to the relief to be afforded by this Bill, the quantum would be so small, as scarcely to be felt. It would be necessary to inquire first whether the country was in such a situation with respect to its revenue and expenditure, that, consistent with what was due to the public creditor, any reduction of taxation could take place; and whether the Malt Tax was part of the revenue which the House could first reduce, and whether any information was on the table, which could lead to a conclusion that it ought to be repealed. Now, the consumption of barley had increased, on an average of the last 20 years, from 6, to 700,000 bushels per annum: that being the case, he could not see why Gentlemen should declare that the pressure was great, and call for a repeal of this particular tax. To pass this Bill, would be to sacrifice a million and a half of the Revenue, without relieving the consumer to the amount of a single fraction. That the consumption had not suffered from the tax was clear; for since it was imposed, in 1819, the annual consumption of beer had exceeded the former average, by 1,200,000 barrels. When the duty on malt was 4s. 6d. the annual consumption was 26,000,000 bushels. In 1817, when it was reduced to 2s. 4d. the consumption fell to 17,000,000. In the year ending the 31st Jan. 1821, the duty being 3s. 6d. the consumption was 24,600,000 bushels. It was clear, therefore, that the landed interest suffered less from the Malt Tax than any other. He loved the landed interest better than any other. He would rather consent to repeal the Window Duties than this tax. The Noble Lord concluded with repeating his arguments in favour of continuing the present taxes, in order to obtain surplus revenue for a Sinking Fund.

*Mr. Coke* gave his most cordial support to the Bill. Dire taxation was the cause of the present distressed state of the country. The Noble Lord had said, that repeal of this tax would not benefit the landed interest. In reply to this, he would refer to the experience of 1815 and 1817: the tax, in these years, was only 18s. per quarter. The Malt Tax was repealed, and barley rose to a remunerating price. No complaint was heard on the subject, till the Chancellor of the Exchequer imposed a new Malt Tax; then the price of barley declined.

*Lord A. Hamilton* supported the Bill; and observed, that a Noble Earl had lately been removed from his situation, in consequence of having favoured the repeal of the Malt Tax. The *Earl of Fitz* could not keep silence after the allusions made to him; he had no hesitation in believing, that a dismissal from the place he held was not necessary, unless from political motives. He had been ordered to hold himself in readiness to attend His Majesty to Ireland; and shortly, on voting as he did, he received a communication that his services were no longer necessary. The vote he gave was without party spirit.

*Lord Folkestone* supported the Bill; as did *Mr. Wodehouse*.

*Mr. Western* replied.—The House divided.—For the second reading, 144—Against it, 242—Majority against the Bill, 98.—The Bill, of course, is lost.

WEDNESDAY.

The *Speaker* took the Chair at four o'clock; and there being only 37 Members present, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

*Sir J. Mackintosh* gave notice that he should, on Tuesday, move for leave to bring in a Bill to revise the Criminal Code, intending to move merely that it be printed, and that the discussion take place on the 3rd of May.

*Mr. Hume* gave notice that he should, on Tuesday next, move for a Bill to disqualify certain Officers of the Ordnance from sitting in that House.

*Lord Cranbourne* moved for a Committee to take into consideration the state of the Game Laws, which, in many instances, were absurd and inconsistent; and he deprecated the sending so many persons to prison under these laws, for offences committed under them.

*Sir J. Seebright*, in seconding the motion, observed, that the Laws had a tendency to corrupt the morals of the people, and to crowd the gaols.

*Sir J. Shelley*, *Mr. Bankes*, *Mr. Lockhart*, *Lord Lowther*, *Sir C. Burrell*, and *Mr. Douglas* were unfriendly to the motion.

*Sir J. Yorke*, *Col. Wood*, *Mr. H. G. Bennett*, *Mr. Worre*, and *Mr. Harbord* supported the motion.

The House then divided. For the Motion, 52—Against it, 86—Majority, 34.

*Mr. Curwen* moved to repeal the Tax on Agricultural Horses, which he thought would contribute to relieve the distress on the Agriculturists. It was a tax which pressed upon all farmers, rich and poor, and upon no other class in the community; the tax upon agricultural horses was as had very of industry. If a farmer had three horses, he was obliged to pay 17s.—if a fourth, he was compelled to pay 10s. 6d. for a groom, although the horse never had any thing but a whisp of straw over his coat; the whole charge for these four horses would be 51. 10s. making it, thereby, an oppressive tax. The taking it off would be equal to 2s. 6d. a-week to every labourer in the kingdom. He deprecated the idea of throwing the inferior lands out of cultivation. Of the great corn merchants in Europe, who at present were the Monarchs, the King of Sweden was the last great importer of oats into this country; the King of Denmark had a great stock of corn stored in the warehouses on the coast of Holland ready to pour into this country when the ports should open. He noticed the hardship of making the farmer pay for his cart merely because it had spings.

*Mr. C. Wynn* seconded the motion, and agreed that it was impossible the poor lands could be cultivated—the present tax was burdensome and oppressive on the farmer.

Sir C. Buller thought, as the Agricultural Committee had not made their report, it was unnecessary to entertain this motion at present; and hoped it would be withdrawn. Still he admitted the hardship of the tax.

Mr. Davenport hoped the motion would be withdrawn. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would not pledge himself to any course of proceeding till the Committee had made their report. He had not heard any thing which Gentlemen could offer to compensate for the loss of 500,000l. per annum, if he gave up this tax. After he had heard the report of the Committee, he, perhaps, might be induced to agree with the Hon. Member.

After some further conversation, Mr. Curwen withdrew his motion. The debate on the Bank Cash Payment Bill was adjourned till Monday.

The House went into a Committee on the Timber Trade. Mr. Wallace entered into some statements, to show the advantages which would be derived to the country from favouring the trade in timber from our Colonies, and moved a Resolution accordingly. He was not disposed to favour Norway in her trade, to the exclusion of Russia and Prussia.

Sir H. Parnell moved an amendment, proposing that, after the 1st January, 1825, the duty on all foreign timber imported should be 2l. per load of 50 cubic feet, and upon deals, 2l. 5s.

Mr. G. Bennett disapproved of the plan for enabling Russia to compete with N. way, the Right Hon. Gent. should not forget that he was legislating for England.

Mr. K. Douglas, Sir M. W. Ridley, Sir S. Sykes, Lord Althorpe, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Baring, Mr. Ricardo, &c. supported the original proposition.—Mr. F. Lewis supported the amendment.—On a division the numbers were—For the Resolutions, 71—Against them, 24—Majority, 47.—For Sir H. Parnell's Amendment, 15—Against it, 51—Majority, 39.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

As soon as the Speaker took the Chair, the House was summoned to the House of Lords, in the usual manner, to hear the Royal assent given, by Commission, to several Bills.

On the return of the Speaker to the Chair.

Major-Gen. Wilson rose, and said he wished to call the attention of the House to a subject, in his opinion, of deep importance. The House would recollect that a question had been referred to a Select Committee, whether or not the Standing Orders of the House had been complied with in reference to this Bill. They reported in the affirmative, and the Bill was then referred back to the original Committee. At the sitting of the Committee that day, a motion was made that the Report of the Select Committee be laid before them, which motion was negatived on a division. He felt it his duty to move in the Committee that an adjournment do take place, in order to ascertain the sense of the House upon the propriety of the former proceeding. This motion was also negatived. Under these circumstances, he thought it to be his duty to lay the matter before the House, as it appeared to him that the intention of those who constituted the majority of the House was to blind justice, and present a full and impartial exposition of the subject before the whole of the Committee. He concluded by moving that the Report of the Select Committee on the Standing Orders of the House, with respect to the Newtoning Select Vestry Bill, be referred to the Committee on the said Bill.

Some conversation arose on this motion, in which complaint was made of the conduct of the Chairman of the Committee, (Mr. H. Sumner) in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Lambton, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. Sergeant Onslow, Mr. S. Wortley, and several other Members took part.

Mr. Hume said it was to the interference of the Hon. Chairman that he attributed all this conflict and confusion, and feeling so, he should now move that the conduct of the Hon. Member for Surrey, as Chairman of the Committee on the Newtoning Select Vestry Bill, was intemperate and irregular, and that such conduct led to all the riot and disorder that took place; which would without the motion being put.

Mr. Serj. Onslow moved the third reading of the Trials for Treason Ordinal Bill. The Learned Sergeant, at the same time, brought up a new clause, the effect of which was to enact, that in all cases of any direct attempt on the life or personal safety of the King, the prisoner charged with the treason should be put on his trial, and convicted only by the same rule of evidence as applied in cases of murder. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. D. Gilbert moved the second reading of the Metropolitan Roads Bill. The Hon. Member stated, that the object of the Bill was to consolidate the various Road Trusts in the neighbourhood of London. He complained that these trusts were too much subdivided, and the object of his Bill would be to reduce some of the roads and shut up others. He did not deny but that the roads under the present system were tolerably good, but they were preserved at a great expense.

Sir E. Knatchbull contended, that the new Bill would entail ten times the expense on repairing the roads, which, under the present system, was required. He opposed the Bill in all its parts, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time this day six months.

For the Motion, 63—For the Amendment, 16—Majority, 67. On our re-admission to the gallery, we found

Mr. H. Sumner moving that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. D. Gilbert preferred a Committee of the whole House; yet, with a view to conciliate all parties, he should not object to the motion.

Sir H. Parnell, Sir E. Knatchbull, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Calcraft said a few words, after which the motion was carried without a division, and the Committee appointed accordingly.

Lord Milton postponed till after the Easter recess his motion for the repeal of the duty on Foreign Wool.—His Lordship then moved for an Account of all Foreign Wool exported since the year 1815.—Ordered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

Mr. Creevey rose to oppose the motion, and, in doing so, he felt he had a disagreeable but necessary duty to perform. It could not be pleasant to him to introduce topics which in themselves were most unpleasant, but when he saw no disposition whatever on the part of the Crown to economize the public money, he could not consent to indulge them in any votes which they might think proper to propose. The Hon. Member, after some further observations, concluded by moving, as an amendment, a Resolution to the following effect:—

“That during the present Session of Parliament, petitions had been sent from all parts of the country, complaining of distress, and demanding relief; that the statements contained in those petitions were confirmed by the local information of Gentlemen, who had an opportunity of judging as to the facts, yet

that millions had still been voted without any reduction having taken place, although the most strenuous efforts had been made by some Members in support of it; that the House entertained an indifference on the subject, which was attributable to the large pecuniary provision made out of the pockets of the people for persons connected with the Ministers of the Crown, and that those persons had a direct interest to reject all reform whatever; that the House viewed with the utmost indignation the influence of the Crown employed by the Minister in interfering with Members, as to the manner in which they were to give their votes; that the Earl of Fife had declared in his place, that he had been dismissed from the situation he held as a Lord of the Bedchamber, from having voted in favour of a Bill for repealing the tax upon mints; and that the House owed it to its own honour to inquire into those facts, rather than proceed further in voting away the public money.

Mr. Hobhouse seconded the amendment. Mr. Calcraft thought that part of his Hon. Friend's proposition which respected Lord Fife, deserved, he thought, the most serious attention, and he called upon the Noble Lord opposite to give the House some explanation of the dismissal of that Noble Lord from his office.

Lord Castlereagh said, that the Hon. Member who had proposed this resolution, had only acted in his usual vocation. He was the professor-general and teller-general of Parliament; and only pursued his common course, by speaking a kind of prologue to the elaborate piece which the Hon. Member for Aberdeen was to perform by and by.—It was rather a curious circumstance, however, that the Hon. Member for Appleby did not think it necessary to make any complaint of the kind which he now came forward, when he had formerly held a distinguished office in the Board of Control; then no complaints were heard from the Hon. Member; no reductions were proposed by him while he was in office; not a word was spoken by him to that effect, until he found himself in the situation in which he now was, and in which he (Lord C.) trusted he would long remain.—He had been called upon by the Hon. Member for Wareham to explain why it was that Lord Fife had been removed from his office, then why an individual was appointed to an office. He apprehended that it was exclusively the prerogative of the Crown to appoint its servants, and it was equally its prerogative to dismiss them. He did not, therefore, feel that he owed it either to the Hon. Member who spoke last, or to the Hon. Member for Westminster, to give any explanation upon this point. No particular ground, he believed, was stated for the removal of Lord Fife, nor was any other intimation given him, than that his services were no longer required. But Lord Fife himself had hypothesized a reason for his removal, and he went into an explanation of the situation in which he stood as a Member of Parliament—things with which he (Lord C.) had nothing whatever to do. He felt himself bound to give no explanation of his removal from his office; yet he had no hesitation in asserting, that the Crown, in the legitimate possession and exercise of its prerogative, was not unjustifiable in requiring that all those who served it, and were united with its Ministers in office, should concur with them on measures of vital importance. He would say, that the individual who voted against the Motion, after the Government had declared that they had placed their trust in the continuance of the present tax, and that they could not carry on the administration of the country unless Parliament supplied them with the means to do so—be repeated, that the individual who, after that declaration, voted against the tax, did in effect vote the dismissal of the present Ministry. He said this much in justification of the circumstance in question, though he would repeat, he owed to Hon. Members no explanation concerning it.

Mr. Torney fully agreed, that the Crown had the absolute power of nomination and removal, but the House in this instance did not exist in the removal, but in the grounds which were assigned for it. The Noble Lord had gone out of his way to attack other Gentlemen. He believed undoubtedly that on the occasion referred to, it was said that no Administration ought to stand, unless it had the control of the Household. And the Noble Lord well knew, that if they had not that control there would be two warring interests in this House, that of the Ministers and that of the Household. He would ask his Hon. Friend not to press this Resolution now, but to bring it forward in a more detailed form at another time. If he persevered to a division, he (Mr. T.) must say that it would not be in his power to support him.

The House then divided.—For Mr. Creevey's resolution, 36—Against it, 120—Majority against the resolution.

Lord Palmerston then rose, and moved, that the sum of 50,418l. be granted for defraying the expenses of the office of Secretary at War for one year.

Colonel Davies complained of the enormous expense now proposed to be incurred for this office, which expense was more than double the sum voted for the same office in 1809, a period of active war; and he wished to know why so large a sum should be required in the seventh year of peace. What reason, he asked, could there be for making a large augmentation in the salaries of clerks and other persons in the Office. One clerk had a salary of 1,200l. a year, while a General Officer in the Army had no more than 400l. a year. The Secretary at War had a private Secretary with a salary of 300l. a year; and this Secretary, he understood, held another office. Allowing the War Office the same expense attending it in 1808, the whole sum ought to be no more than 34,000l.; and under all the circumstances, he should move a reduction of 5,000l. as an amendment to the Noble Lord's motion.

Lord Palmerston supported the estimate as it stood. The expense in 1809 was 20,821l. because many fees were then taken which had since been abolished. Besides, in 1809, there was no provision for the settlement of arrears accounts, the expense of which now amounted to 17,000l. As to his private Secretary having two offices, it was a true fact, that he discharged other duties for which he received 200l. a year, and he had to superintend all the foreign correspondence. Last year an arrear of 14,000l. had been recovered and paid into the Bank; and the amount of money recovered last year caused the expense of the War Office to amount to nothing. During the war the foreign branch was never increased, it was too small during the war; and in order to do justice to various claimants, it became necessary to increase the expense attending that branch of the War Office.

Mr. Hume stated his determination to follow the example of his Honorable Friend, the Member for Appleby, so long as he endeavoured to reduce the expenditure of the country. He regretted extremely the division which had just taken place, because Gentlemen were found to differ upon the letter, though they agreed in substance. He thought the Secretary of the Noble Lord ought not to hold two offices; and the numerous superannuations which had taken place was a heavy grievance to the country, which should not have been allowed

He thought, that instead of 5,090l. the reduction moved by his gallant friend, the reduction ought to be 10,000l.; but, as half a loaf was better than no bread, he was willing to take the smaller sum.

Lord Palmerston replied to the observations of the last Speaker, and contended that instead of adding to the public expenditure, he had effected a reduction in one department alone of 22,000l. per annum. The total amount of law charges never exceeded 3,000l. per ann. and the total charge for agency was but 32,000l. on which the Hon. Gentleman said there was an overcharge of 25,000l. He denied the assertion of the Hon. Gentleman, that he (Lord P.) was auditor of his own accounts, and defended the practices of replying to written inquiries only.

The House then went into a Committee.

The Committee then divided.—For the original motion, 106—Against it, 67—Majority, 39.—The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at two o'clock to Monday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—APRIL 5.

Hotard and Gibbs's Bankruptcy. Mr. Hart proceeded, pursuant to the Order of his Lordship made yesterday, to open a petition of Messrs. Carroll, Richardson and Fisher, who had been appointed assignees, praying that Mr. G. Smith, the Solicitor of the petitioning creditor, might be ordered to deliver up to them the proceedings that had taken place on the issuing out of the Commission, which he had refused to do. He enforced the great necessity there was of making the order in question, by stating the great number of persons who were interested in the issue of this case. Having noticed the applications made to Smith, to deliver up the papers, &c. in question, he read the letter of Mr. Smith, containing the refusal, but offering to produce them at any time, though he would not deliver them up.

Mr. Montague, after observing on the great importance of the present question, and having adduced a case in point, decided by his Lordship in 1813, in favour of his argument, by saying there was at the present moment an execution in the house of one of the bankrupts, the proceedings under which had been ordered by the Lord Chief Justice to be stayed. This was another reason why the present petition should be heard without delay.

The Lord Chancellor said, the reason he had made an order for the thus early hearing of the case was, that grounds of so important a nature had been presented to him yesterday, that he felt himself bound to do so.

Mr. Whitmarsh, for the petitioning creditor, opposed the motion, on the ground that they were strong reasons to doubt the justness of the claim of Mr. Carroll, as he really believed that his debt was an usurious one, having been mixed up with other accounts for the purpose of getting him appointed assignee. In fact, there had been two sets of gentlemen named for assignees, and he thought this fact would induce his Lordship to take a different view of this case than his Learned Friends on the other side anticipated.

After some further argument, his Lordship granted the prayer of the petition; and, at the same time, directed that the others might be heard by the Vice-Chancellor, as, from his various occupations, at present, it was quite impossible that he could do so. The assignees, his Lordship observed, when once appointed, were the only persons liable until they were discharged, for no attorney could hold papers or documents on the ground that he had a lien on them, and in fact the petitioning creditor had nothing on earth to do with the question other than as a creditor.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty visits his Hanoverian dominions after his return from Ireland, when the Coronation is to take place. This august ceremony, it is again said, is fixed for the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. The 1st of August is mentioned as the day when His Majesty departs for Hanover.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.—Wednesday, the General Committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, and for erecting, enlarging, and fitting up of School Rooms, held their Meeting at St. Martin's Vestry Room. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop of York, Bishop of Bangor, Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of St. Asaph, Bishop of Chester, Bishop of Llandaff, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Kenyon, Sir James Langham, Bart., Archdeacon Pott, and other Members of the Committee were present.

Thursday, the Anniversary Dinner of the Philanthropic Society for the Orphaning of Convicts, was held at the Albion Tavern, when the Duke of York took the chair at six o'clock. Above 200 Gentlemen sat down to dinner; after which, by his Royal Highness's exertions, a collection of 500l. was made for that laudable institution.

The African Institution had a special Meeting, on Wednesday, at the Thatched-House Tavern, St. James's-street. The Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Erskine, Earl Compton, Sir T. D. Ackland, Sir Alexander Johnson, Mr. Withersfore, Mr. Wilberforce, jun. and many other persons of distinction were present.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—Abstract of Nett Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, (exclusive of the Arrears of War Duty on Salt and Property) in the Quarters ending the 5th of April, 1820, and 5th April, 1821; shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof:—

Table with 4 columns: Item, Apr. 5, 1820, Apr. 5, 1821, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Customs, Excise, Stamp Duty, Post Office, Assessed Taxes, Land Tax, and Miscellaneous.

Decrease on the Quarter. 235,031l.

From this apparent decrease of 235,031l. must be deducted the payments upon the Salt Duty, charged upon the stock in hand in July, 1819, but not paid into the Exchequer until the April quarter of 1820, amounting to 214,230l. so as to reduce the real diminution of the British Revenue to 20,821l. And we have the great satisfaction to know, although the accounts of the Irish Revenue cannot be made up till the arrival of the accounts from Ireland, including the 5th of April, that the accounts of that period of the quarter which have been received, shew an increase much exceeding the small diminution above-mentioned in the English revenue.—The surplus of the income of the Consolidated Fund, above the charge for the quarter ended the 5th inst., is upwards of 300,000l.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

Lyceum.—Our blundering Scotch friend, who last week mistook the Astronomical performance at this theatre for Mathews's far, has, we can assure our readers, done an injustice to that exhibition, equal to that which he cast upon the inimitable farceur. We were resolved not to trust our northern light again, and went to see the Ovanologia ourselves. We must candidly confess that we were surprised, because the sanction usually given to scientific displays by the presence of a man avowedly qualified to their elucidation was wanting, and we had not counted upon seeing one of the largest, most comprehensive, and beautiful exhibitions of the sort we ever met with; that it has all those claims to public attention is most true.

The transparencies, admirably executed, exhibit the appearances of the sun, moon, and different planets, and if the illustrations to this splendid scenery have not the merit of novelty, they at least have that of confirmed approbation, for they have been carefully and judiciously selected from the best works on astronomy.—Indeed, the whole thing combines instruction and amusement in a clearer and more pleasing manner, than almost any other exhibition of the same sort.

We have no doubt that our little friend Aurora Borealis, who is by this time somewhere short of Edinburgh on his way back, will sneer at our childishness, but we would rather be laughed at for too much willingness to be pleased with zealous exertions for public amusement, than be hated for fastidious ill nature for which we have no grounds.

Prince Ernest Holo Langorborg, cousin to the Duchess of Clarence, arrived in town on Friday, on a visit to her Royal Highness.

Dreadful Suicide.—Friday morning a gentleman well known in the sporting world, retired to his dressing-room before breakfast, and blew out his brains with a loaded pistol; the report brought his servants to the place, who found him weltering in his blood and his head blown to pieces; a surgeon was sent for, who arrived, but could render no assistance, the unfortunate gentleman being quite dead.

To the PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen, THE approach of the Annual Election of Six Directors of the East India Company, and the vacancy occasioned by the death of Colonel Taylor, require me to announce to you my determination to proceed to the Ballot, which is fixed for the 11th of April.

It is impossible for me to convey, in words adequate to my feelings, the high sense of gratitude I entertain for the very kind and flattering manner in which I have been received on my Canvas. The remembrance of it will act as a constant stimulus to my zeal for your service; and whilst I venture respectfully to request a continuance of those obliging exertions which have been made in my favour, I beg at the same time to assure you, that should I be so fortunate as to succeed in obtaining a seat in the Direction of your Affairs, the great object of my attention, and the unvarying guide of my conduct will be, to maintain the rights and privileges, and to advance the prosperity of the East India Company.

I take the liberty of annexing the Resolutions unanimously adopted at a former Meeting of my Friends; and have the honour to remain,

Ladies and Gentlemen, Your very obedient, faithful Servant, WM. CURRIE, Jun.

61, Portland-place, 27th March, 1821.

At a numerous and highly-respectable MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK, held at the Theatre Royal, in the Foultry, London, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1820:

THOS. WEEDING, Esq. in the Chair;

It was moved by Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. seconded by John Plummer, Esq. M.P. and resolved unanimously,

That the interests of the East India Company being essentially commercial, it is in the highest importance that a considerable proportion of the Court of Directors should consist of members of mercantile experience, and habitually conversant with the commercial concerns of the country.

It was moved by Wm. Hoag, Esq. M.P. and Alderman, seconded by Thos. Roberts, Esq. and resolved unanimously,

That William Curtis, Esq. from his commercial knowledge and activity, his long and interesting connection with the great trading interests of this metropolis and the country at large, his well qualified to become a Director of the East India Company; and that, considering the flattering reception Mr. Curtis has experienced on his Canvas, this Meeting recommends that they should give to a Ballot upon the first vacancy, and hereby pledges itself to exert its best endeavours, individually and collectively, to promote his Election.

(Signed) THOMAS WEEDING, Chairman.

N. B. Mr. Curtis's Committee will meet daily at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should prefer having all Lignum Vitæ's communication previously to inserting any part of it.

We are sorry B. G. is angry. We meant no offence; and we hope he will let us hear from him again.

We return our thanks to T. S. C., Esq. for his Letter. We are apprehensive we shall never be better acquainted. We are obliged to him for past favours, and hope for future ones.

Our confidential correspondent, whose Letter was dropped into the wrong box, had better make some stir about it; his information is, we know, correct—it had not escaped us; and we avail ourselves of his joy to our memory, lest those into whose hands it may have fallen should anticipate us.

We are fearful that our Paper is not the proper channel for Letters—the cause is a delicate, and a distressing one: reasons which must be obvious present personal interference; and it would, as we should think, be prejudicial to the fair claims, were she unnecessarily to give publicity to the thing. We doubt the proposed marriage, but we beg to hear from her as soon as convenient.

Our friend, from the J. H. T. does not perceive, that, by inserting his attack upon the persons he alludes to, we should break through our rule. We are most sorry not to oblige him, but

“We have an oath—an oath in heaven”

on that point, and we are sure he must see the policy of it.

I. S. W. is too young.—Senex appears much too old.—And Plato is a downright ass.

Tom Bull's moral Literature is rather too coarse.

The ground taken up by the Protestant Tradesman has been too often gone over to be interesting.

Regulus's anecdote would be greatly improved by real names of the Family.

We should be obliged by Cox's further favour.

We never heard that a young gentleman of Westminster School “had died of having a large quantity of food crammed down his throat.” We were at Westminster School ourselves, and confess that we never were served so at our boarding-house; however, for the honour of Westminster, and the satisfaction of our young Correspondent, we are quite ready to say, that if any body has heard the story, it is unfounded.

We are fearful that our “Hunting the Hare” has forestalled our “Westminster Well-wisher.”—The Druggist's poetry is under consideration.

The Gardener's Dirry, dedicated to Lady Anne, is rather too plain,—this, though no fault in a Duke's daughter, is a very great one in so ticklish a matter.

We are requested to correct and reduce our list of Mr. Douglas Kinnaird's supporters. Mr. Sweeting, of Maddox Street, begs us to say, that he never did vote for Mr. Kinnaird. We have to apologise to Mr. Sweeting, who is a very respectable tradesman, for having charged him with having done so. This correction brings down the number of Mr. Kinnaird's admirers, in all Westminster, to six.

E. Q. Y. will be taken into early consideration.

We cannot put a question on so serious a subject as that which our correspondent desires to ask of Miss C. through the medium of a newspaper. Our correspondent must see that such an answer as that which the servant at Como appears to have given, would be of vital importance to the best interests of the country; we would willingly give a thousand guineas to have it substantiated. We beg to have a further communication on the subject.

REGULUS is unavoidably delayed till next Sunday.

Crambo is received.

Our Glasgow correspondent's imitation of the 9th Ode of the 1st Book of Horace is sad stuff; he had better keep it till Christmas, as he may get it printed in some of the carols.

Candidus and several others are under consideration.

From an unusual press of matter we were unable to avail ourselves of the communication from X. in any other form than that in which it appears.

TO-MORROW, price 1s. (Third Edition, with 10 Cats, THE POLITICAL PLOUGH, (and JACK BUILT, (for which the Author had the honour to receive a Vote of Thanks from the Hon. the Board of Agriculture, for the two former Editions.) London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street.

NEW SONGS.

THE CAMBRIAN MINSTREL BOY, sung by Master Smith, by Parry, 1s. 6d. “I love thee dearly,” by the Duke of Marlboro', 2s. “Oh, wrap me,” by ditto, 2s. “Merrily swim we,” by Kilmarnock, 2s. “Maiden, wrap thy Maule,” by ditto, 2s. “Yes, my Love, yes,” by ditto, 1s. 6d. “If'er compassion sinner flung,” by Louisa, 1s. 6d. “Little lovely Lore of Aneane,” by ditto, 2s. “See where the falling day,” by Knappton, 2s. “When we two parted,” by ditto, 2s. New Editions of “The Soldier tired,” and “In infancy,” from Artaxerxes, 1s. each.—Published and sold by CHAPPELL and CO. Music-sellers to His Majesty, 20, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

THE popular SET of NEW QUADRILLES, danced on the Third Night of this Season at ALMACK'S, composed, selected, and arranged for the Piano Forte, by Mons. P. Musard, and performed by Messrs. Collett, Micaloz, and Musard, dedicated, by permission, to the Right Hon. the Countess Gray, price 4s.—Published by Goulding, D'Almeida, Potter, and Co. No. 20, Solio-square, wholesale and retail, Piano Forte and Music-sellers, and where may be had their Catalogue of New Vocal Music, price 1s. 6d.

The last Night of performing until the Easter Holidays.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. RUSSELL, (Stage Manager.) MISS WILSON, notwithstanding her present Engagement will expire on Thursday next, has in the most liberal manner consented to appear for this one Evening, and will conclude her Performances in *Marianne*. This Character first established her great Reputation, and, combined with the acknowledged and brilliant talents of Mr. BRAHAM, and Madame VESTRIS, (who also will kindly give their Assistance on this occasion) has caused the Opera of *Alexander*, during the preceding season, to be performed with great success, to attract a far greater number of overflowing Houses, than any other musical Piece on dramatic record.

On SATURDAY next, April 14, 1821, will be performed the serious Opera of *ALFARERES*. After which, in order to exhibit, for this Night only, a Feature of entire Novelty, Mr. Russell is enabled, by the kindness of his professional Friends, to announce a MASKED BIDDITO, consisting of Serious and Comic Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Catches, Glee, Dancing, &c. &c. which will conclude and combine the Talents of Miss Wilson, Madame Vestris, Miss Povey, Mrs. Bland, Miss Cubitt, Miss Tree, Mr. T. Cooke, Mr. Horn, Mr. Harley, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Braham.—Tickets, and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Rodwell, at the Theatre; and of Mr. Russell, at his House, 8, Gray's Walk, Lambeth.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

On Monday, Venice reserved, with Harlequin and Friar Bacon.—On Tuesday, Love in a Village.—On Thursday, The Stranger.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

To-morrow, Conscience, or the Dutch Night, with Giovanni in London.—On Tuesday, the Duenna.—On Thursday, Love in a Village.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets, by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

We must request that Advertisements may be sent early in the week. Many are omitted this week which came too late.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

During the fore part of the week, the Funds were pretty steady, and maintained rather higher prices, in consequence of the favourable termination of affairs in Italy; and it was confidently expected by many persons that Consols would, during the present month, reach 74; but there appears now to be very little prospect of their expectations being realized, as the Funds have since been considerably depressed. The present will be a dull account. Consols opened yesterday morning at 72½ for money, and 73 for the account; but owing to a great many jobbers making up their accounts, and selling afterwards left off at 71½ for money and 72 for the account, and finally left off at 71 for money and 71½ for the account, buyers. It is conjectured that the account day, which is fixed for the 12th inst. will be a terrible day for many jobbers.

Reduced Ann. .... 71½ | Navy 5 per Cent. .... 106½  
Consols .... 72 1/4 | Exchequer Bills .... 76 1/2  
Ditto Acct. .... 72 1/4 | India Bonds .... 49 4/4  
4 per Cent. .... 86 3/4 | Omnium .....

FRENCH FUNDS.  
5 per Cent. Div. 22 Mar. 81-70 | Bank St. Div. 1 Jan. 1520  
Recon. Div. 22 Mar. 84-50 | Ex. Lond. 1m 25-55 3m 25-35

RUSSIAN.  
6 per Cent. Inscr. .... 82 1/2 | 5 per Cent. Metallics .... 78 3/4  
Exchange .... 12 3-8 | Met. .... 3 1

AUSTRIAN.  
5 per Cent. Metallics .... 72 | Exchange .. 10 4

PRUSSIAN.  
5pr Cent. Bonds, £100, 78 3/4 | Ditto, £250 to £1000

SPANISH.  
6 per Cent. .... 57½ | Exchange .... 4 3

AMERICAN.  
7 per Cent. .... | 6 per Cent. 1815 ... 107  
6 per Cent. 1812 ... 103 | 5 per Cent. .... 102  
1813 ... 104 | 3 per Cent. ....  
1814 ... | Bank Shares, 423

On the 5th of May will be published, Number 1, price 8d. to be continued every Saturday.

THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE.—This Work will contain Reviews of new Books, Foreign as well as English; of new Musical Works; Criticisms on the Arts and the Theatre; Notices of all new Publications of Discoveries and Inventions in Science and Mechanics; Advertisements on Literary Subjects; and a variety of every sort of information which can be acceptable to the man of taste and genius. Published at the Office of “JOHN BULL,” No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, to which Place all Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Our readers will perceive that the intelligence we received from the Continent last week was correct, and that all the high-flown accounts of the Neapolitan Revolution were unfounded. The real truth is, that it was an insurrection to which a very great proportion of the people were hostile.

To-morrow the Catholic Bill will be under discussion in the House of Lords. We look forward with anxious hopes to the result of the debate; we have little doubt, we confess, of its being lost, but while a measure so fraught with danger is pending, we cannot but consider it our duty to call as much of public attention to it as possible.

We have perused the Bill, which has passed the House of Commons, to provide for the removal of the disqualifications under which His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects now labour, and after a few observations upon the general principles of the measure, and upon some of the enacting clauses by which it is proposed to carry that measure into effect.

In the first place, we hold it to be an innovation upon the fundamental principles of our Protestant Constitution, and incompatible with our independence as a nation, to sanction among us the establishment of a Papistical Hierarchy; which, in its operation, instead of allaying religious prejudices, and producing universal conciliation among all classes of His Majesty's subjects, cannot fail to be perpetually at variance with the system under which we have flourished for so many ages, and at length attained a station of national glory unknown to any other country in the world.

That the Bill in question goes to legalize, for the first time since the Reformation, the exercise of this Papistical Authority, throughout the United Kingdom, no man can doubt, after reading the Oath of Supremacy hitherto taken by His Majesty's Protestant subjects, and the first enacting clause by which a distinct Oath of Supremacy is provided to be taken by the Roman Catholics.

The Protestant has hitherto sworn, and it seems he is to continue so to believe—

“That no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate hath, or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm.”

Of which form of Oath His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects entertain scruples—

“Inasmuch as they apprehend that the same might be construed to import a disclaimer of the SPIRITUAL AUTHORITY of the Pope or Church of Rome in matters of religious belief;—”

It is enacted that the Roman Catholics shall declare—

“That no foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate hath, or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm, that in any manner, or for any purpose, conflicts or interferes with the duty of full and undivided allegiance, which, by the laws of this Realm, is due to His Majesty, &c.

So that the Protestant oath, which denies all foreign authority whatever, is to remain unqualified, and continue to be taken in the face of a legalized Popish authority, (attempted to be defined and regulated, in all its details, by the subsequent clauses of this Bill) whilst the Roman Catholic, pertinaciously adhering to the direct authority of the Pope, is called upon, by his oath, to prescribe to himself the super-human task of rejecting the influence of that power, his belief in the infallibility of which, is the *stare qua non* of his eternal salvation, if any attempt should be made to influence his duty as a loyal subject of His Britannic Majesty! Where is that point of separation between a man's civil and religious actions? And, above all, where is the man, implicitly relying upon the infallibility of his spiritual monitor, who will not respect the advice and opinion of that monitor in almost every transaction of his life? So much for the leading principle of this measure.

Without meddling with the policy of the proposed repeal of the declaration respecting transubstantiation, which our ancestors, whose memory we are taught to venerate, as the consummators of English liberty, thought necessary for the better security of our Protestant succession, or with what is called the mode of intercourse with the See of Rome,—an intercourse, as we have before observed, now, for the first time since the Reformation, recognised by an Act of the Legislature,—we shall proceed to observe upon one or two anomalies, which, by the provisions of this Bill, will be introduced into the executive government of this country.

After subscribing the oath, before adverted to, the Roman Catholics are eligible for every appointment about His Majesty's person and government, with the single exception of Lord High Chancellor, or what has been termed “the Keeper of his Majesty's Conscience.” If, therefore, Roman Catholics are actually eligible for the situations of confidential advisers of the King, we have a right to argue not only upon the possibility, but upon the probability of the whole Cabinet, with the single exception before mentioned, being composed of Roman Catholics. In such a state of things, what becomes of the old maxim, the best and wisest guarantee for the honesty of Ministers, that “the King can do no wrong?” Where, in the event

of any mal-administration in matters of a spiritual nature, is the country to look for the men who are to answer with their heads for the advice given to their Sovereign?—The Roman Catholic part of the Cabinet dare not advise his Majesty upon such an occasion; for, by the words of this Bill, "if any such person shall presume to advise his Majesty, his heirs or successors, touching or concerning any such appointment," (referring to Ecclesiastical appointments), "he shall, being thereof convicted by due course of law, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor." So that in the event of any question of an ecclesiastical nature coming under the consideration of the King's confidential advisers, his Majesty is to be left *tête à tête* with the Lord Chancellor, who, if the maxim which we have before alluded to, continue in force, must take the whole weight of responsibility upon his own shoulders, and be answerable to his country, for the conduct of the government touching such a transaction.

It appears by the Clause, marked No. 1. in the printed Bill, that Roman Catholics are not to vote at any parish Vestry, in respect of the levying money to rebuild or repair any parish Church. Now, as all Legislative enactments are, by the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords and Commons, is the principle laid down with regard to the King's advisers generally, and to the conduct of the Roman Catholics at Parish Vestries, to be applied to the Roman Catholic Members of both Houses of Parliament? if so, new duties must necessarily devolve on the Black Rod of the Upper, and the Serjeant at Arms of the lower House, for, as a measure of precautionary security to such Members, they must be called out and *hennelled* whenever a question of an Ecclesiastical nature comes before Parliament.

If these observations should tend to direct the public attention to the dangerous innovation which this Bill, if passed into a law, must sanction upon the established institutions of the country or to the mass of incongruities with which it is fraught, we shall feel satisfied of having contributed a feeble support to the opposition we have all along declared to this measure; if attended with that danger the proposers of what are called the securities seem to contemplate, ought never to be carried, and which, in its present shape, will, if passed into a law, be productive of any thing but that conciliation among the Roman Catholics which has been insisted on as one of the first arguments of its promoters. No Bill will ever be satisfactory to the Roman Catholics as a body, the preamble of which, goes to declare the *inviolability* of the Protestant Church Establishment in the United Kingdom.

THE QUEEN AND HER COUNTESSSES.

The Queen has been declared guilty of adultery by the highest tribunal in the country. The Queen is degraded, and her name excluded from the Liturgy. The Queen has admitted the justice of all this, and has taken the price of her shame. In short, the Queen has fallen into oblivion; and, had she one spark of decency, one feeling of remorse in her whole composition, there she would remain. But no,—callous, heartless, and hardened as she is, she is making great and frightful struggles to be received into society. Knowing her assurance and insensibility, this does not at all surprise us; but that two respectable women are to be found to aid and abet her in her monstrous efforts to demoralize the country, does indeed fill us with wonder.

Party feelings, we all know, carry men great lengths, but we never did suppose that they could have led, or rather driven, LORD JERSEY to have suffered, and LORD GREY to have ordered, their respective wives to visit a profligate woman, who has been declared guilty of adultery in open Court!

The COUNTESS OF JERSEY and the COUNTESS OF GREY are the QUEEN'S VISITORS and ASSOCIATES. As for poor LADY GREY, we know that she is accustomed to obey the mandates of her haughty overbearing husband;—that the family tremble at the EARL KING'S voice; nay, we have seen her Ladyship, in former days, forced into the society of a lady (who shall be nameless) at a time when, at all events, his Lordship should have had the decency to have kept her out of it. We know his Lordship; and, though we pity, we cannot blame her Ladyship;—YET!—nor shall we make another remark. Let the Countess Grey shew the proper spirit of an honest woman, and refuse to obey a command which drives her into the company of the Queen, who, *fourteen years ago*, my Lord Grey would have tried as an adulteress, and we shall feel satisfied with having done our duty towards her Ladyship and society. Besides, the Earl admires restiveness in Neapolitan and Piedmontese too much to dislike a little revolt against tyranny at home.

The Countess of Jersey must feel how much personal regard for her, has softened our remarks upon her first visits to Brandenburg House. Every body who knows her—must admire her—God send we may always have to respect her; true it is, that Lady Jersey's reputation stands clear with the world, and no man dare cast an imputation upon it; but how long will it remain so? there are fifty thousand women equally pure, equally innocent, and equally virtuous with Lady Jersey; but there is not one of them who would dare to risk that purity, that innocence, or that virtue, or even (which in a worldly sense is as precious), the character of a virtuous woman by an association with profligacy, wantonness, depravity, vice and sin.

We warn Lady Jersey, to beware how she mixes herself up with the Queen. We know that Lady Jersey's views are *purely political*. We know that her zeal for the Whigs carries her into the infectious air of the Brandenburg Court. We know that this zeal blinds her to the dangers which await her—we esteem her—we respect—we would save her.

Let her Ladyship proceed one week longer in the perilous career she has commenced, and she becomes the avowed champion of the Queen—in that political character, she lays herself open to the closest and strictest examination; to the most searching scrutiny, and the severest reprehension, if found wanting; to the "slings and arrows" of party virulence; and to the satire, and ridicule of those, who will not tamely sit by and see brazen sin, and branded infamy held up for the respect and imitation of their wives and children, even by the Countess of Jersey.

We are inclined to believe, that, from motives of delicacy, the evidence against the Queen has been withheld from the eyes of the two Noble Ladies we are now treating of. If we perceive that their Ladyships persist in their association with her Majesty, we shall consider it our duty, painful and disgusting as it may be, to have laid upon their toilets the depositions of SACCHI and CUCCHI, so that when their Ladyships are admitted to the honour of kissing the Queen's hand, they may be fully aware where that hand has previously been.

QUEEN'S VISITORS.

We are requested to state, that it is NOT the Dowager Countess of Jersey who visits the Queen—her Ladyship has not called at Brandenburg House, nor seen the Queen since her return to England.

THE "ON DIT!"—(No. 1.)

ON DIT—They say, that a certain little gentleman, married to the daughter of an Irish Earl, having heard his Lady order her carriage to a particular place, took the whimsical fancy into his head of mounting behind the vehicle, in order to see what might happen. That on its arrival at the particular place to which it had been ordered, a certain handsome good-tempered and agreeable Viscount made his appearance rather *mal a propos*, and much to the discomfort of the little gentleman in the rear, who, losing his temper, and quitting his hiding-place, made an attempt at personal correction upon his Lordship, who, *on dit*, returned the compliment in so sturdy a manner as to have nearly expended his jealous antagonist.—The *on dit* goes no farther.

ON DIT—that all the Ladies of the Queen's bed-chamber, are, immediately upon their appointment, to wear the usual and distinguishing badge of the KEY!

ON DIT—that in a marriage settlement, not long concluded, ten thousand a year is settled on the bride, so long as she continues faithful to her husband; but that she is to lose it wherever she quits his protection.—This precautionary clause, ON DIT, is quite a novelty.

(To be continued.)

LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

- REV. MR. GILMORE, Wooler, } Northumberland.
- REV. MR. ROBERTSON, ditto, }
- REV. MR. BLYTHE, Branton, }
- REV. MR. GOWAN EVANS, Towcester (Curate.)
- This Gentleman having been asked by Mr. Deacon of Towcester, how he came to think of praying for the Queen without leave from the Bishop, it is said, replied, "that the Bishop was a great ass, and he did not care for him."
- REV. HENRY LIVINGS, Curate of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford.
- This Gentleman added the Queen's name to that part of the Litany in which the Almighty is beseeched to have mercy on all the Royal Family. The Clerk, instead of making the usual response, "We beseech thee to hear us, Good Lord, substituted "Good Lord deliver us."
- REV. A. HARDWICKE, at St. Bride's, Fleet-street, last August, where he officiated for the Curate.
- REV. — GRIMSHAW, Vicar of Biddenham.
- REV. — KITCHENER, Curate to the above, and also Curate of St. John's, Bedford.
- REV. G. S. CORNWALL, Occasional Minister at Credenhill, Herefordshire.

We have received, from a Correspondent, an assurance that the Rev. Samuel Whitlock Gandy, Vicar of Kingston on Thames, was not a party to the display of the white flag, in honour of the Queen's party, on the tower of that church; and, that so far from it, on discovering that such a flag had been hoisted, he caused its immediate removal. We have great pleasure in giving a place to this explanation, and in wiping off a stigma which we had cast (as we trust it will appear, very naturally, under the circumstances) upon the character of a loyal and respectable gentleman.

In doing this piece of justice to Mr. Gandy, we must, however, add, that it has been represented to us, from not less than eight of his parishioners, that he omits to pray for his Majesty in the form prescribed. If this be the case, it is some degree warrants our impression that he was privy to the display of the flag. Should there be, however, any misrepresentation in this particular, we shall be as ready to set it right in our next number as we have been to do Mr. Gandy justice in this.

Messrs. Mossley and Walker, are not the sole proprietors of Orange-street Chapel.

(To be continued.)

BROUGHAMIAN A.—(No. VII.)

On Mr. Brougham's celebrated Declaration, that he wished for no other Epitaph than "HERE LIES THE ENEMY OF WILLIAM PITT."

Brougham, on his tomb-stone, would have writ—  
"Here lies the enemy of Pitt."  
And half the line, at least, applies;  
For every one admits—"He lies."

It appears, in allusion to what we said last week, about Major-General Wilson's promise to vacate his seat, if his constituents were averse from the Catholic Bills, the Major-General has observed, that St. Saviour's (in which petitions have been adopted against the Catholics), is the smallest parish in Southwark. St. George's parish have called a meeting for the same purpose.—What will this Knight of Saint Caroline say now?

ORIGINAL POETRY.

On Lord Castlereagh's calling upon his Friends to attend regularly, and not to give or accept Invitations to Dinner.

HARK! I hear the sounds of sorrow

Fill each office corridor;

CASTLEBROUGH cries—"From to-morrow,

"Sintesmes, ye must dine no more!

"No more let's see each office man on

"Fool, about the hour of sever,

"Tenzing ARBUTHNOT and DUNCANSON,

"To find a pair until eleven.

"No more let's hear SIR GEORGE, or BINNING,

"Or HESKISSON, or WELLESLEY POLE,

"Hinting, in sounds so soft and winning,

"That soup and fish are apt to cool.

"Let MICHAEL spread, in Priy-Gardens,

"The board for FRANKSON and Co.;

"Let SEFTON'S cook exhaust his lardings;

"They but attire away the fee.

"But some there are who never die,

"(Who ne'er are asked to dine, at least,)

"Who swallow AYLEA'S tea like wine,

"And reckon BELLAMY'S a feast.

"They can abjure rissoles and Pâtés,

"And we must imitate their powers;

"Besides, they keep their vigils gratis;

"We are paid for keeping ours.

"But, Placemen! if ye heed my summons,

"A mental feast I shall prepare;

"Our House shall truly be, of Commons,

"And RICKMAN'S roll a bill of fare.

"LEV spreads upon the spacious table

"A cloth—(no matter what its hue,)

"The Chaplain, fast as he is able,

"Says grace, and bids us all fall to.

"Without four soups, I should be loth

"Such splendid guests to entertain;

"So WESTERN shall be Barley-broth,

"And WOOD a Potage à la Reine!

"Multicatney, or Scotch porridge,

"Either, MACKINTOSH may be;

"And—(not his merits to disparage,)

"SPRING RICE is Printanier au ris.

"For fish—that bench the SPEAKER'S left on

"Out-rivals GROVES', to all beholders;

"No one can see my good LORD SEFTON

"But thinks of a cod's head and shoulders!

"BROUGHAM'S crooked shifts, and talents boasted,

"His slippery tricks no more conceal:

"Drugg'd into light, cut up, and roasted,

"What is he but spit-chcock'd Eel?

"CALVERT is Salmon—on a dish

"Ne'er lay a thicker or a rounder;

"PALMER'S an undoubted Fish,

"And fat enough to be a flounder.

"SIR RONALD'S Lobster, if you crack

"His scarlet shell and struggling claws;

"Old MARKHAM is a muddy Jack;

"And WARRE and DAVIS Stirrups for sauce.

"Of Flesh and Fowl, too, there are plenty:—

"TAYLOR is chick for Friseurs;

"COKE'S Norfolk bastard my content ye;

"Rutlandshire supplies us Geese!

"NUGENT would a meal afford one

"Who liked Calves-head without the brain;

"Rump-steaks we'll slice from generous GORDON,

"There 'tis cut and come again!

"CREEVEY'S Tripe, unsavoury stuff,

"Fit meat alone for Dog or cat he;

"HENRY BENNETT is a Puff;

"And OSWALTON a petit pâté.

"HORHOUSE is Cow-heel—which to cram

"Would need a true Saint Giles's taste;

"We'll put aside that dish of LAMB,

"Too delicate for such a feast.

"GRANT is a Sheep's pate broiled and singed,

"And none more empty or more hot he;

"HUME is a monstrous bore's head, fringed

"And garnish'd round with many a notice.

"Yorkshire puddings, rich in grease,

"Are the types of SVKES and WYVILL;

"GUISE'S brains are Gloucester cheese;

"Peppery LAMBTON is a devil!

"PARNELL'S a potato, mealy,

"Thick, as ever Ireland grew;

"NEWPORT'S butter-milk; and HRELY

"HUTCHINSON'S an Irish-stew.

"For the rest, as housewives tell us,

"How they serve their broken trash—

"WILSON, BEANAL, MOORE, and ELLICK,

"Make an economic Hash!

"Come, then, hungry friends, fall to!

"And, if patiently ye dine,

"Kind LIVERPOOL shall find ye fruit,

"And jovial BATHURST choose your wine!"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, March 31.—Very serious alarm is entertained respecting the health of the Dowager Duchess d'Orleans, who is now residing in her Chateau d'Ivry, near Paris.

VIENNA, March 20.—The official Gazette of to-day gives a list of the twenty-two regiments which are immediately to depart for Italy.

FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

"The Grand Army, after passing the Liri, at Ceprano, advanced rapidly on San Germano: Gen. Caracciola had fallen back with his army into the entrenched position of Mignano, on the road to Capua.

"The Neapolitan army no longer exists. The Royal Guard alone, faithful to the sentiments which its name was calculated to produce, preserved order and discipline.

"The forts of San Germano, on the Monte Cassino, surrendered yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to surrender, with cries of 'Live the King!'

"The war is terminated. Our entrance into the capital, will be that of an allied army.

"[Here follows a convention for suspending hostilities on both sides, and for surrendering Capua and Aversa to the Austrians, at the latter of which places the Emperor has held a particular convention is signed for regulating their occupation of Naples.]

NAPLES, March 23.—A part of the Austrian army already assembled in our neighbourhood has this morning entered the city. We admired the fine condition of these troops, who, during their long march from the frontiers to Naples, have observed the strictest discipline.

"The paternal intentions of the King, my august father, have been fully made known to me in his last communications, which were addressed to me on the 24th of January, and those which were brought to me by Lieut.-Gen. Pardella.

"I was precisely for the purpose of avoiding those evils that I employed my care and my own eyes to prevent, and the letter dated the 8th of January, to which, unfortunately, no attention was paid.

"The Allied Powers and myself did every thing in our power to render evident the unfortunate circumstances to which my people were exposed. We offered the means of avoiding them, and made known that the welfare and advancement of my subjects, and those whose wishes I have expressed to you.

"For once listen to the voice of an affectionate father; such I have always been, and such, my well-beloved subjects will always find me. Do not lose sight of my exhortations, of the desires and the wishes I have expressed to you.

"Telegraphic advices have reached Paris from Naples, which state, that on the evening of the 24th ult. the Luzzarossi assembled tumultuously in the streets, and would have executed summary vengeance upon all the Carabinieri, who could be found, had not their designs been prevented by the Austrians.

"An article from Laybach, dated March 20, mentions, that a Russian officer, who arrived there with dispatches from the army of General Frimont, stating, that the Neapolitan Parliament was dissolved, and that the troops had declared for the King.

"A Letter from Lisbon of the 24th ult. states that the Inquisition, by the unanimous determination of the Cortes, was on that day abolished.

UNITED STATES.—We received this week New York Papers to the 10th ult. They contain the Treaty by which Spain cedes the Floridas to the United States, which was formally ratified by the President, on the 22d of February, and thus this long disputed question is at last settled.

These papers also contain the inaugural speech of Mr. Monroe, upon his re-election to the office of President, which took place, it appears, on the 5th ult. In this document, the President enters into a somewhat elaborate review of the political transactions that had occurred during the term of his expired trust.

Letters were on Thursday received from Gibraltar, mentioning the arrival there of a vessel from Paita, in the Pacific, with accounts of 8th December, announcing, that as soon as the new and independent Government was established in Guayaquil, they sent off 500 men to dislodge the Royalists from Quilo, but, it is stated, they had not been successful.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

ON Wednesday a Meeting of Radical and Parliamentary Reformers was held at the City of London Tavern, under the pretence of dining together.

Much is said, in the Papers of the faction, about the respectability, and the rank, and the talent of the company, with which we shall not quarrel; but of the real political principles of the party, little need be said beyond this—

After the cloth was removed, the Lord Mayor gave the KING.—May he recollect his own declaration, that the Crown is held in trust for the People.—Air, "HOPKINS TOLD A FLATTERING TALE!"

Is it possible, we would ask, that any thing can be a more marked, more decisive, or more distinct avowal of the real principles of Parliamentary Reformers?—To insult the Monarch is the first act of the Revolutionist, and every man who remained in that Tavern room, on Wednesday last, after this practical sneer upon the King's conduct to his people, was a party to a personal insult to His Majesty.

That so paltry, so grovelling, and so vulgar a thing should have been done by a person so paltry, so grovelling, and so vulgar as Lord Mayor Thorpe, we are not surprised; but that men of sense, who, we are told, are to be found in the ranks of Radical Reform, should have allowed the real objects and views of the faction to peep out so early and strongly, seems to us to be most surprising,—that it is fortunate, we are quite sure. While they continued warily to express their attachment to the King, they might deceive the incautious; but now, when the first object and the first act of a public meeting is to ridicule and degrade him, few, we think, will be led away by the respectability (in point of fortune) of mad-headed boys or doing drivellers, to unite themselves with a class of men, whose only merit is upholding doctrines, and maintaining opinions, which have been exploded and ridiculed by every rational man for years.

After the account of the agreeable mode in which His Majesty's name was treated, we are told "that the QUEEN was drunk with three times three!" That the Queen should be drunk after dinner (as Brougham would say) is not at all surprising, but that no tune could have been found suitable to her name, is.

After this "the People" was drunk in a similar manner. Then up got my Lord Mayor, and very properly, for the sake of the respectability of the affair, lamented that somebody else was not President of the meeting.

He was convinced that the country had arrived at a new era in Reform; and having, with a certain degree of importance, communicated the awful fact, that his private opinion and the opinions of the House of Commons did not always agree, he proposed the health of a gentleman who was to set every thing to rights in the shortest possible time.—Mr. George Lambton. Mr. Lambton was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Lambton then repeated the same nonsensical trash which he has been spouting at all the places where he could collect an audience;—told them of his plan of triennial parliaments, and universal suffrage;—talked about the House of Commons till he seemed to forget that he was a member of it;—alluded to the Neapolitan rebels, and "the putrid corpse of legitimate corruption;" (by which it is quite evident what he meant) his allegory, however, though striking, after a bottle of bad port, is not quite so powerful as his hearers seemed to think it; because, if this "legitimate corruption" be a corpse, it is past Doctor Lambton's skill either to kill or cure, and "there's an end on't." More absurdly, we will venture to say, never came out of the mouth of a man not actually shut up for a lunatic, than issued from this inflated visionary on Wednesday evening. He sat down amidst "continued cheering."

Mr. Byng having had the good taste to absent himself, Mr. Whitbread's health was drunk. He returned thanks, and added to all the other advantages likely to result from his honourable friend's plan, noticed the lessening the expence of elections which would attend its adoption. We are sorry to hear this very independent county member talk of expence.—What could he have laid out his money in? or why will increasing the number of voters lessen the charges? The only thing Mr. Whitbread could have paid for must have been the carriage of his voters to the poll, and by that rule, (which is the only one by which we could venture to judge of Mr. Whitbread's expences) had every householder in Middlesex, including the villages of London and Westminster, been blest with a vote each, we venture to think those expences would have been at least thirty times greater than they actually were. If he meant to insinuate that he paid for any thing else, why then—we can estimate the purity and independence of Mr. S. C. Whitbread.

Mr. Alderman Wood's health was drunk; but the pertness of this dapper duncie is gone; his great ree-show has failed, and, duntill to the bone, the unhappy drug-seller had not a word to say for himself or any body else, he "shammed sick," and "shirked" speaking.

Waitman talked, however, and said that this was one of the happiest days in his life;—but, happy as he was, every thing was wrong notwithstanding; and he assured us, that it was his opinion that things could not go on as they were. It is a melancholy thing to know that this is his feeling on the subject, but as it is so, we have made up our minds to bear it with the greatest Christian fortitude.

Mr. Coke talked disrespectfully of the House of Commons, in which he has struggled to keep his seat for the last forty years; and said he was ashamed of the company he kept there. Strong feelings are very apt to be reciprocal;—he "resumed his seat amidst loud applause."

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor then sported a pun, and proposed the health of that tried friend of reform, Sir Francis Burdett; from whom a letter was read—in which he talks of "the slang of the Honourable House," and abuses Mr. Canning. The letter was unusually stupid, and very well suited to the occasion.

Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, having been called upon, then amused the company with some very good imitations of several popular reformers. In their style and manner he was particularly happy, and in the language, at times, pretty successful. In the last part he was encored (we believe,) but it was considered too fatiguing to make him go through it again, and he sat down with great applause.

The Major-General, calling himself Sir Robert Wilson, was then drank. Upon which the Major-General (who is about the silliest of them all) told a story of himself, which he might as well have avoided: after having abused the House of Commons, the Major-General said, that "he had offered his services to the Neapolitans, not as a Commander, but in any capacity that might be assigned him." Now, as it is quite notorious that his offers were rejected, nobody but a simpleton would have alluded to the thing, the result of which proves the estimation in which these fine free-hearted Neapolitan rebels held his military skill and professed assistance. He then talked some sad stuff about the Queen; and then Messrs. Hume and Scroggins, and Lord Archibald Hamilton, and Lord Nugent, and Messrs. Woodenspoon and Curwen, and Monk and Higgs, and C. Hutchinson, and several others spoke, and Doctor Lushington wound up every thing by an attack upon the Trial by Jury, because, forsooth, that mischievous burly Burdett has been sent to jail by an impartial verdict.

At half-past twelve the Lord Mayor (as it was quite natural he should be) was drunk, and the assembly dispersed peaceably.

Healey, Mr. Hunt, Sir Charles Wolsley, R. Carlike, Esq. and Mr. Bampton, were prevented from meeting their friends, by being like Sir Francis Burdett, in jail. Mr. Waddington sent no excuse; but we understand, he is indisposed, which will satisfactorily account for his absence from this respectable party.

PSALMODY.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Having read, in the letter signed "Orthodoxes," in your Paper of April 1st, the following passages, "Doctrines, in the shape of Hymns, &c. have, to my certain knowledge, actually been already introduced into the Diocese of York, repugnant to the pure doctrines of the Established Church." I wish that Orthodoxos could be induced, through your means, to particularize this assertion.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A CLEGGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LORD GROSVENOR.

Sir,—This patriotic nobleman is well known to be a great stickler for the liberty of the subject in all respects, and particularly in political matters. How far his Lordship's practice squares with his professions, will appear from the following instance of liberality, which you may rely on as strictly true:—

Travelling last week from Liverpool, by way of Chester, I had naturally a curiosity to see his Lordship's celebrated place, Eaton Hall, and having understood that strangers were admitted without any difficulty, I anticipated none on this occasion. I was told, however, on changing horses, one stage before Chester, that it would be necessary to drive to Mr. Willoughby's house, (the hotel, I think,) as Lord Grosvenor would not allow his place to be seen by any persons coming in a chaise from the other house, the landlord (Mr. Tomlinson) being an opponent of his Lordship's interest at the elections.

That Peers frequently do unconstitutionally and illegally influence the election of Members of Parliament, is not to be denied; but that any nobleman, and particularly a pretended enemy of corruption, should exercise such an open and tyrannical interference as this, would hardly be credited: far not only is the unfortunate inn-keeper injured in his business, for daring to think that an Egerton will make as good a Member of Parliament as a Grosvenor, but the innocent traveller, who knows no distinction between Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Tomlinson, is punished, if he does not enter into a conspiracy to utterly ruin one of those individuals.

I was, at last, disappointed of seeing the house; but this was owing, as I understand, to one of the wings being under alteration; and I have, therefore, no right to complain of it, the exclusion being general. It is only of the invidious distinction prescribed at other times, that I wish you to take notice; and I will not be deterred from making the circumstance public, merely because I happen to be, in London, A TENANT OF LORD GROSVENOR'S. April 3, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—As a great deal of surprise has been excited by the circumstance of the Select Vestry of this parish (St. George's, Hanover-square) having conceded to her Majesty the power of opening a coach road from her new house into Hill-street, a privilege which had been repeatedly refused to prior occupiers of the mansion, I think it advisable to inform the Public, through the medium of your Paper, of the mode by which this manoeuvre was effected.

You must well know that a certain nobleman, celebrated more for the hardness of his throat of throwing the Liturgy (or, as her Majesty spells it, "Lethargy") in his Sovereign's face, than for any amiable, liberal, or praiseworthy quality, is the largest ground landlord in the vicinity. Now, it so happens, that a large proportion of his Lordship's leases are nearly expiring, and, as his demands are well known, such of his tenants

as have nearly run out their leases are rendered more particularly subject to his influence. That such influence was exerted to favour the Queen's views, you may easily believe.

Another, and still more potent plea was urged by the Alderman, of dirty celebrity, in favour of the request. He broadly stated, that it was an object of paramount importance that the "sober Queen of Britain" should have the opportunity of getting into, or out of, her carriage without being submitted to the common gaze, as there were times when, in his opinion, the idol should not be injudiciously exposed to the indiscriminate inspection of her worshippers, however besotted they themselves might be.

I am informed that this reason was admitted, and that the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover-square, immediately acquiesced in the application, under a feeling, that, although a female in that lowest state of degradation, intoxication, might be no unusual sight in St. Giles's, yet, that in this courtly vicinity, its rarity would be no recommendation of the practice.

By the bye, Sir, I believe the real motives which induced her Majesty to purchase Cambridge House are not generally known; they are, however, to be found in the accommodation attached to the mansion, in the shape of a small private dwelling at the lower end of the garden. This building, although not at present decorated with statues of Adam and Eve, like the grotto at Villa d'Este, is yet more comfortably arranged than the laundry-house at Bayswater, and possesses an advantage far superior to them both, in the shape of a private communication with the greater dwelling, by which means the Chamberlain may have frequent and secret interviews with his august mistress, unchecked by footmen and waiting-maids, and altogether unfettered by form or decency.

Some persons have conjectured that, in the event of Matthew Wood's falling in his mining speculations, the small house in question is intended to be an *almshouse* for him and his family. But I apprehend the former conjecture to be the more correct. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, A. B.

Grosvenor-square, April 2, 1821.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—This Committee are pursuing their labours still more closely. They met every day last week, and the meetings were fully attended. The examination of Mr. G. Webb Hall, which lasted two days, having been concluded, the Committee proceeded to examine several witnesses summoned by themselves; independent farmers, land-surveyors, &c. They have examined several of the latter class; amongst them Mr. Chapman, Mr. Custance, of Cambridge, &c. on Wednesday. On Thursday the whole day was occupied in the examination of Mr. Edward Wakefield, a gentleman well known to the House, from having been repeatedly examined by Committees, on subjects connected with the interests of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE, &c.—Monthly Report for March.—Crops of every description have a healthful, if not forward appearance, and only wait for the refreshing showers and mild temperature of spring to burst into full luxuriance. Considering all circumstances, the lands have been generally well tilled, and vast stocks of cattle reared and fed. The seeds have been got in early. Much wheat was sown in the bean planting season, in various parts, and barley; and in few seasons has so little of sowing remained to be completed, as in the present. Outdoor stock has done well, and such continues to be the case with the lambs, of which the fall is great and successful for the most part.

All the cloth required for the clothing of the army this year, has been contracted for with the Yorkshire clothiers, at 4s. 0d. per yard. The prices of cloth of this description is usually from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 10d. per yard.

The Duke of Devonshire has given a piece of ground at Beadon, free rent, for the site of a Methodist Chapel, and 300l. towards its erection.

The dividends due to the public will be paid on Monday next.

A Derby Stake is opened for Chester Races, next year, the Stakes for which will be as high as 1,300l.

NEW SERIES OF SCOTTISH HISTORICAL NOVELS.—A new Novel, entitled, "A Legend of Argyle," will be found to form a new, instructive, and entertaining illustration of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1715; thus embracing one of the most important epochs of our domestic history.—In the Legend of Argyle fiction is so ingeniously blended with facts of historical record, that the illusion is complete, and while perusing its pages, we fancy ourselves carried back to the olden time of Scotland, with its turbulent Barons, its obsequious vassals, and all the peculiarities of Cien government. We strongly recommend this Novel, together with "Lochiel, or the Field of Culloden," also lately published, to all those who would obtain an intimate knowledge of the history of their country without wading through the arid details of the historian; the latter work being founded on the events of 1745, as the former is on those of 1715, thus forming a series in which the one is supplementary to the other.—See Advertisement.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—To the Rank of Post-Captain: Captain W. B. Bignall.—Commanders: Lieuts. J. Franklin, G. F. Lyon, the Hon. C. Abbott, J. P. Baker, F. J. Lewis, William Chasman, R. Dickenson, P. Salmond, J. Gordon (1), E. Sparshott, T. R. Briscoe, J. S. W. Johnson, W. Bright, Henry Crease, and J. R. Blois.—Lieuts: Messrs. C. M. Tylden, G. Beck, G. Evans, R. Hood, F. V. Cotton, J. Washington, W. Wilson, J. Pole, J. Rainier, J. W. Elkins, G. Smith, J. Hamilton, R. Taylor, W. Winniett, C. Mallard, W. Christie, W. M. Hearle, G. Mansel, W. Forbes, W. J. Cooling, L. Reynolds, T. McNamee, H. Rymer, E. H. Pace, W. O. Wheately, W. S. Arthur, M. A. Slater, R. Owen, T. Cartwright, W. H. Martin, and G. B. Martin.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Admiral Sir J. Whitshead, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, vice Sir George Campbell, deceased.—Admiral the Hon. Alex. Inglis Cochrane, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, vice Admiral Lord Exmouth—peace vessels expired.

NAVY.—The following ships, &c. are building, and ordered to be built, in Chatham Dock-yard.—Building: Prince Regent, 120 guns; Formidable, 64; Powerful, 64; Latona, 46; Diana, 46; Rattlesnake, 28; Proceris (brig) 10; Weazle, 10; Basilisk Revenue Cutter.—Ordered to be built: Neptune, 120 guns; Mermaid, 46; Thames, 46; Unicorn, 46; Crocodile, 28; Rainbow, 28; Atlas, bomb; Sulphur, bomb.

TO THE FACTORY.—In a work entitled, *Thoma Bartolini Gasp. F. ASATOMIA, ex Gaspari Bartholini parentis Institutionibus, &c. &c. Hugo-Comitis, ex typographi Adriani Vlacq. colix lv. Cap. XXII. p. 135.*—"De infeno centre,"—"De Testibus"—"lego. "Numero libri sunt. Karo unustantum, et magnus: [ut Syllae et Cotiae, teste Arriano] rarius tres [ut in Agathole Sicilia Tyranno et famulis, nonnullis Italiae Coleorum, BENAMTI inprimis; aliorumque Parisiis notante Fernelio]."

BETTING ROOM, April 5.—State of the Odds on Races to come.—Derby: 13 to 2 agt Reginald; 15 to 2 agt Gustavus; 9 to 1 agt Jock; 9 to 1 agt Morel; 11 to 1 agt Charm; 100 to 5 agt Cowlip; 100 to 5 agt any other.—Oaks; 9 to 2 agt My Lady; 8 to 1 agt Augusta.—Riddlesworth: 2 to 1 agt Reginald; 3 to 1 agt Morel.—St. Th. Stakes: 2 to 1 agt Banker; 5 to 2 agt Anlar.

M. Alexandre, the celebrated Ventriloquist, is gone down to Windsor, whither he has been invited under high and illustrious patronage. He will perform there to-morrow and Tuesday.—M. A. has received numerous and pressing invitations from private circles to exhibit his unrivalled talents, which will interfere with his further performances; but it is understood that, on his return to town, on Wednesday, he will resume his public exhibitions at some one of the theatres.

A machine has lately been invented, and brought to perfection, which, with one horse, and a boy to guide it, will furrow an acre of land in five hours. It is adapted for almost all species of soil, and furrows the ground at any given depth, from one inch and a half to eight inches, and from five to eleven inches in breadth; and will also turn the furrows against hills.

A female of Carisbrooke, who has been at the lowest ebb of poverty from her birth, is become entitled to a fortune of eight thousand pounds, in consequence of a recent decision in the Court of Chancery.

The Journal of Antwerp asserts, that English hops, after having been used in our breweries, and even expressed by steam engines, are dried again and exported in large quantities.

The accounts from Paris of the death of Madame Fodor, are contradicted by letters received in town. Though her recovery was considered impossible, it seems she is again able to perform at the Parisian Opera.

EARTHQUAKE.—The earthquake which lately made such dreadful ravages in the Island of Zante, was also felt in the Peninsula of the Morea. The town of Lala, it is said, has been completely destroyed, and more than 500 persons have perished under the ruins. Several other towns have been ravaged, and a great number of lives have been lost. In the town of Pyrgos 300 houses were thrown down. The earthquake lasted several days, and every day violent shocks succeeded each other after intervals of a few hours.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

The Resolution of the General Court of the 21st of March last, approving the grant of 1,500l. to Captain David Ross, of the Bombay Marine, was confirmed.

Mr. R. Jackson, in an able and eloquent speech, adverted to the abilities which Mr. Canning displayed while he filled the Office of President of the Board of Control; and concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That this Court, most cordially concurring in the sentiments conveyed by the Court of Directors in their Letter of the 22d of December last, to the Right Hon. George Canning, assure that Gentleman of their sincere admiration of those high qualities so emphatically noticed, and unanimously recorded by the Executive Government of this company, and request him to accept of this expression of their great respect, and of their unfeigned wishes for his health and happiness, whether acting as a distinguished Servant of the Public, or enjoying the calmer pleasures of private life.

"That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be requested to transmit a copy of this Resolution to Mr. Canning.

James Perry Esq. seconded the motion, and particularly adverted to the liberal conduct of Mr. Canning, with respect to the Asiatic press.

The Hon. Colonel Stanhope and Mr. Lowndes supported the motion.

Mr. D. Kinnaird opposed the Resolution, which, he contended, was a Resolution of compliments, not of thanks. The whole proceeding was, to use a comprehensive but a vulgar word, the most complete humbug he had ever witnessed.

Mr. Wilkes condemned the present proceeding, because it was not called for by any necessity whatever; and from measures that were not necessary, it was the interest and duty of that Court to abstain. He moved an amendment, that though the Court had a high respect for Mr. Canning, they did not deem it proper to adopt any Resolution founded on the Correspondence between him and the Court of Directors.

Mr. D. Kinnaird seconded the Amendment.

Mr. Hume (in the absence of Mr. Jackson) defended the motion. He was sorry the subject had been introduced to the Court; but as it had been brought forward, he felt if they receded a slur would be cast upon Mr. Canning as well as on the Court of Directors.

Mr. D. Kinnaird, after what had fallen from his Hon. Friend, was determined not to second the Amendment; but as he could not approve of the original motion, he would take no part, one way or other, in the division.

An Hon. Proprietor immediately expressed his readiness to second the Amendment.

Mr. Perry, Mr. Twining, Mr. S. Dixon, and Mr. Pattison, supported the original motion, which was carried almost unanimously; and was also a subsequent motion.—That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be directed to transmit a copy of the Resolution to Mr. Canning.—Adjourned.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DRIGHTON.—The brave and loyal 85th, stationed here, have received another mark of Royal favour, and which the annexed copy of the regimental order will sufficiently explain, viz.—

"The King having graciously been pleased to confer upon the regiment the title of the King's Regiment of Light Infantry, as a most distinguished mark of his Majesty's approbation of the Corps. In future, the regiment, in all respects, &c. is to be styled, 'The King's Light Infantry,' instead of the 'Duke of York's.'"

The facings of the regimentals, from yellow to blue, are to be altered forthwith.

BRYNOL.—A highly respectable gentleman of this city, whilst labouring under the oppression of a severe mental affliction resulting from the loss of the whole of his property, through the unprincipled treachery of one in whom he had confided as a friend, paid a period to his existence on Thursday se'night, in the neighbourhood of Stapleton, by discharging the contents of a pistol through his breast. His body was conveyed to the Bell Inn, where a Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict.—Mental Derangement.

CLARE.—A short time since was discovered hanging in her house, at Cherrill, near this place, Elizabeth Lосsom, the mother of four young children. Her husband failed a few years since, left his wife and family, and has not since returned, which is supposed to have caused the rash act.—On Wednesday morning, the 26th ult. a young woman, about 20 years of age, was found hanging in one of the plantations in Woodrow Park, near this place. She effected her purpose by means of her shawl. No reason can be assigned for her committing suicide.

CAMBRIDGE.—Two gold medals, given annually by the Chancellor of this University to the best proficient in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, have been adjudged to Messrs. Alfred Olivanti, and Wm. Henry Fox Talbot, both of Trinity College.

CANTON.—Dr. Parry, late surgeon of the Havannah frigate, one of the ships which conveyed Bonaparte to St. Helena, was unfortunately killed, on Friday se'night, by a fall from his horse.

CHELTENHAM.—The small-pox is now raging in this town, where it has been introduced in a great measure by some of the lower class inoculated for this malady.

COEK.—The Corporation of this city have lost the right of taking a toll which they enjoyed since the reign of King John; this amounted to an annual sum of 2,500l.

DEAL.—Last week, a man suspected of having informed against some smugglers, was seized on the beach, stripped naked to the waist, and tarred and feathered. Another elderly man, who happened to look on, being also suspected, suffered a similar treatment; they were driven round the town in a cart for upwards of two hours.

DERBY.—On Friday se'night, Mr. Wm. Barton, of this town, corn-dealer, was convicted before the Borough Magistrates in a mitigated penalty, for not buying, on the 31st March last, delivered to Mr. Thomas Crayne, the receiver of assize returns, a true and exact return of the prices of all the wheat bought by him in the borough of Derby within seven days then preceding.

DUBLIN.—Murder.—Wednesday se'night, about 2 o'clock, a dreadful murder was committed on the body of a young lady, living in the house of Capt. Peck, Portland-place, near Mountjoy-square, in this city. Shortly before the time mentioned, a girl of the name of Ennis called at the house, and informed the Lady that the Captain had met with a severe accident in Earl-street, and that she had been sent by him to have the servant dispatched with his goods, and a carriage to convey him home, which was instantly complied with.

The entire story, however, was a fabrication; no such accident had happened to Captain Peck. On the return of the servant, she found the place in great disorder, the house robbed, and her mistress murdered: the property taken was considerable. She instantly gave the alarm. The deceased was found in the kitchen, mangled in a shocking manner. A Coroner's Inquest has sat on the body, and brought in a verdict against a discarded female servant of the name of Bridget Buttery, as guilty of wilful murder, and against the girl Ennis, as having aided and assisted in the robbery.

EXETER.—On Monday se'night, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, Mr. Joseph Rowe, of this city, builder and anticlergical, was discovered lying on the ground, at our school, in a senseless state, about a mile and a half from Crediton, where he was taken, and expired shortly after. Mr. R. has left a widow and large family to mourn their severe loss. A Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of apoplexy.

GLASGOW.—On Tuesday last, two boys, one apparently seven, the other ten years old, decently dressed, with their school books, were discovered lying in a field, the one senseless, the other dead. The usual means were tried, but without effect, on the one.

GREENOCK.—The Rev. Mr. Crawford, Minister of Kilmorey, took his passage in a small wherry (as it is understood) with an attendant and two young men with him; the boat was overturned, and he, with his attendant, and the two young men, were discovered lying on the islands of Lamash and Plodda. The unfortunate passengers have not been found.

HAREWOOD.—Some villains broke into the church, and stripped all the scarlet cloth off the Earl of Harewood's pew.

HULL.—The foundation-stone of the new church at Scalton, adjoining here, was laid last week with much ceremony. It is to be built by subscription, and the inhabitants of the parish are to nominate their own clergyman.

Mrs. G. Knight, of Firbeck, has erected at her own expence a new parish church, on the site of the old one; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that, during the period of rebuilding, neither wedding, burial, or christening occurred in the parish.

LANCASTER.—Mr. Brougham, her Majesty's Attorney-General, has returned the necessity, in consequence of indisposition, of returning the briefs he received at our Assizes, and on Thursday (20th ult.) left here for Brougham Hall, Westmoreland.

LEDS.—On Wednesday, another fatal accident happened at the Waterloo Colliery near this place; as William Ingle, the banksman, was landing the coals, the catch gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom of the pit, and killed on the spot.—An ominous casualty has befallen part of the extensive barracks at present erecting in this place—the iron roof placed upon one of the buildings has given way, and must, we understand, be totally removed. At the Glasgow barracks a roof of a similar description fell in, and left the building a ruin.

LINCOLN.—A most cruel and atrocious murder was committed on the evening of Friday se'night at Whinpede. Mrs. Clawdon, of John Cawthorn, of that place, whilst taking dinner with her husband, was suddenly taken ill, and expired before any assistance could be procured. Her husband ran to a neighbour's house, and pretending that his wife was very bad, desired them to come to her assistance, when they found her a corpse; and, on examining the body, supposed her to have taken poison. An inquest was held on the body, when it appeared that the deceased had not been killed by poison only, but by a violent bruise on the throat, supposed to have been caused by her husband's attempting to strangle her while she was vomiting up the poison. The Jury having returned a verdict of wilful murder against the husband, he has been committed to Spalding goal to take his trial at the next assizes at Lincoln.

MANCHESTER.—The manufacturers in this town are obtaining good prices for their goods. Stocks (of muslins particularly) have seldom been lower. Weavers wages increase. The demand for cotton is great.

NOTTINGHAM.—The stocking weavers in the neighbouring counties have struck for wages. Large processions of these men are frequently seen traversing our streets.

WOLVES.—March 31.—Hoy Intelligence.—This day 143 pockets were weighed; prices 56s. to 75s. Curious samples higher. The planters have commenced throwing down the hills; the plans look very healthy.





FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, April 8.—Letters from Rome, dated the 27th, state, that the King of Naples had entered his capital amid the general acclamations of his subjects.

The Duke of Genevois has arrived at Auybach. It is reported that the Emperor of Austria has offered the King of Sardinia a corps of 50,000 men, provided with every necessary, and entirely at his disposal, though commanded by Austrian Generals.

Peace has been concluded between the Regencies of Algiers and Tunis.

A letter received the day before yesterday from Naples states, that some persons have been shot there, and that the Austrians have been astonished at the disappearance of the Neapolitan army, and are entirely ignorant of what has become of it. Having found in the office of the Ministry the returns of the immense material of the army, they are not without inquietude, and consequently keep a very strict look out, and send reconnoitring parties daily in every direction, six or eight leagues from the city, who have never been able to discover any remains which would announce the destruction or dissolution of such an immense material.

Letters from Bayonne, received yesterday, announce that the Cortes intend to raise 600,000 men to oppose the invasion of the Russians, should that event take place.

April 10.—Letters from Boston, of the 7th March, contain the following intelligence:—"M. Hyde Neuville is at Washington. There will, therefore, as you may imagine, soon be some arrangement; but it will only be provisional.

PARIS, April 11.—The news of the re-entry of the King of Naples into his capital, which we gave on the faith of another Journal, was premature. We learn by a letter from Naples, dated the 27th of March, that he was only expected in a few days. The Austrian Lieutenant-General Prince de Hesse Homburg, is nominated Governor of Naples. It is asserted that one of the divisions of the army will be continued in the southern provinces. Several corps have already marched.—Journal de Paris.

Letters from Naples state the conduct of the Neapolitan levies was distinguished by a system of desertion, evacuation, and spoliation. It was with great difficulty that the Prince Regent's equipage was saved at Mignano. The militia and legionaries who had taken such tremendous oaths of fidelity to the Spanish Constitution, abandoned all their strong posts at the mere sight of the Hungarians, and obeyed their Parliament in one point only—they destroyed every thing they could carry away. The Quarter-Master-General Forester Pepe, proposed to the Prince Regent, in a military council, "to have his brother, William Pepe, brought to a Court Martial, for having attacked the enemy without order." The news of the disgraceful flight of the militia and of the regular troops, struck the Carbonari like a thunderbolt. During the night all the secret archives of the Lodge were committed to the flames. The supreme Committee of Five sent circular orders to all the Brotherhood of the Carbonari, in which "they were instructed to destroy all those of the militia and regular troops who had fled."—It is certain that the inhabitants of the places through which they passed have slaughtered a considerable number of them, in order to free themselves from their rapine and Vandalism.

Letters were yesterday received from Genoa to the 3d inst. at which time things remained there in perfect tranquillity. The Civic Guard had replaced the regulars in charge of the city, and the duty, both for the city gates and the forts, was done by them; their number amounted to about 1000 men. It is stated that Prince Carignano was still at Novara, but whether he was destined was not known. At Naples, on the 27th ult. tranquillity had been again restored, and business was beginning to pick up; the streets, however, continued to be crowded with Austrian soldiers, who were daily arriving in the neighbourhood.

By the last advices from Constantinople, it appears that the numerical force of the Ottoman Porte amounts to 406,400, of whom 181,000 are cavalry, and 225,400 are infantry.

TRISTE, March 27.—Prince Ypsilanti has advanced on the Morca and Epirus. The Turks are everywhere massacred. Ali Pacha and Ypsilanti are ready to support each other.

Yesterday news arrived of an insurrection in Constantinople, in consequence of the insurrection in Wallachia being known. The Greek Patriarch, it is said, was massacred. The letters received this day do not, however, confirm the news.

Hamburg Papers to the 3d inst. have arrived. The following interesting extract appears under the date of Berlin, March 31:—

"Yesterday, according to his Majesty's orders, was celebrated the consecration of the Military Monument on the Tempow, (or Tempelhof) mountain, which is henceforward to be called the Kreuzberg.

The garrison of Potsdam, and the 6th regiment of Cuirassiers, were ordered to attend the occasion. These troops, together with the garrison of Berlin, were drawn up in four lines round the Monument, at the foot of which were deputies from all the Regiments of the Army, and all the Royal Family, the Generals, the Ministers of State, the Chaplains of the Army, and the senior Clergymen of each of the Churches in Berlin. This monument is of cast-iron, sixty feet high without the basis of stone, and in the style of the middle ages, with appropriate ornaments and inscriptions relative to the great battles of 1613-14 and 1815. On the lower part of the monument, on the same face as the first great battle of the war, that of Gross Goreschen, 2d May, 1813, is the following principal inscription:—

Who, at his call, nobly offered their property and their lives: To the fallen a memorial: To the living an acknowledgment: To posterity an encouragement."

MASSACRE AT MANILLA.—Extract of a Letter, dated in the Convent of Augustin, Manilla, Oct. 18, 1820.—

"I address you from this Convent in the deepest state of affliction and distress. The horrible and afflicting events which have passed in Manilla since the 9th of the current month have thrown me into a state of delirium and stupor, which almost deprives me of the faculty of communicating what I would wish to relate.

"The native population, either from blind ignorance, or influenced in their opinions by those who do not wish the foreigners well (for reasons which I will explain in a narrative I am preparing of the facts), imagined that the French residents had poisoned the lake and river which runs from it towards Manilla, making this a pretence to assassinate and plunder not only the French, but all strangers without discrimination.

"The horrible design was carried into effect on the 6th of the current month in Biopondo, the suburbs of Manilla, commencing first with the French, and ultimately with all strangers, without distinction of nation.

"Twenty-five gentlemen, Captains and Supercaergoes of the foreign ships now in China, including, I deeply regret to say, my partners, Messrs. Sinafalitzky and Duntzfelt, fell a sacrifice to the cruel knife of these barbarians; and on the following day sixteen Chinese, who, as they suppose, were concerned in the poison plot.

"Every thing which they could find in the houses of the unfortunate people who had fallen victims to the fury of these barbarous wretches was either burnt or carried off."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

A petition was presented by the Duke of Gloucester, from the University of Cambridge, against the Catholic Claims. It was laid on the table.

Petitions were also presented from Falmouth, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Comarion, Canterbury, from the Dioceses of Wells, Canterbury, Ely, Sarum, St. David's, Exeter, and from the Dissenters in the Staffordshire potteries.

The Earl of Donoughmore, in order to give every possible opportunity for a full discussion of the merits of the Catholic Bill, postponed the second reading till next Monday.

The Lord Chancellor said he should on that day be ready to oppose the measure.

The Earl of Lauderdale presented a petition from the Mayor and Free Burgesses of the Borough of Grampound, against the Bill for depriving them of their Elective Franchises.

After some conversation, on a motion of the Earl of Lauderdale, for putting off the second reading of the Bill to give the petitioners an opportunity of opposing it, the Bill was postponed till Wednesday.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Tewkesbury, from the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, from certain parishes in Leicester, from the Corporation of Winchester, from Brighton, from the Corporation of Bath, from the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, from Bernoldsey and Peckham, from the Archdeaconry of Northampton, from the City of Exeter, from Peterborough, from the Protestant Dissenters of Grampound, and from the congregation under the pastoral care of the late Rev. W. Huntingdon, against the Roman Catholic Claims.

The Beer Duties Bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Dioceses of Worcester and St. David's, from the Long Acre Chapel, from the Magistrates and Inhabitants of Hamstead, from the Protestant Dissenters of Moorfields Chapel, &c. against the Catholic Claims.

The Earl of Donoughmore presented petitions from the Roman Catholic Clergy of Kerry, against the second part of the Bill, and also similar petitions from the Vicar General and Roman Catholic Clergy of Waterford and Lismore, objecting to the clauses in the second part of the Bill, as affecting the integrity of their religion. The Noble Earl then presented petitions from the Right Rev. Dr. Costello and the Roman Catholic Clergy of Clonfert, from the most Rev. Dr. Murphy and the Roman Catholic Clergy of Cork, and from the most Rev. Dr. Troy and the other Clergy of Leitner. He had also received the aggregate resolutions of the Roman Catholics of Cork and Dublin, similar in effect. These were all laid on the table.

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the first Report of the Committee on Foreign Trade, relating to our Asiatic Trade, with a view of giving facilities to that part of the trade which is carried on by British merchants under licences from the East India Company—that under licence from the British Consol, and that part which might be carried on by British merchants, but which is actually at present carried on by Americans, with the city of Canton.—The Report was laid on the table.

After some discussion on the question for reading the Grampound Election Disfranchisement Bill a second time, it was at length agreed that Counsel should be heard on the following day.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Corporation of Dublin, from the Diocese of Ely, and from Dover, against the Catholic Claims.—Laid on the table.

Their Lordships then called in Counsel, and examined the following witnesses on the Bill for Disfranchising the Borough of Grampound: Mr. W. Hoar, one of the aldermen of the borough; Mr. Geo. Hunt, agent to Sir M. M. Lopez; Mr. J. Coode, poll-clerk at the election of 1816; John Teed, Esq. one of the candidates, and J. Edwards, and W. Pomeroy, electors.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Evidence and Counsel were heard on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, and the further proceedings were postponed till the 10th of May.

Petitions from the City of Coventry, and the Diocese of Chester, and from the Protestant Dissenters of Hamstead and Grove-street Chapel, were presented against the Roman Catholic Bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Sir W. Leman presented a petition from the Freeholders of Cornwall, praying the restoration of the Queen to all her rights, complaining of agricultural distress, and calling for retrenchment and reform.

Mr. Tremayne observed, that the question respecting the Queen had been set at rest, and he hoped it would not again be revived.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. F. Buzton gave notice that he should, on the 18th inst. call the attention of the House to the papers respecting the widows burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands in India.

Mr. T. Wilson presented a petition from certain manufacturers, merchants, and warehousemen, of the city of London, against the Foreign Wool Tax. The Hon. Gent. stated the injurious operation of the tax; he had received information that three American ships were loaded with wool from Spain, and that 250 bags of wool had been recently shipped from that port to America, the owners being unable to pay the duty. The operation of the duty was this:—it forced foreign wool to be sent to other countries that used to come here, and thus we were deprived of a profitable trade.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. Sumner, the Committee on the Newington Vestry Bill was renewed with the earnest intention, as Mr. H. Sumner said, of going through its real merits.

A sum of 40,000l. was granted to defray the expences of building a bridge over the Conway Ferry.

Mr. Bennett gave notice, that he should, on the 17th of May, move for leave to bring in a Bill for better securing the

independence of Parliament, by excluding members from seats in that House.

The House went into a Committee on the African Company's Bill.

Mr. Bennett objected to the clause for giving compensation to the officers, without the subject being again fully under the consideration of Parliament.—This amendment was agreed to. On the question for going into a Committee on the Bank Cash Payments Bill,

Mr. Baring was of opinion that it would be necessary to move for a Select Committee to consider the subject. It was admitted on all hands, that the country stood in a most extraordinary situation. The Hon. Gentleman entered into some statements, to shew that money was of less value now than in 1707, when the issues of specie were restricted. He contended that the price of labour had not fallen in proportion to the value of money. He did not think a fixed standard desirable. He was friendly to a silver standard; the trade, the commerce, the agriculture, and all other interests were cramped and bound down by the measures referred to; and, therefore, it would be proper to appoint a Committee of Inquiry. The present was the proper time for appointing that Committee. He moved accordingly.

Mr. Attwood seconded the amendment. It was the duty of the House to consider the subject, and let the country know the dangers of persevering in the present system, which enacted a false standard, which prevented the farmer from disposing of his produce, the merchant from importing his merchandise, and the manufacturer from finding a market for his work. Returning to the legislative principles, in which the country could alone prosper, would save the nation from ruin.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that at one time he was blamed for encouraging an artificial system of currency, and he was now condemned for supporting a measure which led to the restoration of cash payments. He wished to know to what standard Gentlemen wished to return. If to that of 1797, why, we were arrived at it. Much had been said of the distress under which the country laboured, but that did not originate with the measure in question; nor was it confined to this country alone. He knew of no country in which prices had not materially depreciated. In America, corn had depreciated more than here. Without entering into this subject, the question would be, whether Parliament should undo all that had been done. He deprecated the continued discussion of this measure, which would imply, that no confidence was to be placed in the most solemn acts of the Legislature.

Mr. Grenfell condemned any alteration of the Act of the 59th of the King.

Mr. Monck said, the distress of the country was excessive taxation, aggravated by a hasty return from a fecund to a substantial currency.

Mr. Ricardo observed, that it was an assumption to say, that gold had risen in value, for it was difficult to find the criterion by which to estimate it. Much of the evil complained of, he feared was owing to the operation of the Corn Laws.

Mr. Gurney was friendly to the amendment.

Mr. Ellice would vote for the final settlement of the matter now, as the lesser of two evils, rather than to go into fresh discussions on it, which would produce nothing beneficial.

Mr. Pease thought there was no necessity for going into the Committee, and should vote for the Bill.

Mr. Irving supported the Bill.

Mr. Cripps, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. H. Davis, and Alderman Heygate, made some observations.—The House divided.—For the amendment, 27.—Against it, 141.—Majority, 114.

The House then went into a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Irish Cash payments Bill went through a Committee.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

At four o'clock, there being only ninety Members present, and one hundred being necessary to form an Election Ballot the Speaker declared, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The following were the names of the Committee on the Callington Election petition:—John Maberley, C. K. Tynte, W. H. Ashurst, J. Ellice, A. Farquharson, J. Wemyss, J. H. Smyth, S. O'Grady, C. Brownlow, J. Bent, C. W. Wynn, W. Courtenay, Hon. W. Knox, Esq. Sir W. Rae, and Lord Stophord.

Mr. Lambton presented a petition from one Thomas Flanagan, complaining that the election of Members of Parliament for Sligo, in Ireland, was placed in the hands of a few Burgesses, although the town consisted of 20,000 inhabitants, which he attributed to an old law, excluding Catholics from voting; he prayed, therefore, the repeal of that law.

Mr. S. Cooper said, that but for the leniency of the Government, the petitioner, Thomas Flanagan, would have been transported.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Sir J. Mackintosh moved for, and obtained leave to bring in three Bills; one, for mitigating the punishment, in certain cases, for forgery, and for more effectually preventing the forgery of Bank notes; and another to repeal the present Act respecting the offence of stealing on a navigable river, and for providing a different punishment than at present is imposed by law; and the third, to repeal the 12th of Anne, relating to stealing in a dwelling-house.—The Bills were afterwards brought in, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 4th of May.

Mr. Itice presented a petition from the Catholic Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Limerick, declaring their willingness to disclaim any foreign interferences, and their gratitude to the House for the concessions made,—they disapproved of the penal enactments of the Bill. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. J. Graham moved that the petitioners against the General Roads Bill, might be heard by counsel. The motion was opposed by Mr. D. Gilbert, and negatived.

A petition was presented by Dr. Lushington from Thomas Meyrick, complaining that two of his children had been formally taken from him by a Roman Catholic Priest at Lisbon, and that the English Consul had sanctioned the Priest, and that they had been baptized in the Catholic faith, that he had been denounced to the Inquisition, and suffered great losses in consequence. He prayed for relief.

Mr. F. Robinson said, no complaint had been made on this subject at the Secretary of State's Office. The petition was ordered to be printed.

On a motion of Mr. Dickenson, the Sewers Bill was withdrawn for the present Session. Some conversation arose out of a motion of Mr. Lennard's, for a return of all applications for admission into the reading-room of the British Museum within the last five years. The Hon. Member stated, that postponements of leave had been made which amounted in certain cases to absolute refusal. On the other hand it was asserted

that every facility was given for the admission of respectable persons consistent with the regulations of the Museum. Mr. L. at length, withdrew his motion.

A petition was presented from a Prisoner in Ilchester Gaol, named Hillier, complaining of abuses in that Gaol. A commission was appointed to enquire into these abuses.

In a Committee of Supply,—Lord Palmerston moved that a sum not exceeding 6,854l. be granted for the service of the Adjutant-General's Department.

Mr. Hume received his objections to large grants for the Army, and proposed an amendment, reducing that vote to 5,344l. with a view to bring it nearer on a comparison with the establishment of 1792.

Lord Palmerston said, it was nonsense to talk of the establishment of 1792, as the business had naturally increased since that.—On a division, the numbers were—For the amendment, 54—Against it, 63—Majority for the resolution, 29.

The next resolution provided that a sum not exceeding 6,192l. 7s. 10d. should be granted for the Quarter-Master-General's department.

Mr. Hume objected to this grant also, on the score of extravagance; and moved to reduce it to 4,692l.

Lord Palmerston said, here the Hon. Member was caught in his own toils, for this was the only office brought back to the favourite system of the Hon. Members, that of 1792.

The Committee divided—For the amendment, 60—Against it, 104.

It was then proposed, by Mr. Brogden, that the sum of 9,221l. be granted for the salary of Quarter-Master-General of North Britain.

Mr. Hume objected to the largeness of the sum; and asked what particular duty the officer had to perform.

Lord Palmerston said, the office was as old as the Scotch Union, and his duty was to prevent the troops clashing on their march.

Mr. G. Bennett moved to reduce the vote to 600l. On this amendment, a division took place—For it, 56—For the original grant, 98—Majority, 42.

On the resolution for granting the sum of 5,180l. to defray the salaries of the Judge Advocate, his Deputy, and Clerks,

Mr. Chetwynd moved to reduce the sum to 3,000l. This officer, he observed, enjoyed a salary of 2,500l. a large mansion, and coach, amounting to 500l. more annually, and for books and stationary, an allowance of 200l. The emoluments exceeded altogether those enjoyed by the Judges, whose duties were considerable, in comparison with the Judge Advocate's.

Mr. Becket denied that the facts were as stated; and asserted that the duties he had to perform were very laborious, and which had increased greatly since 1806.

After some further discussion, the Committee divided—For the amendment, 44—Against it, 92.

Dr. Lushington moved an amendment, reducing the vote to 1,200l. On this a division took place—For the amendment, 51—Against it, 83.

The Committee then divided on the original motion—Ayes, 92—Noes, 53—Majority, 29.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. P. Moore presented a Petition from Trinity Parish in County, against the Roman Catholic Claims.

Mr. J. Smith presented a Petition from a body of Christians called "Separatists," whose religious opinions were similar to those of the Society of Friends, stating their objections to the imposition of an Oath, and praying to be allowed in cases of evidence to affirm.

Mr. Shaw (of Dublin) presented a similar petition from a society in Dublin of the same description.

These petitions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lambton presented a petition from the resident Freeholders of the Borough of Lyme-Regis, praying for reformation in the Representation of that Borough, and stating that their rights had been betrayed by an agent in 1780, when the right was given exclusively to the Burgesses, who were only 30 in number, while the resident freeholders were 100. They charged a Peer with directing the returns of the borough.

Mr. Hobhouse suggested to refer the Petition to a Committee of Privileges, to ascertain how far the interference of the Peer in question had proceeded.

Sir J. Graham said, that the Borough of Lyme had caused great litigation. He saw no ground for sending the Petition to a Committee.

After some discussion, Mr. Hobhouse proposed an amendment to refer it to a Committee of Privileges. On this the House divided—For the amendment, 33—Against it, 82—Majority, 49.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Usury Laws, and also for a Bill to regulate the admission of Attornies, and another for regulating the acceptance of Bills of Exchange.

Mr. Hume moved to disqualify officers in the Ordnance Department from the exercise of the Elective Franchise. His attention was called to the subject, in consequence of the state of the Borough of Queenborough, in which various peculations and mal-practices had been committed by certain persons in Sheerness, connected with the Board of Ordnance, and who belonged to the Borough of Queenborough, and who were under the influence of the Crown. His object, therefore, was to place these servants of the Crown on the same footing as other servants.

The Hon. Gent. referred to various statutes on the subject of disqualification, and enumerated the voters in Queenborough at various elections, who held offices under Government, principally in the Ordnance department. He had two lists, one of 147 freemen, holding annual offices to the amount of 17,000l.; the second was a list of 11 freemen's sons holding situations, amounting to 2,800l. but who were not old enough to vote; there was also a list of thirty-two freemen holding situations, obtained through the influence of others; making altogether 180 out of 220 or 230 voters. The Corporation of Queenborough consisted of a mayor, four jurats, and two bailiffs. Having, at some length, stated minute particulars respecting the employments under the Crown of these persons, and other freemen of the Borough, he moved for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Bennet seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Ward opposed the motion, as an insulted measure, directed chiefly against the Ordnance, and, as such, unjust, partial, and cruel towards a very meritorious body of men, who were unjustly stigmatized as corruptly influenced by Government. He contended, there was not the slightest ground for charging either the Navy or the Ordnance with corruption. With respect to influence, Mr. W. mentioned the case of a clerk in his own office, who was known to be a complete radical. All that he (Mr. W.) asked was, "Is he a good clerk?" on being answered in the affirmative, "Then," said

Mr. W. "I have nothing to do with his speculative political opinions;" and that very person obtained leave of absence to go to Maidstone to vote against the Government candidate. Such was Government influence. Influence was not, he conceived, interference; if that influence, arising from hope or fear, was not actively exerted, it did no harm; but, on the contrary, it became unconstitutional. The Hon. Gent.'s arguments might be good if applied to Queenborough, but not for disfranchising the whole Ordnance. Even in his own showing there were only 146 freemen at Queenborough, and yet he would disfranchise 2,000 persons. But what was the conduct of Government? No person had been dismissed for voting against Government. As he was informed, the whole number of freemen was 292; of that number 118 were constantly, and seven occasionally, employed by the Ordnance, and there might be added, four persons receiving pensions for length of services; thus 129 persons were employed, or might be supposed to be under the influence of Government, while there were 163 unemployed, who might produce a majority of 34 against the Ordnance. He, in conclusion, expressed his hope that the House would not accede to the motion.

Col. Davies supported the motion.

Mr. P. Moore followed on the same side.

Mr. Tierney thought it was for the House to determine whether the Borough of Queenborough belonged to the Administration of the day.

Mr. Bathurst contended, that the principle of the Bill would not stop here, but must be applied, in the next instance, to the Navy.

The House divided. For the motion, 60—Against it, 118—Majority against the Motion, 58.

The House divided on a motion for referring the Petitions from Scotland, complaining of the Malt Duty, to a Select Committee, Ayes, 53—Noes, 17—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow brought in two Bills; one to amend the Acts relating to Solicitors and Attornies, and the other to regulate the Acceptances of Bills of Exchange.—Read a first time,—second reading on Monday.

The Committee on the Newington Vestry Bill were allowed till the 15th of May to make their report.

Dr. Lushington brought in a Bill to regulate the Auditory of the Exchequer Accounts, which was read a first time.

The Report of the Comy Courts Bill was ordered for consideration on the 10th of May.

On the third reading of the Bank Cash Payments Bill, Mr. Ellice proposed a clause, which went to compel the Bank to exchange their large notes either for smaller ones, or the current coin of the realm.

This clause, after some conversation, was added to the Bill, which was read at that time and passed; it was also the Irish Bank Cash Payments Bill, with a similar clause.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, in which Lord Palmerston moved, that a sum not exceeding 14,474l. be granted for the allowance of the Commander in Chief and his Personal Staff.

Mr. Hume proposed to reduce this sum by 2,000l. and moved accordingly.

Lord Palmerston said the expenses were only 100l. greater than in 1807.

The Committee divided—For the amendment, 23—Against it, 94—Majority, 71.

The original motion was carried.

Another amendment was proposed for reducing the sum to 12,474l. On this the Committee divided—For the amendment, 27—Against it, 90—Majority, 63.

On a third division for reducing the vote to 13,474l. 15s. 5d. there appeared—For the amendment, 40—Against it, 125—Majority, 85.

A division took place on proposing a vote of 800l. for the Deputy Judge Advocate of Scotland.

Col. Davies objected to this vote, on the ground that no officer of that description was required.

On a division the numbers were—For granting the sum, 111—Against it, 74—Majority, 37.

Another division took place on a grant of 12,042l. for the charge of the Department of the Comptroller of Army Accounts, it being proposed to reduce the vote to 8,642l.—For the amendment, 45—Against it, 105—Majority, 60.

The Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—APRIL 12.

Davis v. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

Mr. Hart stated, this was an application on the part of the plaintiff, that the service of the order of sequestration against the Noble defendant, directed to certain commissioners, to levy on the goods of the Noble defendant, the sum of 1031. declared by the Master's report to be due to the plaintiff, on Mr. Penninger, the Grant's solicitor, might be considered good service. He had an affidavit that the order of sequestration was served on Mr. Penninger, and that he undertook to shew cause why the order should not be made absolute.

The Lord Chancellor.—That service will not do; there is nothing attached to the rank of a Peer that ought to deprive him of the right of personal service.

Mr. Hart.—Then we must endeavour to find the Noble Duke, and serve him personally.—Motion refused.

ASSIZES.

GLOUCESTER.—Waterhouse, Esq. v. Colonel Berkeley.—Mr. West opened the declaration, which stated it to be an action for Crim. Con. The damages were laid at 20,000l.

Mr. Jervis said, the plaintiff, Mr. Waterhouse, was the son of the late Mr. Waterhouse, who was formerly a merchant of eminence, carrying on business in London under the firm of Willie Waterhouse, and Company. In the year 1810 he went to the Isle of Man, where he became acquainted with a very respectable family, of whom the unfortunate lady, who was the subject of the present action, was the eldest daughter. He alluded to Captain and Mrs. Blake. The plaintiff was then about twenty, and the lady nearly of the same age, but rather younger. On the 15th of September, 1812, with the mutual consent of their parents, they were married. Soon after their union it was found convenient, from the pecuniary circumstances of Mr. Waterhouse, that he should retire with his lady to live in some cheap part of the kingdom; they went in consequence to reside at Scarborough. In the course of the three following years they were blessed with three children, two girls and a boy. In the year 1817, from the state of the health of Mrs. Waterhouse, it was thought expedient that she should remove to Cheltenham; and, after a short stay in that town, Mr. Waterhouse settled with his family at a small village, called Charlton Kings, about a mile from thence, where an aunt of Mrs. Waterhouse, the lady of Sir W. Wrasnall, then

resided. In the winter of 1818, a Mrs. Probyll, who had been an early friend of Mrs. Waterhouse, arrived at Cheltenham, for the benefit of her health. Their intimacy was, of course, renewed; and, through the medium of this lady, the defendant, Colonel Berkeley, was introduced to the plaintiff and his wife about the beginning of the year 1819. No particular intercourse followed between the gentlemen, nothing further having happened between them than an exchange of cards. On the 16th of April, in that year, Mr. Waterhouse went to London to see his business, which was at that time in an ill state of health. He continued absent till the 10th of May, when he returned to Charlton. On the 10th of July following, he was again under the necessity of quitting home, for the purpose of many years before. It was fit to state, that on both these occasions Mrs. Waterhouse was left under the immediate protection of her aunt, Lady Wrasnall, the sister of her own mother. In the beginning of the year 1819, it had been proposed to Mr. Waterhouse, in consequence of the increasing state of his family, having had a fourth child born at Charlton, to proceed to Jamaica, to endeavour to obtain a situation, by which he might be enabled the better to consult the comforts and happiness of those whom he so tenderly loved; for up to this time he did not entertain a doubt that he was in the full possession of the warmest affections of his lady. Although in the first instance his feelings prompted him to resist this solicitation, and to remain in the bosom of his domestic circle to which he was so tenderly attached, yet prudence at length suggested its propriety, and at the commencement of the year 1820 he resolved to prosecute that design; and on the 10th of January, in the last year, he left Charlton Kings for Bristol, with a view of embarking forthwith for Jamaica. It might be proper here to remark, that on thus leaving his wife for Jamaica, Mr. Waterhouse left her under the same protection as he had on the two former occasions, with an ample provision for her maintenance during his absence. From Jamaica, Mr. Waterhouse returned in July, and knowing that he had had no intercourse with his wife from the 10th day of January preceding, the Jury might better imagine than he was capable of describing, the agonized situation into which he was thrown on being informed of the course which she had adopted, and of her being then far advanced in pregnancy. He went to Cheltenham, but took the precaution of avoiding the abode of his wife. He remained there three days after the communication of the painful intelligence, and then left the place, determined never to see her again. His suspicions, which were, un happily, but too well founded, were confirmed by an intercepted letter—the contents of which, as it had come from Mrs. Waterhouse, he was at liberty to state.

It was addressed to the present defendant, in language calculated to excite sensations which he would not venture to express. The letter from Colonel Berkeley to Mrs. Waterhouse was dated the 1st of May; during that absence. It was in the following terms:—"Nothing but the fear of losing an opportunity of seeing you could induce me to write, but I am obliged to be in London on Monday, therefore I now send. To-night, at nine, I will be at the appointed spot. If you love me, do not fail me—there is no danger."—He (Mr. Jervis) was in possession of 24 letters, and eight notes, written by the defendant to Mrs. Waterhouse, which were obtained from that lady on the 12th Dec. in consequence of Mr. Waterhouse, with his solicitor, having gone to her lodging, and obtained them by means which, under the circumstances were not to be reproached. At length, Mr. Waterhouse, advised by his counsel of strict law, and his last short and hasty notes proved, that his once ardent attachment had altogether subsided. The Learned Counsel then went on to state the oral testimony with which he was provided as to the occasional visit of the defendant to Mrs. Waterhouse—their private interviews, and the subsequent disordered appearance of the lady's dress; and finally, made an animated and eloquent appeal to the Jury, to compensate, as much as damages could compensate, the plaintiff, for the injuries he and his helpless infant family had sustained.

The witnesses were then called, and ten letters from the Colonel were put in and read.

Mr. Justice Park summed up the case with perspicuity and impartiality; and, at twelve o'clock on night, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, One Thousand Pounds; Costs, 40s.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. Chairman, and Thomas Reid, Esq. Deputy Chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year.—At the ballot which took place for Six Directors, the numbers were:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of Votes. Includes John Inglis (1709), John Lock (1024), James Pattison (1067), W. Curtis, Esq. (597), Hon. W. Elphinstone (1807), C. Mills, Jun. Esq. (618), James Daniel, Esq. (1839), A. Welland, Esq. (366), J. Bebb, Esq. (1480).

Wednesday a meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of considering of the expediency of establishing a Floating Hospital for Seamen in the Port of London. A number of seamen and merchants attended the meeting, which was highly numerous and respectable. The Lord Bishop of Chester took the chair and conducted the business of the day. The nature and design of the intended undertaking was explained in an able manner by the Rear-Admiral Codrington, Lord Gambier, Thomas Sturges, Esq. the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, Lord Selkay, Capt. Bowles, R.N. and several other persons of distinction.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, at Guildhall, principally for the purpose of considering a Report of the select committee to be pursued in respect of London-bridge. Mr. Favell, the Chairman of the Bridge-House Committee, having brought up the Report, in which a new Bridge was recommended, concluded a speech of considerable length by moving that the Report be agreed with; which being seconded, Mr. Oldham next addressed the Court against the proposed new Bridge, and moved, as an Amendment, that the Court agree with a Report from the Select Bridge-House Committee, annexed to the above Report, for widening and improving the waterway, agreeably to an opinion of Mr. Dance and other surveyors, in the year 1814. Mr. Dixon, Mr. Brown, Mr. Drinkald, Mr. Griffiths, and Mr. Jupp, supported the amendment; and Mr. Favell having replied the show of hands was taken, which was greatly in favour of the amendment. A division being demanded and granted, the numbers appeared—For the amendment—72 Commoners, 2 Tellers, 74—For agreeing with the Report—14 Commoners, 2 Tellers, 18—Majority, 58.—The Committee were thereupon instructed to proceed agreeably to the Report of the Select Committee, and to report their proceedings from time to time.

The Committee at Lloyd's Coffee-house have given twenty pounds to the Yarmouth boatmen who saved the lives of the crew of the *Symmetry*, lately wrecked on the Cross Sands on the coast of Norfolk.

M. Cuvier, the naturalist, recently pronounced before the French Academy glowing panegyrics on the memories of Sir Joseph Banks and George III.; the former for his exertions in, and the latter for his patronage of, science and the arts.

NEWINGTON.—The Commons Committee on the Newington Select Vestry Bill met on Friday for the first time since its re-appointment, and since those stormy proceedings that were mentioned in the House. Mr. H. Sumner was again called to the Chair. There were about one hundred Members present, and the portion of the room allotted to strangers was crowded. The proceedings were again rather animated.

We received the following letter yesterday, dated Croydon, April 13:—"The following is an instance of the dreadful crime of suicide, as appalling as any of those which but too often occupy a space in our public records.—A boy, about eleven years of age, who had lately, at different times, declared to his companions that he would shoot himself, this evening put his fatal resolution in practice. Taking from home the barrel of an old gun, which had been cut to the length of about a foot, he wandered into the fields, in company with a little boy younger than himself, when, having loaded the gun with eight bullets, he desired his companion to go home, and tell his sister to come for him, as he was going to shoot himself. In the absence of the little boy he had indeed shot himself, and presented one of the most revolting spectacles that imagination can picture. The left jaw and one side of the face were carried entirely away, and the charge had come out at the back of the neck. The part of the face that remained was perfectly black with the powder. In this situation he was found, with the match still in his hand; by his side stood three sticks, about a foot high, which he had placed to support the barrel. He must then have stooped down, putting his face to the muzzle of the piece, and his hand, with the match, to the touch-hole. The piece had rebounded to the distance of four or five yards."

The limits of a Newspaper will not permit us to praise, as we wish, those extremely useful publications—the *PEERAGE* and *BARONETAGE CHARTS*; a reference, however, to the advertisement, will best explain to our readers the great extent of information they contain of each individual Peer and Baronet; we shall, therefore, content ourselves by merely copying the summary of the whole, observing, at the same time, that the neat manner, in which they are printed and embellished, combined with the nature of the subject, render them two of the most elegant and interesting Charts that have ever been published.

"The number of Peers of Great Britain, independent of the Bishops, is exactly 500: of these, 56 have become ennobled as Courtiers; 19 as Younger Branches of Nobility; 30 as Statesmen; 16 by Diplomatic Services; 17 by Naval; 57 by Military; 39 by Legal; 39 by Marriage; and 227 by the influence of Wealth, &c. There are 92 Bachelors; 64 Widowers; and 344 who are Married. Of the 408 Married and Widowers, 99 are without Children; and the remaining 309 have, now living, 755 Sons, and 703 Daughters. The Paternal descent of 156 Peers can be traced to the Conquest, or 11th Century; that of 51 to the 12th Century; 52 to the 13th; 35 to the 14th; 35 to the 15th; 60 to the 16th; 59 to the 17th; and 3 to the 18th Century; the genealogies of the remaining 49 cannot be traced, with sufficient accuracy to warrant insertion. The ancestors of 78 of the Peers, whose descent can be traced to the Conquest, were settled in England previous to that event; the other 78 came over with the Conqueror. Of the Ancestors of the remainder, 31 have emigrated to this country since that period. There is a similar summary at the foot of the Baronetage Chart, which, we regret, we cannot find room to insert.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

The business transacted, during the week, in the Funds, has been but of a trifling nature, the Stock Jobbers and Brokers being chiefly occupied in the settling of their respective accounts; and the fluctuations in the various public securities have only been to a trifling extent; indeed, such has been the immensity of business transacted during the former part of the account, in consequence of the rapid decline and rise of the Funds, that the Jobbers have evinced great caution towards the close of the week, and their principal operations have been confined to their endeavours to create a rise by account-day, which happened on Thursday, in which they partly succeeded. In consequence, contrary to what had been anticipated, there were but few deficiencies declared on the day (Friday) and only one of them to any considerable extent. The Funds have since maintained very steady prices, and, owing to the favourable state of affairs in Italy, public confidence is again restored, both in the French Funds, and in those of this country. Consols opened yesterday morning at 72 for money, and 72½ for the account. The fluctuations during the day did not exceed ¼ per cent. and closed at 72 for money, and 72½ for the account.

Table with 2 columns: Reduced Anns., Navy 5 per cent., Consols, Exchequer Bills, Ditto Acct., India Bonds, 4 per cent., 89 88½, Omnium.

FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per cent. Div. 22 Mar. 82-10 Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. 1540 Recon. Div. 22 Mar. 93-75 Ex. Lond. 1m 25-00 3m 25-140

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received so many Letters on the subject of Church Psalmody, that we must request time to give a fair and dispassionate insertion of our Correspondents' favours. As we have only the maintenance of our Church Establishment in view, we shall freely afford places to both sides of the question. S. B. W. and Candidus will be among the first for insertion.

J. D. B. seems to have expected too much of Miss Dance. We confess we think there is great promise about her, and even by his own account she seems to have satisfied him in some of the most arduous parts of Belshidra. We are quite sure of one thing, which is, that the indiscriminate puffing of the Theatres, and their dependent critics, does in the end serious injury to managers and actors; that it answers its purpose sometimes, Mr. Keen and Miss Wilson satisfactorily shew; but that the system, generally speaking, is a bad one, there is no doubt; and J. D. B.'s disappointment and discontent with Miss Dance arise merely, as we think, from his expectation having been too highly raised by the bombastical nonsense which disgraces the play-bills of the present day.

We thank Amicus, and as the season is coming on, shall avoid ourselves of his hint.

We are obliged to E. Q. Y. for his good opinion. We decline inserting his Letter, because we do not like to praise ourselves.

We thank a Constant Reader of John Bull for his bill!—we will take it in hand next week.

B. G. must excuse our inserting the Epitaph, it looks like a worth of subjects.

We have caused inquiries to be made in the proper places, relative to the mention of the Queen's name, noticed by W. G. T., and we have the assurance of the person alluded to, and several corroborating witnesses, that no such occurrence took place. We should have been grieved if it had, and our admiration of that person's professional talents is not a little increased by the loyal warmth with which he has repelled the charge.

The beautiful little verses, beginning with "John Bull his infamous designs disclose," Defaming those who men in power oppose," are not quite sharp enough for us—indeed we are apprehensive they were not intended for this Paper.

We have received our valued correspondent's excellent Song upon the Queen; but the condition which accompanies it, that the Tune shall be printed with it, prevents its appearance till our next number.

The trash dated from a public-house in Hammersmith is inadmissible.

We are highly gratified by the Letter which enclosed a paper which we have inserted. It is to such testimonials of our services, that we look with real pleasure.

Our "Constant Reader" is mistaken about the building in Stamford street—it is the School established by the benevolent Society of Saint Patrick, and is no more Catholic than Protestant; to use the emphatic nonsense published previously to the last meeting, signed by the Secretary: "It embraces all religion, but belongs to none." This stuff actually appeared in all the papers.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

On the 5th of May will be published, Number 1, price 6d.; or stamped, and sent to Country Subscribers, free of postage, price 1s. to be continued every Saturday.

THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE.

This Work will contain Reviews of new Books, Foreign as well as English; of new Musical Works; Criticisms on the Arts and the Theatre; Notices of all new Publications; of Discoveries and Inventions in Science and Mechanics; Advertisements on Literary Subjects; and a variety of every sort of information which can be acceptable to the man of taste and genius.

Published at the Office of "JOHN BULL," No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, to which Place all Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The rage for Revolution-making is for the present ended; and having satisfied themselves of the insignificance of the insurrections on the Continent, which they had so laboured to magnify, the faction are obliged to hold their tongues, and console themselves with ifs and buts, and a growling abuse of the cowardice of the heroes whose valour and energy they had just before extolled to the skies.

This diversion (for such it truly was to any body who knew any thing about it) being ended, our attention is called exclusively to the domestic conduct of those liberal politicians, who, beat out of their hopes of overturning other Governments, apply all their little energies to thwarting and harassing our own.

Wilson, who offered to leave his constituents without his aid in these perilous times, and take any military situation under the Neapolitan rebels, and whose services they rejected, either because they knew him too well, or did not know him at all,—this said Wilson is in a scrape, and so deeply in a scrape, that neither violent speeches (even though some of his constituents are by in a sly place to hear them) nor flourishing professions will get him out of it.

His conduct in the Queen's business, although now he begs never to hear her name mentioned—his leading a troop of ragamuffins, not quite so delicate as the Neapolitans, to St. Paul's—or his humanity to men under his command, (an instance of which we shall shortly publish), however much they may disgust and appal, might be palliated in studied harangues, or by specious sophistry; but we have facts against him, and fact is bound down to dates too,—we have a PROMISE MADE,—A PLEDGE GIVEN, which promise his constituent's now call upon him as a MAN OF HONOUR to fulfil,—which pledge they require of him as their representative to redeem!

During Major-General Wilson's election for Southwark, he was asked, if he were returned, how he would vote on the Catholic Bills; to which he replied, "It will be time enough to satisfy my constituents upon that head when the Bills come before Parliament." Had he stopped here he would have done what we have never heard him accused of doing through his whole life—a wise and sensible thing; "But," added the Major-General, "IF I THEN SHOULD DIFFER WITH YOU, GENTLEMEN, I WILL VACATE MY SEAT!!!"

It appears, by the Report of the Debates in the House of Commons, that Major-General Wilson repeated this promise, in a reply to Mr. Holme Sumner, and added, as we hear, that he had taken the opinion of his constituents upon the Catholic Bills, and that it was favourable.

Now, reader, remember the pledge and the promise, and then look at the actual state of the case.

Table with 2 columns: St. Saviour's Parish Dissenters petitioned against the Catholics, St. John's ditto, St. George's ditto, St. Olave's ditto.

Making a Total in favour of the Catholics - 15

MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON HAS SUPPORTED THE BILLS, AND VOTED FOR THEM, AND THEREFORE DOES DIFFER WITH THE GENTLEMEN WHO ELECTED HIM!

We are averse from the system of giving pledges to Electors, and we think Wilson was a very great block-head for doing it;—but he has done it.

There is but one way in which this Knight of St. Caroline can terminate the affair; and to afford him the opportunity, Vestry Meetings will be called next week, and it is expected, and that seriously and earnestly, that he will take the Chiltern Hundreds, in which case his constituents may have an opportunity of returning a man to Parliament, who will not trifle away their best interests for the gratification of party malice or private spleen; and he will be enabled to take office in the suite of the Queen, and attend her to the continent on her approaching departure, provided she does not visit Naples, where, as the Major-General is scouted by all parties, he might not like just at present to venture himself.

Messrs. Hume and Bennett have been making themselves particularly and conspicuously ridiculous during the week. As Members of Parliament, we have every proper respect for them as we have for the House of Commons collectively; but as private individuals, we know no two men more perfectly obnoxious to us than these very honourable gentlemen.

Bennet is such a little gossiping waspish thing, that even the Shrewsbury cake-sellers themselves are quite sick of him; but Hume has a greater share of our dislike—he is such a profound dunce—a dull-headed ass, who plots night and day in order to discover the surest way of going wrong at last. He is a precious fellow truly, and if we were to go on writing prose about him, we should get savage with him in downright earnest; we will, therefore, enliven the subject by giving our readers (although, perhaps, a little out of place), a new ballad made last night, of which this said Doctor Joseph Hume, is the hero.

THE QUEENBOROUGH QUACK.

O HAPPY old England! where patriots grow As thickly and quickly as mushrooms from dung, Who, like the said mushrooms, as epicures know, Preserve a strong taste of the soil where they sprang.

I have seen many growths of this patriot spawn, Which have risen and sunk in their hot-bed so rotten, PAUL, ROBSON, and WARDLE sprung up at the dawn, At noon they were dead, and by evening forgotten.

And HUME is to-day what poor PATEL was before;— What PAUL is to-day, such said HUME be to-morrow,— Unless the gay Muses, more kind than of yore, Shall lengthen the fame of the QUACK of QUEENBOROUGH.

This Doctor professes to physic the State, To purge the whole House, and give placemen a pill. But, like a true mountebank, fearing to wait, Commences his work by presenting his Bill!

He offers, for nothing, to try all his cures On old Lady England, and two younger sisters; But those ladies have found (as the proverb assures) That "all is not gold (under favour) which glisters."

The very first potion detected the knavery; It smelt rather filthy, was black, and was sour; Tho' the Doctor protested, and swore it was Sav'ry, And preach'd on its merits three parts of an hour.

Next came a small pill, or, as he call'd it, pellet; And though he disguised it, to make it go down, The patient, indignant, beginning to smell it, Threw pill, box, and all, at the Charlatan's crown!

To restore to his vigour, the Doctor's next plan was A veteran of seventy-two, by a touch; But when the affair was examin'd, the man was Too old and too feeble to carry his crutch.

But one must be noticed, more gross and uncommon, Where the Doctor was caught in what looks like a lie; Being ask'd, "Had he felt a distended abdomen?" "Oh, yes," quoth he boldly, "I did—WRITH MY EVE!!"

'Twas thought that the fellow had taken the name Of Doctor, although at no school he had been! But Scotland must own, to her grief and her shame, That he has a diploma from wise Aberdeen!

M.P.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

It has been currently reported, not in the best circles, but in the circles which may be supposed to know best, that the Queen, under the guidance of Lady Jersey, intends to attempt a Drawing-room, on the 1st of May. It is too good news to be true—"it would be argument for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest for ever."

To say nothing of our own little interests, as it would certainly increase our sale from eight or nine thousand, to we know not what number—what a treat it will be; and what an improvement on the common Morning Post list of ladies' dresses it will be, to have a concise yet particular account of each lady's character.

To fifty chosen sylphs of special note We'll give th' important charge—the Petticoat: Oft have we known that seven-fold fence to fall, Though stiff with hoops and arm'd with ribs of whale.

And ladies who put on that dress of ceremony in honour of the Queen, must not be angry if the sylphs of the petticoat should let us into their secrets.

TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

As her Majesty is about to present herself once more to the notice of the public, whom she has insensibly called her people, we shall, previously to bringing forward, 10

weekly succession, all the facts relative to her conduct, as they occur, offer our readers a few traits of her character, not connected with the flagrant vice, of which she has been found guilty by the highest tribunal in the land.

MATERNAL SOLICITUDE.

When the Queen was living at Blackheath, and the Princess Charlotte at Shooter's Hill, a certain Sir William Drummond dined with the former; to meet him came the young Princess: such an association, however, being deemed improper, it was hinted to the Queen, that such meetings must in future be avoided. Her Majesty acceded to the suggestion, and Sir William was not invited to meet the illustrious young lady.

Some short time after this, Lady de Clifford discovered, in the possession of the Princess Charlotte, and got from her with no little difficulty, a copy of a book written by this Sir William Drummond, which, it appeared, the Queen had *stily* given to her daughter, under a promise of keeping it secret from "those in authority over her," for her own private reading, so that if Sir William's conversation was denied her she might, at least, benefit by his tenets and doctrines. This was the act of a mother fondly solicitous for a child's welfare. She not only took pains to inculcate the most infamous principles into her mind, but took the opportunity of teaching her to deceive her governess and oppose her father.

FASHIONABLES.

His Majesty continues at Brighton, and in excellent health. On Wednesday, he rode on horseback towards Rottingdean, accompanied by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield. His Majesty was received with every demonstration of public respect and affection.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, left town on Thursday, on a visit to His Majesty. The Cabinet Ministers dined with the Earl of Harrowby on Wednesday.

Wednesday's "Almucks," was the gayest of the season. The Duke and Duchess of Clarence were there, and His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Anglesey were of the party, and a Prince whose name we never heard before. Dancing as usual commenced at eleven o'clock, and continued with unabated zeal, till the latest possible minute.

Mrs. William Comac gave on Tuesday, what is called a *Fancy Ball*, and was herself most splendidly attired in a fancy dress of rich silver tulle, most tastefully ornamented with a superb and *matchless* plume of white ostrich feathers, and a profusion of diamonds and emeralds. Among the company were Mr. Brisco, Mr. M. Brisco, and Mr. W. Brisco, in very handsome uniforms, the three Misses Scots, as penants. The Misses Goslings in *chaste* dresses, as Dolmenian Ladies, Captain Lyon wore a singular dress, and Mr. B. Strachey, was a Persian. The entertainments concluded with a supper, at which the viands were excellent; all were so magnificently dressed, it is difficult to particularize.

The Covent Garden Theatrical Fund Dinner, took place on Wednesday. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, condescended to take the Chair. The subscriptions amounted to fourteen hundred pounds, of which, His Gracious Majesty contributed one hundred guineas.

Prince Ernest Hohenzollern Langenbourg went to Woolwich on Thursday morning, and returned to town in the evening.

The Most Noble Marquis of Londonderry died on the 8th instant, in the 83d year of his age. His Lordship was twice married—first to Lady Sarah Frances, sister to the Marquis of Hertford, by whom he had issue, Viscount Castlereagh (who succeeds to the Marquise); and secondly, to Lady Frances, sister to the Marquis of Camden, by whom he had issue Lord Stewart (our Ambassador at the Court of Vienna), and other children. The deceased Marquis was created a Baron in 1769, a Viscount in 1795, an Earl in 1796, and a Marquis in 1816. He is succeeded in his titles by Lord Castlereagh, now Marquis of Londonderry; but these titles being all Irish, it is by an article of the Union at the option of their present possessor, (the Noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) either to retain his seat in the House of Commons, or by vacating it, to qualify himself for becoming a Representative Peer of Ireland. His Lordship, we trust, will prefer the former; that the country may not be deprived of his great services in the Common House of Parliament, in which he has so long and highly distinguished himself as the leading Member.

SPORTING.—Newmarket First Spring Meeting commences on Easter Monday. On the second day a grand match takes place for 200 guineas, between Mr. Udney's horse Barmecide (8st. 7lb.) and Mr. Thornhill's Sardonix (8st. 10lb.).—Mr. Greville's Banker (8st. 12lb.), is matched against Mr. Charlton's Phoenix (8st.), at the second Spring Meeting, for 200 g. s. ft.

Bibury, 1821.—Second Day.—The Welter Stakes of 20g. each, b. ft. free for any horse, &c. carrying 12st. Two miles. The winner to be sold for 250g. if demanded, &c. To be ridden by members of the Club. Mr. C. W. Webster's Steeltrap, 8 yrs old; Mr. G. C. Agar's br. g. The Hero, aged; Mr. Charlton's Rowena, 5 yrs.; Mr. Rawlinson's Topsy-turvy aged; Mr. Goldard names Gussip, aged; Mr. Kneller names b. h. Alfred, 5 yrs old; Mr. Pryse's b. m. by Grimaldi, 6 yrs old; Mr. Dundas's br. g. Wisdom, aged.

York Spring Meeting, 1821.—Monday.—The Spring St. Leger Stakes of 25g. each, for colts, 8st. 3lb. and fillies, 8st. Last mile and three quarters. Sir J. Byng's b. c. Fitzwritter; Mr. Pellum's b. c. by Prime Minister; Mr. Riddale's br. c. Steamers; Mr. Robinson's b. c. The Lord of the Manor; Mr. Petre's gr. c. The Baron.

Milton Races (Yorkshire), April 11.—The Craven Stakes of 10g. each, one mile and a quarter, was won by Mr. Watt's ch. c. Cesar, by Cerberus, 3 yrs old, 8st. beating Mr. Riddale's ch. c. Swift, 4 yrs old, 8st. 9lb.; Mr. Ferguson's The Duke, 3 yrs old, 8st.; and Mr. Kirby's b. c. Canova, by Galumpus, 3 yrs old, 8st.—The Sweepstakes of 20g. each, for colts and fillies rising 3 yrs old, one mile and a half, was won by Mr. T. Sykes's b. c. by Golumpus, out of Magistrates dam.—The Sweepstakes of 20g. each, for fillies rising 3 yrs, one mile, was won by Lord Milton's ch. f. Ursula, by Cervantes, out of Fanny.—The Barton Stakes was won by Mr. Howard's ch. c. by Octavian, out of Miss Blanche's dam.—The 50l. Plate was not decided when our account came away.

BETTING ROOGE.—Derby: 6 to 1 agst Reginald; 7 to 1 agst Gustavus; 10 to 1 agst Charm; 11 to 1 agst Jock; 11 to 1 agst Morel; Oaks: 3 to 1 agst My Lady; Riddlesworth: 2 to 1 agst Reginald; 3 to 1 agst Morel; 7 to 2 agst Selima.—St. Leger, 13 to 2 agst Jack Spiggot; 11 to 1 agst Colwell.

THEATRICALS.

So many of our correspondents are clamorous for Theatrical Critiques, that we begin to hope that Theatres are getting into fashion again; we cannot, however, bring ourselves to give up any great space in our Paper to the subject; and more especially, as there is really no opportunity offered to exercise one's judgment. To what a melancholy ebb must dramatic writing have fallen, when, during a whole season, no such thing as a Comedy has made its appearance. Sundry dull drivelling Tragedies have been put forth, but their success having been duly proportioned to their merits, they have died nearly unknown. The desperate writers have, for the most part, printed them, so that while chessmongers sell butter, and trunks continue to be lined with paper, their names (or rather their nick-names) may live. But we much doubt whether the spectres of their departed plays will ever haunt the stages of Covent Garden or Drury Lane again.

To the support of their mawkish sleeping-draughts have been introduced translations of French Melodramas, the originals of which (doubtless, from want of taste in our neighbours) have 'wasted their sweetness in the desert air' of the Ambigu-Comique, or have been patronized by some of the strollers on the Boulevard du Temple, or those ill-fated persons who, not able to get in to see Potier, have persevered in their walk towards the Place de la Bastille. Even our Farces are translations; and even George Colman himself condescended to borrow "L'Homme Automate," and the public were so ungrateful as to condemn it.

The Covent Garden Pantomime is almost the only thing which has this season made a stand with the public. In this branch of the art, the talent of the scene-painters, the skill of the machinist, the excellence of the performers, and the liberality of the managers, render Covent Garden unrivalled; and the same liberality, we have no doubt, would insure them equally good Tragedies and Comedies were they to be got; but it is a melancholy truth, that the talent is not in us, so we must be content to see Don John, or the Two Violettas, Giovanni in London, Therésé, and Mr. Yates in half a dozen parts at once.

Yates's imitations are sometimes inimitable. The resemblance to Young is so close as almost to baffle detection, and that to Mathews wonderfully striking, but he is more unequal in his success than any mimic we ever saw. His Blanchard and Terry are so perfectly unlike that nobody would suspect them. There is a man of the name of Reeve, a nephew of Waithman's, the linen-draper, who, taken altogether, is a better imitator than Yates; but never reaches perfection, as Yates does in Young.

Theatrical people talk of these rivals as men of taste talk of the Universities.—Oxford is, beyond doubt, a finer whole, but it has nothing so pre-eminently beautiful in it as the Chapel at King's, in Cambridge.

We doubt whether in his imitations of Mathews, Mr. Yates does not trench a little upon the fair ground of dramatic opposition: however, Mathews stands far above the rivalry; for his imitations of imaginary characters, and his imagined imitations of real ones, are efforts of mind, and proofs of intellect, which we in vain look for among the "servum pecus" of mere monkies of deformity or misfortune.

While we are on the subject, we shall take leave to say a word or two about the Oratorios. We are the last persons in the world to find fault with a rational and enlightened entertainment, and not in the least inclined to be strait-laced about the introduction of music into society, even on Sunday evenings; nor do we mean to say that there is anything like sin or transgression in singing or hearing sung any of the songs which have been performed at the Concerts called Oratorios this season at Drury Lane or Covent Garden; but we are friends to nothing like innovation; we hate all insinuating, creeping advances to the subversion of the law, even in such a thing as this. The Church ordains that the Wednesdays and Fridays of Lent should be kept as fasts—the law prohibits theatrical entertainments on those evenings, but, for the rational and moral recreation of the people, sacred music, composed by the greatest master of the art who ever breathed, adapted to words selected from the Holy Scriptures, was allowed to be sung. This music was of a nature to captivate the mind, to chain the attention, and to bring the thoughts of the audience to the inspired text, which it so wonderfully, so powerfully, and so magnificently illustrated. Now, not only the purpose of those Wednesday and Friday evenings' performances is abandoned, but Handel himself is totally neglected.—To the vitiated taste that could prefer "The Polacca," "The Last Words of Marmion," "Fanny of the Green," or "Jenny of the Valley," to the offspring of Handel's mighty genius, we have nothing to say; and we suppose, by finding the modern frippery usurping the place of "The Messiah," "Judas Maccabeus," "Saul," and similar works, that the conductors of these Concerts find the present system "answer better;" but we have a great deal to say about this innovation in a legal and moral point of view.

It has been held necessary, as we observed before, to prohibit theatrical performances on two nights in each week during Lent. This prohibition is still in force, and while it is so, it appears to us to be the height of presumption and misconduct to substitute for the licensed performances, songs from Operas, Farces, and Plays. If the singers who are engaged cannot sing Handel's music, (which, in most cases, is the fact) engage those who can; but do not quibble upon words, and call those things Oratorios which are, in fact, selections from modern dramatic pieces, given to the public, stripped of all that, now-a-days, is worth seeing on the stage—the scenery, dresses, and decorations.

What formerly was the Oratorio Season is, for this year, over; but we shall, previously to the commencement of the next, bring the subject more immediately under the notice of the Lord Chamberlain and the Bishop of London, to whom it particularly belongs to correct such abuses.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE RHINO.

Tune—"Sally in our Alley."

Of all the aldermen in fur,  
Oh, MATTHEW is the fellow;  
To smell a bone, no hungry cur  
Is sharper in a cellar.  
For money lent,  
His Grace of Kent,  
A Lottery he can't try now,  
So he must find  
Some other wind  
To raise the ready rhino.  
The Queen began to make a talk;  
Quoth BROUGHAM, "She shan't come over;"  
Quoth MAT, "Your treacherous tricks I'll baulk,"  
So off he shipped from Dover.  
BROUGHAM lagging came,  
And cried, "Great dame,  
"To Comu you should fly now."  
But MAT prevails,  
She fills her sails  
For this dear land of rhino.  
And now she made a mighty swell,  
With MATTHEW at her elbow;  
Some was so fit, within Bow-bell,  
To be of that great belle, beau.  
The ragged crowd  
Huzzaed so loud,  
"The Queen and Wood" the cry now;  
"Huzza!" says MAT,  
"I've found the Cat,  
"Whose paw shall find the rhino."

'Twas quite a raree-show to meet  
MAT and the fat Old Lady,  
Parading through the wondrous street,  
Like chimney-sweeps on May-day;  
And to the throng  
Champside along,  
MAT shook his fist so high now,  
As who should say,  
Base duns! away,  
I've found the bag of rhino.

What follow'd then is so absurd,  
That should I set before ye  
But one day's frenzy, on my word,  
You'd not believe the story.  
In masquerade  
Came ev'ry trade,  
And all as drunk as swine, oh!  
Kettles, kilts,  
And boys on stilts,  
All hir'd by Royal rhino.

'Twas such a sight as ne'er was seen  
Since chaos, I heard PARRAY say,  
Tinker and Duke, and trull and Queen,  
Bang-up and Lady JEASEY.  
How far the fun  
Might still have run,  
Is what nor you nor I know;  
But Messieurs COURTS,  
Like selfish brutes,  
Refus'd to give the rhino.

And now that Fifty Thousand Pound  
Has fill'd her soul with gladness,  
E'en that too little would be found  
To kindle a new madness,  
So fix'd her heart's  
On foreign parts—  
To Italy she'll hie now,  
And bilking MAT,  
Will waste on that,  
This silly nation's rhino.

TO THE EARL OF HAREWOOD.

"Some villains broke into the Church, and stripped all the scarlet cloth off from Lord Harewood's pew."—*L Leeds Advertiser*.

CONDOLENCE.

HAREWOOD, I late address'd you in a sonnet,  
Which, as I hear, affected you too much,  
I beg to make you my excuse upon it,  
And not again so sore a theme to touch.

I now approach you, truly to condole  
Upon the loss of which I've lately read;  
Some ragues, it seems, your scarlet lining stole,  
And left your pew unfurnished as your head.

But who's the thief? perhaps some cunning varlet,  
Who the right meaning of that colour knew,  
Has made a cloak of it for some vile harlot:  
But since the Queen's acquitted, thanks to you,  
Perhaps she'll give her east off robe of scarlet  
To make another cushion for your pew;

Where you may pray, with lordly indignation,  
Against low-liv'd ADULTERY and vulgar fornication.



Mr. Alderman Heygate. We will try what we can do to prevent it. Waitman has latterly been so quiet, and is really so insignificant a person, that we had determined to spare him; and were it his turn to be Chief Magistrate we would do nothing in regard to him likely to affect the ordinary course of things; but if he be to be upheld, on the score of peculiar claims or pretensions, against a man so very respectable in his way as the Member for Sudbury, we will take the liberty of sifting, analyzing, and exposing such claims and pretensions; and leave it to the Livery (who have ousted him as their Member of Parliament) to judge what the Livery-draper has done since they discarded him from one situation, to deserve so pointed an exception to a general rule to exalt him to another.

On dit, that the match between Hughes Ball and the Lady Jane Paget is off, and that Mr. Ball has betaken himself to Paris;—if the *on dit* we noticed last week was true, we are not in the least surprized at it.

They say that we were all wrong when we talked of Lady Jersey's blushing, some weeks ago—her Ladyship buys all her blushes in Paris, and imports them herself.

They say that Mrs. Liston is alive and merry—we might doubt the *on dit*, only that she says so herself; which we take to be pretty good authority in such a case.

It has been the favourite *on dit* of the town for three days, that Bergami is come over. Various were the speculations as to what brought him; at last it was whispered that a certain Sawney Bagstir, one of those who had waited on her Majesty in kills, had been graced with the Royal favour, and appointed Private Secretary to her Majesty, whose Private Secretaries have been chosen, it is said, rather for their shoulders than their fingers. It was therefore conjectured that Bergami was come over, to assert the rights of his office, it being manifestly contrary to all etiquette that such a Private Secretary should be appointed in defiance of the Chamberlain. But of this *on dit*, we believe, that no more is truth, than that a broad-shouldered Scotchman, of the name of Bagstir has been appointed her Majesty's Private Secretary.

On dit that this appointment is a sure mark of the ascendancy of Lady Jersey over the Italian influence—Bagstir being supposed to have been selected and recommended by her Ladyship.

On dit that the Alderman is very jealous of the new Secretary, and that the Queen has much difficulty in keeping the peace between Bagman and Bagstir.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Crown which has just been completed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, was on Tuesday deposited in the Jewel-house, Tower. It is about fifteen inches in elevation; the arches, instead of sinking in their centre, are raised almost to a point, embossed and edged with brilliant, and supporting an orb of brilliant stones, more than an inch in circumference, surmounted with a Maltese Diamond Cross of exquisite workmanship, on whose top and sides are suspended three remarkably large pearls. In the front of the Crown is a unique sapphire of the purest and deepest azure, two inches long and an inch broad. At the back is the auburn ruby, which was worn by Edward the Black Prince and our Fifth Henry, in the victories of Poitiers and Agincourt. The sapphire and ruby are each inserted in a Maltese Cross of brilliant, while the other parts of the Crown are occupied with large Diamond Flowers. The Rim is encircled with Diamonds, Sapphires, Emeralds, and Rubies, of very considerable magnitude; and the whole is surrounded, immediately above the ermine, with large pearls. The several other articles of the King's Regalia, and of the splendid Coronation service, are also placed in the Jewel-house. These have been all restored to their ancient splendour, preparatory to the Coronation.

We call our readers' attention to the FAMILY ENCYCLOPEDIA, by Mr. JENNINGS, an advertisement of which appears in another part of our paper. This work will be found to possess no ordinary claim on public attention. The utility and variety of the subjects it embraces, and their connection with the intimate, important, and daily concerns of life, excite an irresistible and laudable curiosity towards them. That a considerable portion of talent has been bestowed on this very useful undertaking, will be perceived by a perusal of its pages. It is not, however, the ability which is displayed in the work, but its obvious usefulness, that will secure for it its popular adoption. There is no subject allied to the pleasures of the pains of domestic life, but has its approximate development in this Encyclopædia; and many of the articles are treated with a diffuseness and originality which entitle it to unqualified commendation.

The following reductions are to take place on the Staff of Great Britain, on the 24th of June, viz. Major-Generals Reynell, Sir James Lyon, and Sir A. Barnard, K.C.B.

The Maidstone Petition against the Catholic Bill was unanimously voted at a numerous Meeting. Tory, Whig, Churchmen, and Dissenters, all agreeing in the danger that would attend the passing of the measure now before Parliament.

We are happy to learn the Iron Works in Staffordshire are full work, though they were stated, a few days since, in the House of Commons, to be entirely at a stand.—*Warwickshire Advertiser*.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Mr. Cromwell's "*Olive Cromwell and His Times*," we are now given to understand, is immediately forthcoming from the press. The work, we have also been favoured with opportunity to know, is calculated to support sound Monarchical principles upon the justest grounds, and is written in the genuine spirit of love to old English Institutions. With some views of the author we might possibly disagree; but no reader, we are confident, but will feel pleasure and derive instruction upon Constitutional points, from the volume taken altogether; which will be besides recommended to the public, by its possessing an excellent portrait of Cromwell, from an original painting in the author's possession, together with a fac-simile of his hand-writing upon the most momentous occasion that occurred to him during his interesting and extraordinary career.—Mr. Cromwell, we believe, is in no degree related to the *Prætorator* family of Cromwell, but derives his descent from Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in the reign of Henry VIII.—a lineage, of which he has the rather reason to be proud.

Two bright spots were again seen on the unilluminated part of the Moon on Friday night, the light increasing and diminishing for two hours.

Roses, from Italy, were first planted in England in the year 1522, and were consecrated as presents from the Pope, and placed over confessionals as the symbols of secrecy, 1528; hence the phrase of "under the rose."

The French Police at Lyons are said to have lately seized the letters of which the Queen's courier (*Carlo Forte*) was the bearer from Rome, and sent them to Paris. It is added, that Lord Castlereagh, on being made acquainted with the circumstance, sent instructions to the English Ambassador at Paris to make the necessary representations, in order to have the letters restored and forwarded to her Majesty.

POLICE.

BOW STREET.—On Wednesday, the office, and the streets adjoining, were crowded by hundreds of persons anxious to witness a novel spectacle. It appears that the inhabitants of St. Martin's-lane have lately been much annoyed by an unlicensed ball-room in that street, which the proprietors have kept open for some time, by evading the statute, viz. not taking money for admission. On Monday cards were issued by the proprietors to the public, of which the following is a copy:—"Invitation to the New Musæum Concert and Assembly Rooms, 70, St. Martin's-lane." Persons were sent in, who, though not desired to pay for admission, had an excessive sum demanded for supper, and it was clear that they used that colourable plan of obtaining money, in lieu of demanding it at the door. A warrant was therefore issued, and upwards of seventy persons of both sexes, in their ball-room dresses, were apprehended, and conveyed to St. Martin's watch-house. Upon the officers informing the company of the nature of their visit, the musicians changed their notes, and the dancers became all at once fixed like statues. On Wednesday morning, they were brought, in all their finery, in twelve coaches, from the watch-house to the police office, and were examined by the Sitting Magistrate, Mr. Minshall. Amongst the group were found persons of rank and fashion, and also of the most humble class, who had hired their clothes for the night's diversion. There were two officers in the Guards, several gentlemen of the law, and one clergyman, who told the Magistrate he only went in for a bit of a look at ladies of virtue, and ladies of no virtue at all. Before the arrival of the Magistrate, they had taken up their temporary abode at a public-house in Bow-street, and as they walked to the office, they did not at all relish the sarcastic jokes of the crowd. They were examined in groups of seven or eight at a time, and many of them declined giving their names. On the examination of several of the musicians, the names of the proprietors of the rooms were disclosed. They were the proprietors of the late Waterloo Rooms; and it is the determination of the parish officers to indict them. Some of the females' dresses appeared by day-light to have lost their lustre, and their faces had evidently been absent from the toilet.—Strange to say, there were some decent married women amongst them, who were not a little ashamed of the exposure.

OLD BAILEY.

FRIDAY.—The Sessions House was crowded to excess, in consequence of the notification, that the gentlemen concerned in the unfortunate duel, in which the late Mr. Scott fell, would surrender to take their trials. At nine o'clock, the Sheriffs entered the Court, and at ten, Lord Chief Justice Abbott and Mr. Justice Park took their seats on the Bench. Mr. Christie had previously entered the body of the Court, accompanied by his friend Mr. Trail. Mr. Patmore, the friend of the deceased, did not make his appearance. None of the parties were bound over in recognizances. The two unfortunate gentlemen were soon after ten o'clock, put to the bar, and arraigned upon the indictment which charged them with the wilful murder of John Scott, at Chalk Farm, on the 16th of February last. The prisoners pleaded *Not Guilty*, and put themselves for trial, upon God and their country. They were dressed in black, and seemed deeply impressed with the unfortunate situation in which they were placed.

Mr. Walford opened the case against them, and after entreating the Jury to dismiss from their minds all they had previously heard or read, respecting the melancholy event which led to the present trial, proceeded to detail the nature of the evidence he had to adduce against the unfortunate gentlemen at the bar. It would be superfluous to repeat the details of this evidence, as it was in substance the same as that which we have already published in our report of the evidence upon the Coroner's Inquest.

The first witness was Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, who stated the particulars of the duel, and the declaration of Mr. Scott, after being wounded, that all was fair and honourable; and he described the agony of Mr. Christie, who exclaimed, "Good God! why was I permitted to fire a second time: I fired first down the field."—He underwent a cross-examination by Mr. Gurney, and repeated the extreme agony and anxiety of Mr. Christie for Mr. Scott's situation.

Wm. Devil Morris corroborated Mr. Pettigrew's statement of what had occurred on the field; he also related Mr. Scott's declaration that all was fair, the altercation between the seconds about the second fire, and Mr. Christie's declaration of his wish that he was in Mr. Scott's situation. At Mr. Pettigrew's desire, he ran to have the post-chaise brought up the lane, and on his return to the farm-house, he stopped and saw some persons bringing the deceased out of the field on a stretcher. They carried him into the house, and he (witness) recognized the fair-haired gentleman (Mr. Christie) by Mr. Scott's side. There were about four or five others, but he did not know them.

High Watson was next examined:—He said, he was landlord of the tavern, at Chalk Farm; he remembered two gentlemen having had a bottle of wine in his house; he described the alarm of an accident which afterwards occurred, and the bringing in the wounded gentleman, accompanied by some others. The two gentlemen at the bar were among the number: when they came a second time, they were assisting Mr. Scott, and the tall gentleman (Mr. Christie) went away.

James Ryan, was called at the Chalk Farm Tavern: he remembered, on the Friday evening, some gentlemen having had a bottle of wine at his masters; they stopped about twenty minutes, but he knew not who they were.—He afterwards described their departure; and soon after the alarm of an accident in the field, he went forth, and found a wounded gentleman; he assisted to get him upon a stretcher, with the help of four or five gentlemen present, who came when he called them. They took the wounded gentleman into the house. He had no knowledge of the gentlemen who were present on the occasion.

Thomas Smith was next examined, and merely corroborated the last witness's testimony.

Dr. George Durling examined. He stated that he was a

physician, residing in Brunswick-square. He was called in to attend the deceased by Mrs. Scott, in the middle of the Friday night, and communicated to him that his wound was of a very dangerous character, and that it was just possible his intestines might not have been perforated, and that then the danger was diminished, and a recovery possible; he afterwards inquired respecting his wound of Mr. Guthrie, the surgeon, in witness's presence, and his question was—"Is my wound necessarily mortal?" Mr. Guthrie answered, "Not necessarily;" (this occurred before the bill was extracted) "but your case is of the greatest danger. I have, however, seen recoveries from similar wounds." Mr. Scott then laid his head on the pillow, and said, "I am satisfied." Mr. Scott then communicated to witness, at his visit on the following morning—

Chief Justice Abbott and Mr. Justice Park here held a consultation upon the admissibility of the communication (whatever it was) which was made by Mr. Scott to Dr. Durling, at a subsequent conversation, after the question respecting the effect of his wound, and the Learned Judges decided, the Doctor could not give, in evidence, Mr. Scott's communication, it not appearing, as it should, by law, to make it evidence, that the unfortunate Gentleman felt himself, when he made it, in *articulo mortis*—for he had been told that his wound was not necessarily mortal, unless the intestines were perforated. Mr. Walford then closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Gurney then left his seat at the table, and conversed for several minutes with the prisoners. After the Learned Counsel had left them,

The Chief Justice addressed them severally, and said, the law had now arrived where they might, if they thought proper, address their hearts in their own defence.

Mr. Christie, with much evident emotion, replied to this communication, that he should call witnesses to shew the Court that his character was free from any imputation of inhumanity and cruelty.

Mr. Trail replied, as well as we could collect from what he said, (for he spoke in a very low tone of voice) that he should make a similar reference to witnesses as to his character.

A number of witnesses then gave the prisoners a very high character for humanity and mildness of disposition. Amongst them were several clergymen, several barristers, the Principal of Balliol College, Oxford, a number of students, and Mr. Balfour, the Member for Orkney; all of them spoke to a long and intimate knowledge of the prisoners.

Mr. Christie, after consulting with Mr. Justice Park, charged the Jury; and after laying down the law of the case as applied to the present charge, enumerated the details of the evidence, and left it to the Jury to say whether there was sufficient proof to identify the prisoners at the bar with the occurrence which led to the mortal wound of the deceased. The Court also remarked, that the Jury had no proof how the fatal occurrence originated. If, however, they considered they had proof of their being two of the parties to the fatal act, the Jury had then to consider what sort of deliberation preceded the act, and how far it justified the full charge of preparation for committing it, which was indispensable in a case of Wilful Murder. If the Jury thought there was that precipitancy in the occurrence, which, making allowance for the time, took away the capital part of the charge, then it remained for them to say whether the minor parts of the charge were maintained, so as to constitute the crime of Manslaughter, or

The Jury consulted about half an hour, and returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

We sincerely rejoice in the verdict of the Jury. After the numerous and highly respectable testimonials to Mr. Christie's character, nothing we can say will be of any avail; but through the whole affair his conduct has been so generous and so gentlemanly, that it is with great pleasure we give to the world an account of his acquittal for a crime, of which, in no sense of the word, he was guilty. The absence of Mr. Patmore, on this occasion, by no means adds to the respectability of the business, as far as concerns the other parties.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE.—Our parish church suffered severely from a fire which broke out on Sunday last. The organ fell a sacrifice to the devouring element, and the damage altogether sustained, was very considerable. The flames, it is said, were communicated from one of the stoves belonging to the church.

CAMBRIDGE, April 13.—*University Intelligence*.—The following is a list of Inceptors to the degree of Master of Arts, on Friday last:—Samuel Hawkes, William Twigg, and John Fell, of Trinity College; John Stevens Henslow, John Hawkins Beech, Joseph Hindle, and William Peach, of St. John's College; Charles Beales, of St. Peter's College; George Atwood, of Pembroke Hall; Richard Godson, of Caius College; Richard Harvey, of Catherine Hall; Edward Serocold Pearce, John Warren, and Thomas Stafford, of Jesus College; John Hallewell, of Christ College; John Hind, of Sidney College.

On the same day, Henry Davis, of Trinity Hall, was admitted Bachelor in Civil Law.

Francis Martin, of Trinity College, and Mr. Edward Baines, of Christ College, were on Friday last elected Scholars on Dr. Bull's foundation.—Arthur Browne, Alexander Malcolm Wale, and Henry Law, Esqrs. Bachelors of Arts, of St. John's College, were on Monday last elected Foundation Fellows of that society.

The Rev. Thomas Darber, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that Society, to the Rectory of Houghton Conquest cum Houghton Gildpole annexed, vacated by the death of the Very Reverend Wm. Pearce, D. D. Dean of Ely, and Master of Jesus College.

Oxford, April 7.—On Monday the 26th ult. H. Tennant, Esq. barrister at law, and Fellow of New College, was admitted Bachelor in Civil Law.

On Tuesday last, in a Convention, the Rev. John Kettle, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, and the Rev. James Jackson Lowe, M. A. Fellow of Brazen-Nose College, were approved as Public Examiners.

The same day, in a Congregation, the following Degrees were conferred:—

*Masters of Arts*.—Rev. Geo. Chameroff, Fellow of Lincoln College; John Clark Jenkins, Lord Crew's Exhibitioner, Lincoln; John James Strutt, Oriel; Francis Salt, Christ Church; George Burmester, Balliol; Rev. Ellis Roberts, Scholar of Jesus; and Rev. Thomas Wynne, some time Fellow of St. John's Colleges. *Bachelors of Arts*.—Edw. Morgan, St. Alban Hall; Richard Anderson, Queen's; Herbert Benver, Scholar on Mr. Mitchell's, or New Foundation, Queen's; Henry Lambouche, Christ Church College.

On Thursday last, Wm. Best, Esq. B. A. of Brazen-Nose College, was admitted Master of Arts.

*Preferments*.—The Rev. Edw. Howells, of Christ Church, in this University, to the valuable Vicarage of Preston-cum-Blenkney, Herefordshire.—The Rev. Thomas Furness, B. A. of Hatfield, to the Rectory of Oxcomb, Lincolnshire.





## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, April 14.—According to the latest news from Naples, it appears that the Austrians occupy all the barracks in the city, and that the Neapolitan troops have removed without the city, and the whole of them are placed under the orders of General Frimont. The guard of safety is, for the present, kept up; but they can neither carry arms, nor do any kind of duty, but upon orders to that effect from the Austrian General.

An article from Lyons of the 9th says, a courier arrived here yesterday evening, bringing intelligence of the surrender of the citadels of Alessandria and Turin to the Austrians. It is asserted confidently that two considerable camps are to be formed in the vicinity of Lyons, and that the ground for both has been already chosen.

The Countess of Oldi landed at Calais, on the night of the 4th instant, on her way from London. She was accompanied by the Marquis of Buitani and Count Poppi.

HANOVER, April 11.—Orders have been given to put the causeway between this and Minden in the best condition, and to have a large number of post-horses ready on that road during this summer. These measures are in consequence of the visit of His Majesty, who will take this road. During the King's stay it is expected there will be a large camp in the neighbourhood. It is said that their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland, and also His Grace the Duke of Wellington, will be here during His Majesty's stay. The palace of Hirschhausen is preparing for His Majesty's reception.—We are happy to say, that the fears entertained for the Prince of Cambridge are much abated, and that there is every reason to hope that he is now out of danger.

APRIL 7.—His Excellency Count Munster has officially announced that the King will visit his kingdom of Hanover at the end of July, or the beginning of August.

On the 9th of March, a fire broke out at Pera. The hotel of the Russian Ambassador and two other houses were consumed. A similar accident occurred at Scutari, the Grand Signior and the Grand Vizier superintended the plans adopted for extinguishing them.

"New York, March 20.—A letter was received on Friday, per brig *Pecker*, by a merchant, in Boston, from his correspondent in Cape Haytien, dated Feb. 28, which furnishes the following articles:—

"General Richard, Governor of the Cape, who was so active in destroying Christophe's government, has been detected in a conspiracy against the present government. Soon as the conspirators were arrested, the soldiers commenced pillaging the property; and before they could be stopped, cleared several stores of their goods, and carried off all the effects of Richard's dwelling and office, among which was the Rolls of Equipage of all the vessels in the harbour. General Richard and 23 others have arrived at Port au Prince, are under trial, and will be shot."

"To form an idea of the barbarous atrocities of the most bloody monster (Christophe) that ever disgraced the human form, you should visit the North, as I did; see the miserable victims that escaped from his cells, hear their tales of woe, and view their emaciated and mutilated bodies. I went through his famous citadel and Palace of Sans Souci. In the former, on the highest bastion, I saw the body of the monster; it was slightly covered with lime and earth, which I caused to be partially removed; he had been dead then six weeks.

"His cells were improvements on the celebrated black hole of Calcutta. Men of the best constitutions lost the use of their limbs in 24 hours, and it was a miracle if they survived the fourth day. It would take a ream of paper, and more time than I can afford, to give you a faint idea of what the unfortunate people suffered who were under his iron yoke. The waste of human life was incredible; and I hear from the first authority, that Ferrier alone cost fifty thousand lives, and at least thirty thousand more annually died of hunger and fatigue at the public works, besides the many thousands sacrificed in cold blood to gratify the thirst which the ruffian had for human blood."

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Archdeaconry of Oxford, from St. Peter's, in Oxford, from St. George's, and St. Olave, Southwark, St. Botolph, Aldgate, from Lewes, the eastern part of the county of Sussex, from 6000 residents in Liverpool, the Archdeaconry of Bath, the Deanery of Stone, the city of Bristol, the borough of Leicester, signed by 2000 persons, Gate-street Chapel, near Lincoln's Inn-fields, Newark-upon-Trent, East Dereham, in Norfolk, the inhabitants of Hammersmith, and the borough of Woodstock, against the Catholic Bill.

The Bishop of Norwich presented a petition signed by 54 clergymen of the Archdeaconry of Norwich, in favour of the Catholic Bill. Similar petitions from Liverpool, Falmouth, Limerick, and Galway, were also presented.

Earl Grey presented two petitions from Roman Catholic subjects, the one from the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lords Arundel and Stourton, who expressed their gratitude for the Bill, and declared they considered the oath proposed by the present Bill, as compatible with their sentiments, and perfectly consistent with the principles of their religion; the other from Catholics generally. The petitions were all laid on the table.

On the question for the second reading of the Catholic Bill, being moved,

The Earl of Donoughmore adverted to the privileges granted to the Catholics, since 1778. The most important concessions were made in 1793, by restoring the elective franchise in Ireland which placed the Catholics of that part of the empire much above the English Catholics. With respect to the present Bill, he expressed his surprise at the proposed early opposition intimated by the Earl of Liverpool and Lord Eldon, for nothing had as yet transpired to impugn their loyalty. The Act of 1793 had given the sanction of Government to their being loyal and trustworthy. The experiment had been tried for 28 years, and had not failed; and when a measure, calculated to do away jealousies and heart-burnings was in progress, it would be wise in the House to pass it. Not was there any fear from the influence of the Pope; for that Pontiff had, on all occasions, been ready to meet them half way, by giving all the necessary securities. In proof of this he read the vicars apostolic, in England, and by the Catholic Bishops. The present Bill, he observed, had been well considered in the other House. In admitting Catholics into the two Houses of Parliament, it did no more than what they had before enjoyed. He objected to the compulsory oath, which he hoped might be got rid of altogether. The Bill of

Securities he considered insulting to the Catholic Clergy; for it went to say, that the Laity were denied the privileges which they claimed, because the Clergy were disaffected. He stated several amendments, which he wished to propose in the Committee. He considered the Veto as entirely unnecessary, and the Catholic Clergy thought it a heavy and unjust infliction upon them. He then moved the second reading of the Bill.

The Earl of Mansfield objected to the Bill in toto, and moved "that it be read a second time this day six months." It appeared to him to give up what was necessary to be retained, for the security of the Protestant Church, without satisfying the Catholics. Besides, it set no limits to the demands of the Catholics, for, whoever supposed they would be satisfied without their Laity being admitted to all offices, and without the latter obtaining for their Clergy the restoration of all benefices and property of their Church, which had been set aside by the Bill of Rights, would be much deceived. Much had been said of the character of the Pope, but that character was best known from the conduct of his subjects, and more obedient subjects were not to be found than the Roman Catholics of Ireland. He did not mean to say, that the Catholics of the present day would sanction a massacre like that of St. Bartholomew, but he wished to know, when that massacre had been blamed by the Catholics—when had they contemplated the revocation of the Edict of Nantes? The Church of Rome, when it had power, assumed omnipotence and infallibility; and he referred to the state of France, to show the influence of the religion. By the present Bill, Catholics were permitted to hold the highest offices in the State, with the exception of one, and, therefore, he should not be surprised that, in the event of succeeding to office, they should advise the King with respect to Ecclesiastical appointments. Catholics were not to be educated in our Universities, but he wished to know where it was provided the Preceptor to the King, or the heir apparent should not be a Catholic. If then he might be a Catholic, the road was opened to the Throne for introducing a Catholic Sovereign. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland could not be a Catholic, but the Chief Secretary might; and thus differences might arise between the Members of the Executive. He condemned, in conclusion, in general terms, the impolicy of the measure.

The Bishop of London was willing to permit the Catholics to participate in every enjoyment of their faith, and the blessing of the Constitution, short of endangering the Protestant establishment. But the Catholic Church had always aimed at universal dominion, and he was afraid no oath, however sacred, would limit, or favour views repugnant to the principles of their religion, would bind them. He thought Catholics ought to be excluded from all public trust and power. The Bill went to give a Protestant King, Catholic Ministers, and thus he could not take their advice without incurring crime and danger. The Right Rev. Prelate was of opinion no concession could be made to the Catholics with due regard to the safety of the Established Church.

The Duke of Sussex had always considered the subject as one of vital importance, and he had a due regard to those principles which placed his family on the throne. He thought the House should look at the laws which it was the object of this Bill to remove, and see whether their present existence was justified by the conduct of the Catholics. With regard to Papal influence, he could not admit that the Pope exercised influence without the consent of the Sovereign. He admitted that no concession ought to issue without the most perfect security of His Majesty's subjects.

The Marquis of Buckingham thought the question was, whether any good reason could be shown for excluding the Catholics from exercising legislative power, in common with their fellow-subjects. The Noble Marquis referred to the period of the Reformation, downwards, to show, that on no occasion had Catholics been excluded. Elizabeth, in a moment of great danger, appointed Lord Clifford, (a Catholic) Lord Warden of the Marches; Lord Howard, of Effingham, also a Catholic, was appointed Chief Officer of the Fleet, to resist the Spanish Armada; he was also appointed Lord High Admiral. He contended, that down to the Revolution, the Catholics were not excluded upon Constitutional principles. He thought the justice and policy of the measure so clear, that he should heartily support the present Bill.

The Bishop of Chester opposed the second reading of the Bill, because he thought the Catholics were already in possession of toleration—the doors of their chapels were as wide open as those of our own churches. He believed in no Diocese was there a greater number of Catholics than in his own; and he was happy to say, that a most liberal and friendly intercourse existed between them. His objection to the measure was purely on account of the religion, which declared all out of the pale of its Church heretical, and out of the pale of salvation,—they said the Pope was the head, we said the King was the head of the Church. He considered the Bill as an anomaly, if it passed, they would surrender every advantage which their ancestors had gained at the expense of their blood. He assured the House, that very lately a Catholic assembly had been held at Stonehurst in his Diocese, at which a number of Jesuits from Liege in Germany, were present. If this Bill should pass, he could not see what could prevent the establishment of a College of Jesuits in London. He hoped, therefore, the House would not open the door to a measure dangerous to the established securities on which this Protestant Empire rested.

The Bishop of Norwich supported the Bill.

Lord Redecliffe contended, that the principle of the Bill was in direct opposition to the principles upon which the Throne and the Protestant Church had hitherto been preserved. There was great danger in relaxing from the securities, which we against any innovation, and therefore, he should vote against the Bill.

The Earl of Harrowby forcibly urged the necessity of allowing the Bill to go to a second reading. The Debate was then adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Leicestershire, the Deanery of Brecon, and several parts of Wales, Kent, &c. against the Catholic Bill.

On resuming the Debate on the Catholic Bill, The Bishop of St. David's objected to the measure, as contrary to the Constitution and to the Oath, which he as well as other prelates took, and contrary to the prerogatives of the Crown, as giving encouragement to the See of Rome, and as likely to endanger the Protestant establishment.

The Royal Highness the Duke of York, was confirmed in the opinion he had already formed, that the privileges now sought for by the Roman Catholics ought not to be granted. He was no enemy to toleration, on the contrary, he should always be happy to see persons belonging to all sects enjoying the full exercise of their religion, so long as they conducted themselves as dutiful and loyal subjects. But there was a wide difference between toleration and participation in political power, and so

long as he was able to judge for himself, he would always oppose the further extension of political power to the Roman Catholics.

The Earl of Darnley felt confident, that no danger could result from allowing the Catholics full participation—such was the opinion of Mr. Burke. He denied that the Roman Catholics owed any allegiance to a foreign prince. As to the latter part of the Bill, he thought no security necessary, for on all occasions the Roman Catholics had evinced much loyalty.

The Lord Chancellor considered it a part of his duty to oppose this Bill, which could not be amended—he denied any man to pass a Bill any thing like it. It had been his lot to oppose every Bill of this kind, because he never would agree to go into a Committee, and hold out hopes to Catholics which never could be realized. He never could agree with Mr. Pitt, what securities ought to be granted, or indeed find out what to fix upon. The Government had adopted the purest system of religion that could possibly be adopted, and had at the same time given every toleration and security to all sects. He declared that sooner than pass this Bill, it would be better to say that the present Established Church should not be the Church of England. When he considered the laws that had been passed long before the Reformation, he felt the utmost gratitude to the memory of those great men, who had made such efforts to establish civil and religious liberty in England. Esprit was well understood from looking into the Statutes. Judge Hale declared it meant the civil as well as spiritual jurisdiction of the power that exercised it. With respect to the present Bill, was it, he would ask, one of conciliation? Had their Lordships heard any thing from the Sister Kingdom which proved that the Roman Catholics of that part of the Empire considered it a boon, or as tending to produce conciliation? But what would be the effect of the Bill if passed—we should have a Protestant King—a Protestant Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and a Protestant Chancellor; but if the Protestant Chancellor were to have Catholics, as coadjutors, would they allow him to remain long in his situation? If we were to have Roman Catholic Judges, the Municipal and Ecclesiastical powers which were now so blended together, could never be exercised in a proper manner. The Noble and Learned Lord concluded with declaring his determination to uphold the Protestant religion, as the surest means of preserving the liberties of his country.

Lord Granville assured the House, that his opinion on this subject remained unchanged, though he concurred in every thing which the Noble and Learned Lord had said of the purity of the Protestant Church. But he could not see the policy of withholding from the Catholics those rights to which they were entitled as loyal subjects of the Realm. He wished to produce conciliation, and he thought, with respect to security, this Bill was one of the most solid securities that the state could devise.

The Earl of Liverpool thought that the most candid way of acting was, for him to state in the first instance his decided opposition to the Bill. In the year 1793 very large concessions were made to the Catholics of Ireland, and other concessions were since made to the Catholics both of England and Ireland, and the result of all that was granted, was to create fresh demands, and to prove to their Lordships that the Roman Catholics would never be satisfied until they had obtained a perfect equality with their Protestant fellow subjects. The relief intended to be given the Roman Catholics by the present Bill fell far short of the principle on which the Bill itself was founded. If he (Lord Liverpool) could bring himself, for a moment, to sanction the introduction of Roman Catholic Peers into that House, and of Roman Catholic Commoners into the other House of Parliament, he would vote in favour of the second reading of the Bill. But those concessions which he could not grant. The laws which went to exclude the Roman Catholics from both Houses of Parliament and from certain offices of trust and confidence, were entwined with the Constitution of the country, and any Bill which would go to repeal those laws, was an invasion on the Constitution itself. But the real question for consideration was not as to civil liberty, but political power, and it belonged to the State to regulate that power. The question, therefore, which he would wish to press on their Lordships' attention was, not what would be the consequence of admitting the Catholics to political power, if they were the Established Church in Ireland, but the Catholic Religion not being the Established Religion in Ireland, but opposite to, and aiming at the destruction of the Established Religion, whether their Lordships were not bound to protect that Religion so established. By this Bill a few Peers would be admitted among their Lordships, and a few persons into the House of Commons, but the bulk of the people would gain nothing by it. Nothing could satisfy the bulk of the people but a deliverance from the necessity of supporting another religion to which they did not belong. It would be their interest to subvert the Protestant religion, and that was the very essence of their religion. The argument of the Noble Lords, who supported the Bill, was, that it would conciliate the Roman Catholics, and that they would be content with it. He (Lord Liverpool) maintained, that they would not be satisfied, but would go farther; and therefore he would ask their Lordships if it was not better for them to make their stand in time. It would be better for them to fight on the borders than in the very capital.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Melville, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Somers supported the Bill. Lord Viscount Sidmouth opposed it.

A division then took place on the second reading—Contents, 72—Proxies, 48—120—Non Contents, 90—Proxies, 69—139—Majority against the Bill, 39.—Adjourned at half past three o'clock in the morning.

WEDNESDAY.

The English and Irish Bank Cash Payments Bills went through Committees.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Beer Duties, the Intake's Rates, the Irish Law of Treason Amendment, and several other Bills.

The London Institution Regulation, and the South London Gas Company's Bills were read a first time.

The House then adjourned to the 1st of May.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

A New Writ was ordered for Orford in the room of J. Douglas, Esq. who has accepted the Cittern Hundreds. The Usury Laws Repeal Bill was read a first time, and ordered for the second reading on the 14th of May.

Mr. J. A. Taylor gave notice of a motion for the 30th of May respecting the practice of the Court of Chancery, and Appeals in the House of Lords.

In answer to a question from Lord Milton on the subject of the committee on Agriculture, Mr. Gooch replied, that a report would be ready soon after the Easter recess.

On the Order of the Day, for going into a Committee on the Foreign Timber Duties Bill,

Mr. J. P. Grant moved to refer the subject to a Committee. He contended for the principle of free trade, and objected to the Report of the Committee on the table. His object was to propose a duty of 2l. 15s. on Baltic timber—on American 15s. for the first year, and 5s. in addition for the second, and 10s. for the third.

Mr. Wallace objected to the mode proposed by the Hon. Genl. as giving a monopoly to Norway. It was at length agreed to commit the Bill.

In a Committee of Supply, Lord Palmerston moved the sum of 5,614l. for the Medical Department, and allowance to Clerks, &c.

Colonel Davies suggested an amendment reducing the sum to 4,314l. The original motion was agreed to.

The Noble Lord then moved a grant of 10,517l. 18s. 9d. as allowances to the Officers in the Irish Departments.

Mr. Hume moved to reduce that sum to 7,000l.—For the motion, 99.—For Mr. Hume's amendment, 45.

The next item proposed was 27,524l. for the Medical Department of Great Britain.

Colonel Davies moved an amendment reducing it to 22,824l.

Sir R. Ferguson moved to postpone the consideration of the question in order that the charges might be examined by a Committee.—For the postponement, 50.—Against it, 109.

The Committee then divided on the amendment.—For it, 58.—Against it, 110.—The original motion of course passed.

Lord Palmerston then moved the grant of 110,000l. for defraying the charges of Volunteer Cavalry Corps.

Mr. Bernal opposed the motion as extravagant and unnecessary.

Mr. Hume accused Ministers of having by their emissaries fomented disturbances in the country, and encouraged the practices of Franklin. The placards which led to the disorders at Glasgow were sent down from London; and he only heard yesterday of an active embassy—a new Oliver—whom it may be necessary at an early opportunity to expose to shame.

Mr. B. Bathurst debated the Hon. Member to prove his assertion that Franklin had been engaged by Ministers.

Lord Milton said that instructions had been sent to the Magistrates of St. Eilding of Yorkshire not to apprehend Oliver. This connection between the Secretary of State and Oliver gave colour to other charges.

Mr. Bathurst admitted that Oliver was employed by Government—but only to ascertain the designs of the disaffected, and not to foment them.

The Lord Advocate said the placards alluded to had been written in Glasgow, and printed there.

Mr. Brougham contended that against Franklin there was a case of vehement suspicion, nor was it less strong against Oliver and Edwards; it was clear that those persons were hired agents of Government.

Mr. W. Pole denied the insinuations of the Hon. Gentlemen, namely, that the Secretary of State had been privy to the base practices of Franklin.

Mr. Brougham here said—No! no! I said "employed" generally.

Mr. W. Pole—Did he not insinuate that Government were implicated in the proceedings of this man, and that they sanctioned men in instigating others to commit treason?—If he did so, he insinuated that which was foul, false, and base. If the Hon. Genl. had charges to make, let him speak openly, and not deal in insinuation.

Mr. Brougham (being called on repeatedly) at length arose, and, raising his voice to the highest pitch, said—Sir, after the Committee has listened to the scandalous charges which the Right Hon. Genl. has dared to bring against me—

Mr. Robinson here rose to order, amidst the greatest confusion, cries of "Chair! Chair! an Order! Order!" resounding from all parts of the House. At length the Chairman obtained silence, and after some observations from the Hon. Members.

Mr. W. Pole said he should be sorry if any thing he had said could have given offence to the Hon. Genl. with whom he was too little personally acquainted to allow the supposition that he had any object in view.

Mr. Brougham was ready to admit that he might have misunderstood the Right Hon. Genl. He (Mr. B.) never did charge Government with having wilfully abetted men who were instigating others to rebellion.

The original motion was then carried.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

In a Committee on the Metropolitan Police Act, Mr. H. Clive obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the Improvement of the Police of the Metropolis.

A variety of petitions were presented in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Lambton rose to move for an inquiry into the state of the Representation. He complained of the empty benches which he saw on a question of such importance, which he determined to introduce, though there were many Gentlemen better calculated to bring the subject forward. The different classes in the community were loud in their complaints of the bad system in returning Members to this House. The miseries of which they complained, were to be attributed to nothing but the gross corruption in the Representation of the people. The Hon. Genl. contended, that the state of distress in which he alluded was produced by heavy taxation—by a debt of 850 millions, with an annual expenditure of 53 millions—by a Sinking Fund, which was a mere mockery, and by commerce brought to the last degree of depression. All these facts showed a system of corruption as glaring as any. It could not be denied, for in this Assembly seats were openly bought and sold. Treason and rebellion alarmed us; our goals were crowded, our eyes were shocked with seeing barbarous executions, the consequence of the defective state of the Criminal Laws. If he looked to our foreign relations with the south of Europe, he saw nothing to compensate for our bankrupt and calamitous situation at home. The Hon. Genl. after dilating on these topics, proposed to remedy all the evils of which he complained, by dispensing with corrupt boroughs, by recurring to triennial Parliaments. In the reign of Edward III. an Act passed, enjoining that Parliaments should be annual, which Act had its rise from the inordinate love of power on the one hand, and the total apathy on the other. By the 16th Car. II. Parliaments were rendered triennial, and in the 6th William and Mary, the Triennial Act was passed; in the 1st Geo. I. the Septennial Act was passed, which, he contended, was a gross departure from the principles of the Constitution, and cited a Protest from the Lords' Journals in support of his arguments. He quoted various authorities in support of his position of the necessity of restoring to the people, what the Hon. Genl. considered they were deprived of, their rights. He then stated the heads of a Bill, which he had drawn up, to remedy the evil of which he complained. It would be divided into two parts. The first part he would propose to allow householders the right of voting for boroughs; and, secondly, to allow copyholders to vote for county Members. He wished to include the two Uni-

versities in the Bill. He would propose to repeal the Septennial Act, and that Parliament should continue to sit for three years only, according to the precedents to which he had alluded. That the country should be divided into districts, including each a representation of 25,000 inhabitants, of whom 2500 would be electors. The qualifications required would be, that each elector had paid taxes for six months previously to the election, had never been in a workhouse, or received pauper relief. Being a Bill of Enfranchisement, Roman Catholics were not included in its provisions. The next point was as to a proper returning officer, who was to have a deputy under him, to be a professional man, and to execute all the minor duties.—Having made some further observations, he concluded with moving the House to go into a Committee to consider of the present state of the representation of the people in Parliament.

Mr. S. Whitbread seconded the motion.

Mr. Willnot considered the plan now suggested so sweeping an alteration, that he hoped the House would not agree to it. The Hon. Member vindicated the present Ministers for over-comeing one of the most unrelenting despotisms that ever cursed mankind. He censured the devices resorted to for inflaming the public mind; and reproached the practice of telling the people, that Reform would relieve them from all their embarrassments, and alluded in detail to the plan now proposed.

Mr. Hobhouse contended that there had been a great change in the Constitution; the present House of Commons, too, was different from any preceding House, it was a body independent of the people, and having no sympathy with them. He contended that at no period of our history did the people show themselves unworthy of the elective franchise. The Parliament which took the lead in the rebellion in this country was composed of only 87 Members, of whom 10 were sent by the counties, 8 by the cities, and the remaining 67 by the boroughs.

Mr. H. Twiss deprecated the idea of making changes in the representative system.

Major-Gen. Wilson supported the motion.

Mr. Abercrombie was friendly to the motion.

Mr. E. Palmer thought a reform necessary.

Mr. S. Wortley said the question was whether the Constitution could be improved by any innovation? He thought this House the most proper place for discussing the question of Reform; if it was discussed, he was sure the people would soon be tired of Reform. He was against the motion.

Lord Burg supported the motion.

Mr. R. Martin opposed it.

Lord Milton conceived this to be the most important question that could come under discussion. From all that he could learn, the middle classes in society were in favour of Reform, and the great majority of the yeomanry thought Reform was necessary.

Mr. Williams supported the motion.

Mr. Honeywood voted for going into a Committee, but did not pledge himself to support all his Hon. Friend's propositions. The debate was then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

A new Writ was ordered for the County of Down, in the room of Lord Castlereagh, now the Marquis of Londonderry.

Mr. M. A. Taylor obtained leave to bring in a Bill to give greater facility in the prosecution and abatement of nuisances arising from furnaces in steam-engines.

Mr. Harbord obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the laws relative to the manufacture and sale of bread.

In a Committee of Supply,

Major-Gen. Wilson noticed a custom prevailing in Edinburgh of signing false half-pay lists, and asked whether it was necessary to continue it.

Lord Palmerston denied the existence of any such custom in the Army or Navy as that of signing false half-pay lists.

A vote of 101,000l. for Widows' Pensions was then agreed to, as were also votes for 20,000l. to Officers' Widows on the Establishment, 153,000l. for disabled corps, and 157,000l. for the Ordnance Department.—Receipt received.

The debate on Mr. Lambton's motion for going into a Committee on the State of Representation.

Mr. Wyoll supported the motion for going into a Committee.

Mr. Serj. Onslow opposed it, and denied the assertion that a very considerable number of Members of this House were returned by a certain number of Peers.

Mr. Sykes contended that the representation of the country should be the express image of the feelings of the country, in contradistinction to the opinion of the Hon. Member for Yorkshire, who thought it ought to be the express image of the feelings of the Ministry. A complete change was necessary.

Mr. Bennett (Wiltshire) said, to many parts of the plan he could not accede. Any man anxious for the purity of Parliament could not refuse to go into the Committee. The House ought to exercise a strong control over Ministers, as it did in some measure exercise over the Crown and the other House of Parliament. It was notorious that corruption at present existed to a large extent; seats were openly sold, and difference of prices were fixed for boroughs, according to the freedom of voting which was allowed in them; he, therefore, must agree to the motion.

Capt. Maberley opposed this motion, but he would give his support to any moderate plan of Reform which was founded on constitutional and practical principles.

Mr. Ramsden would assent to that part of the plan which proposed to shorten the tenure of Parliaments; but he could not go the length of dividing the country into bodies, like the French electors.

Mr. Harbord declared he would not give his support to any Administration that would not make the principle of Reform a substantial and leading part of its policy.

Mr. Ricardo supported the motion, and regretted that the Bill contained no clause regulating the manner of election;—had the plan embraced a regulation, giving to the electors a right of voting by ballot, it would have been more acceptable.

Mr. D. Browne opposed the motion.

Sir G. Robinson supported it.

Mr. T. Wilson declared himself to be no reformer, but still if any case of corruption occurred, it ought to be attended to. He should, however, vote against the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was relieved from stating his objections to the plan of the Hon. Member, because not one Member approved the plan generally. He would rather, however objectionable as it was, see it embodied in a Bill, than agree to a vague motion for reviewing the state of the representation. The people did not wish for Reform. He denied the assertion to be true, that this House did not represent the people. He considered Parliament the great regulator of opinions, and the press, which mixed up with much sound argument a good deal of misrepresentation, was corrected by it. No where was there a greater share of practical freedom than in the present constitution of the House of Commons.

The question was loudly called for.

Mr. Ganning rose and said, in the absence of the principal members on both sides, and that of the Hon. mover himself, he should abstain from saying any thing, or interfering with the general wish to go to a division at once.

The House divided a few minutes before eight o'clock, when the numbers were, Ayes, 43—Nos, 55—Majority against the motion, 12.

Mr. Lambton rose to order. He saw some gentlemen laughing significantly at him, with reference, as he thought, to the fate of his motion; he wished those gentlemen would have the manliness to avow themselves.

The Speaker appealed to the Hon. member if this was a question he ought to put, unless he was capable of fixing it, and proving it satisfactorily.

Mr. Lambton said he had merely gone out to take some refreshment. On his return, he perceived the countenances of the Hon. Members for Chichester and Londonderry (Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Dawson) smile, in moving that the House do now adjourn—

The Speaker thought the dignity of the House would be best consulted by dropping the subject.

Mr. Lambton said the issue of his motion was unfortunate, for the impression might go forth that the question was got rid of by surprise.

Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Dawson both disclaimed any idea of giving offence to the Hon. Genl., for, in fact, they were in conversation, and their smiles were not directed against the Hon. Genl.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Speaker went to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent to several Bills.

Mr. H. Sumner postponed his motion respecting the Orphan's Fund till after the holidays.

The Kensington, Hammersmith, and Brentford Gas Light Bill was passed.

Lord A. Hamilton postponed his motion respecting the Scotch representation till the 10th of May.

Mr. M. A. Taylor brought in a Bill for regulating the use of furnaces and steam-engines; read a first time; second reading Monday se'night.

Mr. Harbord brought in a Bill to alter the Act of George III. respecting the making and sale of bread. Read a first time. Second reading this day fortnight.

Genl. Hopt presented a petition from the county which he represented, complaining of the grievances arising from the levying of fines under the Excise Laws, and praying relief.

Mr. Tansy gave notice of a motion for the 9th of May, for a Bill to enable owners of extensive tracts of land (not being Lords of Manors) to authorize persons to kill and preserve game for their use.

Lord W. Bentinck gave notice that he would, on the 8th of May, move for certain papers respecting Sicily.

On the motion of Mr. Bennet a variety of papers respecting the fees paid to Clerks of the Peace, on forfeited recognizances, were ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of the City of London, on the case of Davison, and complaining of the power assumed by Judges in fining persons before them. He alluded to some conduct of Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Surrey Quarter Sessions, in fining, and stated his intention to bring the subject forward on another day.

Mr. H. Sumner described the respectability of Mr. Harrison, and spoke to his conduct in the instance of the fine alluded to, which was imposed on a Mr. McCreery for contempt of the authority of Court.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Lord Nugent gave notice that he would, on the 7th of May, move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state of Courts of Justice in Tobago.

Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion, after the recess, for an inquiry into the conduct of Sir Thomas Maitland, Governor of the Ionian Isles.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, a return of the number of Courts Martial since 1808 was ordered to be laid before the House.

Sir H. Parnell moved for the appointment of a Committee on the subject of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland. His object was to do away with drawbacks; that Foreign and Colonial produce should be under the same regulations, and, in short, that the trade of the two countries should be put on the same footing.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the necessity for some regulations of the kind proposed by the Hon. Bart., but the Session had too far advanced; therefore, moved, as an amendment, that Parliament take the subject into consideration next Session.—The amendment was carried.

On the question for the third reading of the Foreign Timber Duties Bill,

Mr. Monck opposed the Bill, which however was passed.

The Irish Lunatic Asylum Bill was passed.

Adjourned till Monday se'night.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Chantrey, the sculptor, has been for some time engaged in executing two whole length statues of the present Marquis of Londonderry. They are intended, we believe, for presents to the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

The Corporation of London intend to widen and improve the arches of London Bridge, in preference to a recommendation of a body of surveyors to build a new one: 90,000l. is the estimated expense of the alterations.

It was agreed, in a Committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday, that the composition of 5 per cent. upon the amount of the assessment for windows and houses, should be continued for six years longer; and also to an extension of (three years from 1822, as it regards the compounding for any increase of carriages, horses, and servants, subject, however, to an additional 5 per cent. upon the present amount, which will make 10 per cent. ad valorem) for the assessment.

THE KING'S BOUNTY.—On Thursday, being Maundy Thursday, the King decreed the annual bounty to be given to a number of poor men and women, as usual during the late King's life. Fifty-nine persons of each sex (the age of His Majesty) were relieved at Whitehall, with bread, beef, and fish, very plentifully. In the afternoon, they assembled again in the chapel, and heard Divine Service, when, at intervals, shoes, stockings, and woollen and linen cloths were distributed to the men; to the women were given 1l. 15s. On Tuesday each man and woman had a red leather bag containing a 1l. bank note, and a white leather bag containing fifty nine shillings pieces. The ceremony was very interesting. The Bishop of London assisted at the performance of Divine Service at the Chapel Royal, and conducted a number of the minor branches of the nobility and gentry.

Yesterday the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purasers of the following ships:—Bridgewater, Capt. W. Mitchell; Windsor, Capt. T. Haviside; Bombay, Capt. C. Graham; Minerva, Capt. J. Mills.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**—This popular Theatre re-opens to-morrow Evening with the extraordinary performances of M. Alexandre, the French Ventriquist. This Gentleman has already excited the greatest interest in the public mind, and from his occasional displays before select companies, we augur the most complete success.

**ISLAND.**—At a moment when so many persons are contemplating a visit to this interesting portion of the British dominions, we hasten to direct the attention of the Public, to the very interesting account of a Residence in the Island, recently published by Anne Plumtree.—The *Literary Gazette* speaking of this Work, says:—

"We heartily wish that this agreeable volume may be the means of inducing our countrymen to visit an island which they are, for the most part, utterly unacquainted with: yet from which England fills one third of her granary with corn, half her fleets with provisions, and a great part of her army with soldiers."

**NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Regulus will see, as well as all our other correspondents on the Catholic Question, the happy non-necessity for their exertion. An anecdote very like Regulus's is to be found (we think) in Hume's Essays.

Ambition must come in a more authentic shape, if he comes to us.

A. B.'s Poem is very excellent, but we cannot as yet insert it; because we think there is too much fight about it for the subject. Should any thing more come of it we shall avail ourselves of the communication; and, at all events, be happy to hear from A. B. again.

We are obliged to "A Loyalist." Honestus, about Wilson, is correct, and we took a little advantage of the observation in our last number; but we cannot tell the story, because it reflects upon him as a Member of Parliament, and in that capacity we of course must respect him. If he takes the Chiltern Hundreds, as it is confidently expected, for his own sake, he will do, we will immediately publish that anecdote and half a dozen more of the same nature.

In answer to Cumbrina, we can only say, that we never heard that Dr. Willis was sent for to Mr. Brougham, nor do we believe that he was.

The Address from the parish of Bow to Alderman Wood should have been headed "Bow to a Goose."

Our thanks are due to our friend in the West for her present.

We also thank the "Matron of the Old School" for her Book; we had sent a person to the place the day before.

The Letter of "More Majorum" was mislaid, or would have been noticed, and made use of.

F. D.—C. H. O. are received.

Candidus and others, on the subject of Psalmody, are unavoidably delayed.

We think that the notices sent to us by Eusebius might be felt unpleasantly by the parties. Biography is arduous writing during the lives of the persons treated of;—if we soften their failings we cease to do justice, and if we are impartial we wound needlessly. In this we refer to talents, genius, and accomplishments; and to a recapitulation of which Eusebius appears to confine his observations.

The M. S. is ready for ICON whenever he will send for it. Our best acknowledgments are due to him.

The story of the young lady at Mrs. ———'s Boarding-school eating blue flies, and dying in consequence, we decline meddling with. We do not believe it,—blue flies, however pleasant they may be, are not yet in season.

From the unusual press of matter, we have been obliged to postpone till our next number the publication of many articles: amongst others, our weekly list of Clergymen who have prayed for the Queen, and several of their explanatory Letters, Col. Palmer's Letter, &c. &c.

We shall be obliged to Y. Z. for any information on the subject he alludes to.

Our numerous correspondents must accept our excuses for not particularizing their favours, which we have not space to do in this number.

**PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.**

Very little fluctuation has taken place in the Funds; indeed they seem to maintain a steadiness, which may be chiefly attributed to the present favourable aspect of affairs in Italy. The news of the advance of the Austrians upon Turin caused indeed, a trifling rise, which they have since maintained. The same confidence seems to be placed in the French Funds; which were by the last accounts 81. 80. Consols opened yesterday morning at 72½ for Money, and 72½ for the Account; the fluctuations during the day did not exceed ½ per cent., and left off at 72½ for Money, and 72½ for the Account, which is fixed for the 24th May.

Reduced Ann. ....	71½	Navy 5 per cent. ....	107½
Consols.....	72½	Exchequer Bills .....	
Ditto Aoct. ....	72½	India Bonds .....	
4 per Cents. ....	89½	Omnium .....	

**FRENCH FUNDS.**

5 per cent. Div. 22 Mar. .	81-80	Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. .	1542 50
Recon. Div. 22 Mar. .	95-65	Ex. Lond. 1m 25-85	3m 25-45

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.**  
Monday, Virginia.—Tuesday, She Stoops to Conquer.—Wednesday, Tom Hoy Macgregor.—Thursday, Venice Preserved.—Friday, Guy Rainering.—Saturday, The Stranger.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.**  
Monday, Jane Shore.—Tuesday, A New Drama, called Mother & Son.

On the 5th of May will be published, Number 1, price 8d.; or stamped, and sent to Country Subscribers, free of postage, price 1s. to be continued every Saturday.

**THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE.**—This Work will contain Reviews of new Books, Foreign as well as English; of new Musical Works; Criticisms on the Arts and the Theatre; Notices of all new Publications; of Discoveries and Inventions in Science and Mechanics; Advertisements on Literary Subjects; and a variety of every sort of information which can be acceptable to the man of taste and genius.

Published at the Office of "JOHN BULL," No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, to which Place all Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.

**JOHN BULL.**  
LONDON, APRIL 22.

ALL our fears on the subject of the Catholics are happily set at rest by the rejection of the obnoxious Bill

in their favour, in the House of Lords. It was (after an adjourned debate, carried on until half-past three o'clock on Wednesday morning) thrown out by a majority of 159 against 120.

If any thing can add to the satisfaction we feel at this most salutary measure, it is the fair, manly, and candid declaration made by His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK, in the course of the debate. Such a declaration, made by a person standing in the situation in which he stands, is of the highest importance to our peace and happiness.

The gratitude of the people for his eminent official services—their affectionate esteem for his kind, generous, and amiable qualities—and their respect for the exalted station he fills, will all be enhanced by this last proof of His Royal Highness's love and veneration for the Constitution of ENGLAND as by law established.

Of all the bubbles that ever swelled and burst, large, shewy, thin, and empty, MR. LAMBTON'S Reform Bubble is assuredly the most shewy, the thinnest, and the emptiest.

We will not fatigue our readers with the details of a plan which were too futile and too tiresome for even the parental patience of Mr. Lambton himself. Our readers will see, by the Parliamentary Debates, that by a whimsical accident, we have obtained a little more insight into the necromancer's cell than the public, out of doors, is usually permitted to have.

We have no doubt that there are several grave personages in the country who, full of their classical recollections, imagine that our senators sit in their curule chairs, and support, with high and confident courage, a tedium worse than the inroad of the Goths; but, alas! we believe, that of all the Members of the Honourable House, the only one who can be likened to a Conscript Father in his curule chair, is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, with a patience and temper above all praise and all imitation, sits twelve hours a night to listen to the successive nonsense of DAVIES, WILSON, and HUME, in that alone military, that they know how, by a judicious relief of their piqueets, to harass the enemy.

MR. LAMBTON'S notice for REFORM was introduced with more pomp and ceremony than any other we ever remember. It was prepared in the sober cabinet of the Whigs, and flatted in the drunken festivity of the Radicals. Columns after columns of the *Chronicle* and *The Times* were filled with the proceedings of the preparatory assemblies; MR. LAMBTON'S health tossed off in a second, and his thanks, which lasted an hour. MR. CURWEN, MR. HOBHOUSE, and MR. BENNETT, who be-toasted, be-thanked, and be-praised one another, — (the itch of vanity is infinitely more contagious than the common itch.)

"Gave promise of a goodly day to-morrow," and the high-begotten system of REFORM was accordingly brought forward amidst the pledges and acclamations of the affectionate partizans, who professed that they were ready to DIE for their country, which, indeed, may be the case, for the result has only proved that they would not fast for her.

Well!—the debate began, continued, and, one would have thought, might have ended; but no—crowds of patriots were impatient to express their opinions; the gasping House (full as an egg) needed a second discussion as a vent to the ebullitions of its virtues and its talents. Four hundred members were too few to express the public sentiment on an object which had concentrated public attention, not more by its intrinsic importance than by the abilities of the able, and the generous, and assiduous, and everlasting efforts of those who had undertaken to propose it.

An adjournment was moved and carried, and the hostile ranks separated, and withdrew to their respective tents, full of the ardour of battle, not unmixed with ruminations of the morning's danger.

Oh! what a glorious sight was now to be seen!—Refreshed with the repose of a night, and the thoughts of a day,—strong in their integrity,—stronger in their talents,—strongest of all in the imminent urgency of their cause, the sacred phalanx of the Reformers marched down with the magnanimous HOBHOUSE and the gigantic OSSULSTON at their head, to renew the coutest of glory, and win the wreath of honour for themselves, and of liberty for England.

At this awful moment a report reached the House that Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor's kitchen-chimney was on fire, which excited a prodigious sensation. Patriots have considered, in all after ages, that nothing could be more ridiculous and criminal than to sit fiddling in the capitol while the city was on fire, and accordingly several of the characters most prominent for public and private courage hastened to Michael Angelo's assistance!

It was, however, discovered that the alarm was false, though the smoke was true;—that MR. TAYLOR'S cook had been extraordinarily expensive of his coals; that he had an excellent dinner in hand:—two soups, two fishes, eight entrées, and—we have not learnt how many removals. Patriotism could not resist the savour;—the flesh-pots of Egypt enticed the

baek-sliding Israelites. (MR. RICARDO will forgive us the allusion) and the MOVER, the SECONDER, and, (as the *Chronicle* tells us) the PRINCIPAL ADVOCATE of Reform had the magnanimity to leave the fond question of their souls to its own fate, and to adjourn their presence and attention to TAYLOR'S dinner:—in this they were right, for they well knew that the question of Reform could not fail (like the Irish cats) to devour itself, and would be got rid of by its own inherent principle of decay; whereas, MR. TAYLOR'S dinner, if not eaten by them, ran little chance of being eaten by any body else, who might be somewhat nicer in their company.

Now, see how the matter stood,—the enemies of Reform had been either routed by disgust, or set asleep by weariness in an early stage of the debate, and of these there remained only MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, MR. PEREGRINE COURTENAY, MR. RICARD MARTIN, and some steady veterans, who had already dined, and who were enjoying a Spanish *siesta* on their respective benches;—on the other side were those who never dine, or, as our Song said,

"At least were never asked to dine," and whom MR. TAYLOR does not favour with his invitations; for, as natural philosophers tell us, that infinite are the degrees of littleness,—and as microscopes inform us that the little animals which trouble children's heads are themselves pestered with vermin of their own, so, in the beautiful gradations of society, it turns out that there really are creatures that Mr. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR would not ask to dinner.

What follows is more delicate matter, for it relates to the proceedings of the Honourable the House of Commons. All we shall say upon that subject is, that the Rump of the Opposition (Rump, though an irrelevant, is a Parliamentary phrase) either encouraged by MR. VANSITTART'S slumbers, or angry at MR. LAMBTON'S secession, and jealous of MR. TAYLOR'S dinner, or all together, forced on a division; and the important—the paramount—the vital question of REFORM was decided in a thinner House, and by smaller majorities, than Colonel DAVIES'S motion to reduce fourteen shillings and ten pence three farthings from the allowance of coals for the Aid-du-Camp's room at the Horse-Guards.

We have heard (but, not having seen it, cannot believe) that when, in some hour or half hour after, MR. LAMBTON, preceded by his groans, and followed by BROUGHAM, rushed indignantly into the House to complain, before the Grand Inquest of the Nation, of the strangulation of his new-born child—there was a general laugh!—which MR. SPEAKER very properly reprimanded, in some of the grave common-places usual on such occasions.

Be that as it may, we know that nothing out of doors ever excited so strong a sensation of ridicule as the whole of this miserable affair; and, as if the thing were not sufficiently absurd in itself, the *Morning Chronicle* was malicious enough to enter into a grave defence of MR. TAYLOR'S dinner-party, who are represented (very wisely sinking the Taylor) as having "just stepped out into the House of Commons' Coffee-room," to partake of that short and scanty refreshment which their labours in the service of their country had rendered absolutely necessary. The dogs had been a mile off, eating *Soup à la Reine*, and fuddling themselves with little MICHAEL ANGELO'S claret.

We are no great friends with the *Courier*—he calls himself well-bred as an excuse for dullness, and affects politeness when he has nothing to say; but, to do him justice, his answer to this assertion of the *Morning Chronicle* is in a little better taste than the usual run of his lucubrations, and we shall therefore insert it, for the amusement of our Readers, being (as the Reviewers say) a favourable specimen of the author's style, and a succinct statement of the matter in discussion.

"The division of Wednesday night, however, was less unexpected than laughable. The reformers thought they could carry their point by a *coup de main*, by instantly dividing the House, though in the absence of the mover of the question, the second, and nearly all those who had spoken in its support. The cry of "Question! question!" without one single exception, proceeded from the Opposition benches, and Lord Milton's voice, as we are informed, was particularly distinguished. They would not even hear Mr. Canning, who yielded to the impatience of the other side, and sat down. If, therefore, there was any "trick or management," as the *Morning Chronicle* complains, it was on the part of Mr. Lambton's friends, and not on that of the Government.

"That this, indeed, was the real cause of the division is evident from these two facts, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer endeavoured to protract the discussion, and did in fact delay the division for at least a quarter of an hour—and Mr. Canning said, that he was anxious to deliver his sentiments, but that he could not do so in the absence of both the mover and seconder of the motion, and of its principal supporters. So much for the *Chronicle's* accuracy, as to the general state of the fact. Equally unlucky is it, in the details of this matter. It represents Mr. Lambton, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Maxwell, and other advocates of Reform, as having gone up stairs for a few minutes, to get refreshment, and as being shut out." Now the truth is, that Mr. Lambton had one, clean and clear away, and was dining at Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor's with party, when Mr. Samuel Whitbread hurried away, and pale and woe-begone, like the man who

Drew Pritan's curtains in the dead of night, And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd, interrupted the festivities of the Members for Durham, with the sad news that "their motion for Reform was lost."

Mr. Hobhouse was just gone up stairs, but it was up stairs in the King's Bench, where he was dining with his friend Sir Francis Burdett; and pledging, no doubt, heavy toasts to liberty and reform.

"As to Mr. Maxwell, he also had just stepped out for refreshment; but it was, we believe, about six weeks ago; and the last time we heard of him, was certainly in a situation in which we should not have thought any gentleman would have pleased himself by way of refreshment, for he was in the chair of a public meeting at Lanark, at which Mr. Owen was making a speech which had lasted four hours when the last advice came

MRS. MUGGINS'S VISIT TO THE QUEEN.

TUNE—"Have you been to Abingdon."

away, and we are not sure that Mr. Maxwell may not, at this very hour, be still in the same chair.

"As to the principal advocates, we suppose Mr. Brougham is meant. This is as correct as all the rest. Mr. Brougham was, like Mr. Lambton, at Mr. Taylor's, partaking the elegant hospitalities of that noted Amphitryon, whose kitchen smokes, as we are informed, during the Session of Parliament, like a steam-engine, and runs a chance of being indicted for a nuisance under Mr. Taylor's own Bill. It would, indeed, be a happy amendment to Mr. Taylor's Bill, if his guests were to be obliged to consume their own smoke."

After this long prose, which, however, will appear short to any body who has read the debate, as we did, we beg leave, "*pour egayer la matiere*," to insert two or three little poetical observations, which have been dropped into our letter-box, upon the subject; a subject which, though we have treated it lightly and laughingly, cannot fail to make a serious effect on the thinking part of the English nation, when they see that this question of Reform, in its lowest details, as well as its highest principles, is a MISERABLE HUMBUNG!

No. I.  
"Peppery LAMBTON is a devil,"  
Said our song,—'twas thought uncivil;  
But now the Radicals, turn'd railers,  
Call him "The Devil among the TAYLORS!"

No. II.  
The Radicals say, by some trick of debate,  
That LAMBTON contriv'd his own motion to smother;  
For our parts we see nothing strange in its fate—  
Begot at one dinner—it died by another!

POSTSCRIPT.—The *Morning Chronicle*, admitting all the facts stated by the *Courier* the day before, (except that of Mr. MAXWELL's being still in Scotland), informs us that Mr. MAXWELL was actually in town, having travelled four hundred and fifty miles on purpose—to—to—we know not how to write it—having travelled four hundred and fifty miles—to—to be shut out!

Oh, Jacky Maxwell! Jacky Maxwell, oh!  
'Twas hardly worth your while to come and go  
A thousand miles, all-sleepless and all sore,  
Only to see—the wrong side of a door!

To which we beg leave to subjoin a new and excellent Ballad, to the tune of "Soger Laddie," on the same subject.

MICHAEL'S DINNER; OR, STAUNCH FRIENDS TO REFORM.

FAIR Reform—celestial maid!  
Hope of Britons!—hope of Britons!  
Calls her followers to her aid;  
She has fit ones!—she has fit ones!  
They would brave, in danger's day,  
Death to win her—Death to win her!  
If they met not by the way—  
MICHAEL'S dinner—MICHAEL'S dinner!

LAMBTON leads the patriot van;  
Noble fellow—generous fellow!  
Quite the dandy of the clan—  
Rather yellow—rather yellow!  
Of fair Liberty he tells  
Tales bewitching—tales bewitching;  
But they vanish, when he smells  
MICHAEL'S kitchen—MICHAEL'S kitchen!

LAWYER BROUGHAM is next in rank;  
Prates like Babel—prates like Babel;  
He has never eat or drank  
At Brib'ry's table—Brib'ry's table;  
What, then, now can stop his mouth,  
In this hot age—in this hot age?  
'Tis, if he would tell the truth,  
MICHAEL'S potage—MICHAEL'S potage!

HOBHOUSE who pretends to us,  
Cur of BURDET—cur of BURDET;  
Fir'd his pop-gun, but the House  
Never heard it—never heard it;  
He foresaw, from CANNING's lush,  
Stripes too cutting—stripes too cutting,  
So he sneak'd away to hush  
MICHAEL'S mutton—MICHAEL'S mutton.

Where was, on that famous night,  
HUME the surgeon?—HUME the surgeon?  
Who pretends to set us right  
By constant purging—constant purging;  
No division yet expecting—  
Fond of work, he—fond of work, he—  
At the moment was dissecting  
MICHAEL'S turkey—MICHAEL'S turkey!

FERGUSON his place may choose  
In the bevy—in the bevy;  
He's the real TAYLOR'S goose,  
Hot and heavy—hot and heavy—  
He'd out-do, with sword and flame,  
SENNA-CHERRIS—SENNA-CHERRIS.  
What, that evening, made him tame?  
MICHAEL'S spare-rib—MICHAEL'S spare-rib.

Thus the social round they form,  
In Privy-Gardens—Privy-Gardens;  
And they care, about Reform,  
Not three farthings—not three farthings.  
To yawn and vote let others stay,  
Who can bear it—who can bear it;  
They, much wiser, drink away  
MICHAEL'S claret—MICHAEL'S claret.

While ye thus, in claret, sirs,  
Lose your reason—lose your reason;  
England will recover hers,  
Last last season—last last season!  
Sedition's mobs—Sedition's hordes  
Must grow thinner—must grow thinner,  
When plain Common Sense records  
MICHAEL'S dinner—MICHAEL'S dinner!!!

We present our Readers to-day with a new Song from an old Correspondent. He made it a condition, that as the tune is old, and notwithstanding its vivacity, something obsolete, we should reprint it, for the benefit of our Female Readers; and we earnestly recommend those who have any taste for the united charms of music and pleasantry to accompany the words with the air. A song, as Dr. Johnson somewhere says, is made to be sung;—and whatever we may think of the poetical merit of those with which we have been favoured, we are aware that they can be but imperfectly felt, unless our readers would be so indulgent as to recollect that they are nothing but songs.

And who were your company—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?

Who were your company, ho?  
—We happen'd to drop in,  
With *Gentlemen* from WAPPING,  
And *Ladies* from BLOWBLADDER-ROW—Row  
And *Ladies* from BLOWBLADDER-ROW.

What saw you at BRANDEXBURGH—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
What saw you at BRANDEXBURGH, ho?  
—We saw a great dame,  
With a face red as flame,  
And a character spotless as snow—snow  
And a character spotless as snow.

And what said her Majesty—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
What said her Majesty, ho?  
—What I understood's,  
She's come for our goods,  
And when she has got them, she'll go—go  
And when she has got them, she'll go.

And who were attending her—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Who were attending her, ho?  
—Lord HOOD for a man,  
For a MAID, Lady ANNE,  
And Alderman WOOD for a beau—beau  
And Alderman WOOD for a beau.

And the Alderman's family—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
The Alderman's family, ho?  
—Yes—GEORGEY, and KITTY,  
One fat—'other pretty,  
And the son who was brought up at Bow—Bow  
The son who was brought up at Bow.

And had she no Countesses—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Had she no Countesses, ho?  
—O yes!—painted JERSEY,  
Who might have worn kersey,  
Had folks their deserts here, below—low  
Had folks their deserts here below.

And had she no other, Ma'am—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Had she no other, Ma'am, ho?  
—There was one Lady GREY,  
Whose temper, they say,  
Like her Lord's, is as sweet as a sloo—sloo  
Like her Lord's, is as sweet as a sloe.

Was no one from CROXTETH there—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
No one from CROXTETH there, ho?  
—Oh, no—Lady SEFTON  
Would sooner have left town,  
Both her and her daughters—than go—go  
Both her and her daughters—than go.

And had she no Commoners—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Had she no Commoners, ho?  
—I happen'd to look,  
And could find in her book,  
Only FERGUSON, TAYLOR, and Co.—Co.  
FERGUSON, TAYLOR, and Co.

And had she no son-in-law—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Had she no son-in-law, ho?  
—Yes; time-serving LORPOOLD,  
A puppet that we upbeld,  
Though neither for use nor for show—show  
Neither for use nor for show.

And did they meet tenderly—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Did they meet tenderly, ho?  
—They were both so intent,  
About taxes and rent,  
That they never once thought of their woo—woo  
They never once thought of their woo.

And had she no Counsellors—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Had she no Counsellors, ho?  
—Yes; one Mr. BROUGHAM,  
Who sneak'd out of her room,  
Pretending the Circuit to go—go  
Pretending the Circuit to go.

How fared he at Lancaster—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
How fared he at Lancaster, ho?  
—They physic'd and bleed,  
And they blister'd his head,  
And kept him uncommonly low—low  
And kept him uncommonly low.

Had she no solicitor—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Had she no solicitor, ho?  
—Yes, one Mr. VIZARD,  
Who being no wizard,  
She overboard hussled to throw—throw  
She overboard hussled to throw.

And has she two Chamberlains—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Has she two Chamberlains, ho?  
—Yes! both strapping fellows,  
Who'd make a man jealous,  
With whiskers as black as a crow—crow  
With whiskers as black as a crow.

And had she no beggar's brat—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?

Had she no beggar's brat, ho?  
—Yes, one, pale and silly,  
Whom she calls Sir BILLY;  
But whose brat he is, I don't know—know  
But whose brat he is, I don't know.

And has she a Clergyman—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Has she a Clergyman, ho?  
—Yes, one Doctor FELLOWES,  
Who puffs like a bellows,  
The coals of sedition to blow—blow  
The coals of sedition to blow.

And has she no General—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Has she no General, ho?  
—Yes, poor prating WILSON,  
Who, if he'er kills one,  
'Tis more by a word than a blow—blow  
'Tis more by a word than a blow.

And has she a Banking-house—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Has she a Banking-house, ho?  
—When COURTS was unhandsones,  
She shifted to RANSOM,  
To whom she does nothing but owe—owe  
To whom she does nothing but owe.

Has she a good table, Ma'am—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Has she a good table, Ma'am, ho?  
—There is one Mrs. WILDE,  
Who her cook-maid is styled,  
But they say that her soups are so-so—so  
They say that her soups are so-so.

And what are her drinkables—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
What are her drinkables, ho?  
—It being but noon,  
She said 'twas too soon  
For any thing else but Noyeau—yeau  
Any thing else but Noyeau.

And has she a bed-fellow—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Has she a bed-fellow, ho?  
—I asked one VASSALLI,  
Who said, "Fi-donc, allez,  
"Ma chere, you no business to know—know  
"You have no business to know."

How spent she her time abroad—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
How spent she her time abroad, ho?  
—In hugging her valet,  
And dancing a ballet,  
And kissing POPE PIUS's toe—toe  
Kissing POPE PIUS's toe.

Was she at JERUSALEM—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Was she at JERUSALEM, ho?  
—She borrowed an ass,  
To ride on—but, alas!  
She could n't get donkey to go—go  
She could n't get donkey to go.

What did she in AFRICA—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
What did she in AFRICA, ho?  
—She set, at ALGIERAS,  
All the Turks by the ears,  
Till they found she was fifty or so—so  
Till they found she was fifty or so.

What did she in LOMBARDY—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
What did she in LOMBARDY, ho?  
—Her tradesmen she pilfered,  
Bamboozled LORD GULFOND,  
And choused MARIETT AND Co.—Co.  
And choused MARIETT AND Co.

What did she at NAPOLI—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
What did she at NAPOLI, ho?  
—With sorrow I speak it,  
She went, Mother naked,  
And laurelled the bust of KING JOE—JOE  
And laurelled the bust of KING JOE.

Will she have a drawing-room—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Will she have a drawing-room, ho?  
—Oh, yes, I presume,  
That she might find a room,  
If she could but find any to go—go  
If she could but find any to go.

Will she soon sail for ITALY—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Will she soon sail for ITALY, ho?  
—She'll go there no more,  
Since what BARBARA swore,  
She fears German spies on the Po—Po  
She fears German spies on the Po.

Will she go to SWITZERLAND—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
Will she go to SWITZERLAND, ho?  
—She says that the Swiss,  
Never tell when they kiss,  
So she's all for the Pays de Faud—Faud  
So she's all for the Pays de Faud.  
In which country her Majesty has actually taken a house.

## TO THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

MY LORD.—Through the medium of JOHN BULL, I take the liberty of calling your Lordship's attention to the fact, that a *new Liturgy* is published in quarto, and small octavo, by W. Baynes and Son, Paternoster-row, in which the name of the Queen appears in the Litany; and several alterations and interpolations are avowedly and professedly made in the text.

I have been taught to believe, that disobedience to an Order in Council might be considered a crime, and a punishable one. JOHN BULL, of last Sunday published a copy of the Bill, announcing the use of this Liturgy at a Chapel at Hampstead. I conclude with the view of attracting the notice of those who have the power to enforce obedience to the *dicta* of Government. I take the liberty of pressing the fact of the publication of this spurious Prayer-book upon your Lordship, in hopes that if the law cannot or will not interfere, the Church, for their own sakes as well as ours, will take some trouble to check the open defiance of good order, orthodoxy, and morality.—I am, Sir, yours,

## THE "ON DIT!"—(No. III.)

WE have been requested to insert the following paragraph:—

In our Paper of last Sunday, we alluded to a report, said to have been pretty generally circulated, of the Queen's having nominated to the office of her Private Secretary, a Scotch gentleman, resident in London. We have since learnt, from undoubted authority, that the report is *altogether false*, and that it had been devised and propagated by persons actuated by feelings of a personal and malignant nature.—As we have been accessory to the circulation of this report, (which turns out to be as ridiculous as it is false) we think it right, thus publicly to make all the reparation in our power to the gentleman whose character we had unintentionally misrepresented.

We can very readily enter into the feelings which Mr. Baxter has expressed upon hearing the report to which he alludes. Under the head of the ON DIT, we profess to give our readers, *not what we say*, but what other people say, and say generally: we therefore inserted that which met our ears in every club, and every other house we went into; but seeing the honest indignation with which Mr. Baxter repels the charge of having accepted a place under her Majesty, we very much lament that we added to the currency of the report. We admit the injury we have unintentionally done to that gentleman's character, by circulating so gross an aspersion upon it, and we are most ready to give a place to the expression of his gentlemanly and proper denial of any such degrading connexion.

It cannot, we think, however, fail to mark the place the Queen occupies in society, and the estimation in which her favours and countenance are held, when an individual considers, that a simple report of his having been appointed to an office of the *first trust and confidence* about her Majesty's person, to be an injury to his character, for which he requires all possible reparation; and which, he thinks, could only have been propagated from feelings of personality and malevolence!

As for the story, we believe it originated with Lady Jersey.

*On dit*, that the Queen, when she embarked for the Continent, took with her a young lady, two years younger than the late Princess Charlotte—that the young lady was brought up at Bath, and was conveyed to Worthing by the matron, under whose care she was reared. *On dit*, that a husband was ready for her on her arrival on the Continent, and that her father was a Prince, now dead. The *On dit* goes, that the Queen knows who her mother was, but that, as it would be *breaking up new ground*, it is not supposed she is likely to inform us. *On dit* that an application was made to her so long ago as November last, on the subject; and that she was then told, that if she chose to publish the letter which was sent to her, she might know *who it came from!*

*On dit*, that most magnificent and magnificent Nobleman THE EARL OF FIFE, has, at his own proper charge, built a green-room in the Opera House, for the accommodation of the actresses and their friends, in which his Lordship is to be found, at all times, seated on an ottoman, and surrounded by the Ladies of the profession. He has presented to the Theatre, for the decoration of this classical apartment, a large mirror, reaching from the floor to the ceiling of the *Sanctum*, which the wags, who have no fun but laughing at his Lordship's folly, call the *Peer glass*.

*On dit*, Bergami's sister, the washer-woman, nicknamed Countess of Oldi, is off to Switzerland, to get the Queen's Villa ready. Lady Jersey was unable to go, on account of her children.

The following Correspondence has appeared in the *Morning Post*; addressed to the Editor.

SIR—Having only returned from Wiltshire last night, I take the earliest opportunity of redeeming the pledge I gave before my departure, in your Paper of the 15th inst. of making such a Statement as I consider necessary to the occasion, in reply to, and in explanation of, the extraordinary Correspondence given in your Journal of the 12th, and purporting to be that of Colonel Palmer and myself. I therefore subjoin, with notes, the only letters that have passed between Lord Foley, Colonel Palmer, and myself, in reference to the subject of his Lordship's application to me of the 5th of this month; on which occasion Colonel Palmer first did me the favour to call on Lord Foley in the capacity of my friend; and I have only to declare, upon my honour, that the following is the only correspondence with which I am cognizant; and whatever letters Colonel Palmer may have written, these are the only ones which I have ever received, or with the purport of which I was made acquainted previous to their publication.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

J. WEBSTER WEDDERBURN.

Tuesday, 17th April, 1821.

(To J. W. WEDDERBURN, ESQ.

Hamilton-place, April 5, 1821.

SIR—Lord Petersham has just learnt that an infamous report is in great circulation, and that a paragraph has appeared in the *British Press* of this day, misrepresenting a rencontre that took place between you and him, and which reflects upon his personal honour; I am desirous by Lord Petersham to state to

you, that it is absolutely necessary that an immediate contradiction of this scandalous and false report should proceed from you. The necessity of an immediate answer to this I need not point out to you.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, FOLEY.

TO LORD FOLEY.

Thursday, 5th April, Nine, p. m.  
Mr. Webster Wedderburne has this moment received Lord Foley's note; in reply to which he has only to observe, that he does not hold himself responsible for the reports of public Journals; but begs to assure Lord Foley, that he is ready to receive any other communication which he may have to make on the part of Lord Petersham.

TO J. W. WEDDERBURN, ESQ.

Hamilton-place, Thursday Evening.  
SIR—In reply to your note of this evening, in which you state that you are willing to receive any communication from Lord Petersham, but that you are not accountable for the reports of the Journals; I have only to observe, that it is absolutely necessary that a direct contradiction of the paragraph alluded to should be immediately made. I have therefore drawn out the enclosed, which I trust I shall have your sanction to being inserted in the *British Press* of to-morrow if possible; if not, in the next publication.—I am, &c. &c. FOLEY.

(Signed) FOLEY.

Paragraph which Lord Foley enclosed.  
"We have the most positive authority to contradict a paragraph that appeared in our Paper of the 5th under the title of 'Extraordinary Fracas in High Life;' in which it is stated, that in a rencontre between Mr. W. W. and Lord P. in the neighbourhood of St. James's, Mr. W. W. used his cane, as well as the most opprobrious epithets. The above-mentioned authority proceeds from both parties."

I had called on Colonel Palmer some days before the receipt of Lord Foley's letters, and had some general and confidential conversation with him on my affairs. The above occasion, however, was that upon which I first requested him to call on Lord Foley in the capacity of my friend.

If I had not convinced Colonel Palmer of the impossibility of my sanctioning the statement, as worded in Lord Foley's paragraph, the following letter would not have been agreed to mutually between us, and sent as the necessary reply to his Lordship.

TO LORD FOLEY. 6th April, 1821.

MY LORD—You are aware of the circumstance which has prevented my answering your Lordship's letter, received at a very late hour on my return home last night, till the present moment.

With respect to the paragraph, contradicting that which appeared in the *Press* of yesterday, to which your Lordship requests my sanction, I beg to observe that I can in no way interfere, without entering at once into a full and particular explanation of the circumstance, which might be equally unsatisfactory to Lord Petersham; but his Lordship is at liberty to correct any paragraph which may have appeared, as he thinks proper, holding himself responsible to me for the correctness of his statement.—I am your Lordship's obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. W. WEDDERBURN.

Colonel Palmer saw Lord Foley by appointment the following day, after which interview, and much discussion with myself, as to the impossibility of going the length of Lord Foley's request on the one hand, and of his Lordship's adherence to some explanatory measure that might be satisfactory to Lord Petersham's friends on the other, I determined on placing my honour entirely in the hands of Colonel Palmer, convinced that I could not delegate a trust so dear to myself as better; and as I gave him a *carte blanche* to act upon, he did not hesitate to give me the following letter at my request:—

Albany, 8th April, 1821.

DEAR WEDDERBURN—As you leave your honour entirely in my hands, in the settlement of the affair betwixt Lord Petersham and yourself, I do not hesitate to assure you, that in whatever way I conclude the business, I take the whole responsibility on myself, and consider your honour as my own.—Faithfully yours,

(Signed) CHARLES PALMER.

J. W. WEDDERBURN, Esq. &c. &c.  
Upon the receipt of such a document, Colonel Palmer was of course fully authorized to act as he pleased; and it would have been impossible for me to have called in question the course he thought fit to pursue, so long as the above pledge remained unredemmed.

The following paragraph was that which Colonel Palmer considered consistent with my honour to sanction, and it must be presumed agreed to by Lord Foley, as being satisfactory to the friends of Lord Petersham:—

"We have authority to declare upon the subject of a paragraph respecting an extraordinary Fracas in high life, which appeared in our Paper of the 5th instant, that the fact of one of the parties having submitted to any treatment derogatory to his honour or character as a Gentleman, is wholly unproved. We have the same authority to disavow any other statement which may have appeared relative to the affair in question."—(*British Press*, 6th April.)

Now, if this measure meant any thing, or if any object was to be attained by its adoption, I contend that further demand on one part, or accession on the other, was rendered impossible. It was, however, with great surprise, that I saw the matter brought fully and unnecessarily before the public, in Colonel Palmer's Letter to myself, in *The Morning Post* and *British Press* of the 10th instant, in which he publicly redeemed the pledge he had given me in his private letter of the 8th instant. I determined on replying by the same channel immediately to this letter, and had sent one to the *Press*, on Tuesday the 10th, with as little intimation to Colonel Palmer as he used in first addressing me upon the subject, almost verbatim to that which appeared by his insertion on the 12th.

Colonel Palmer was very anxious that my reply (which he had not then seen) should be postponed, and in compliance with his solicitations, I accompanied him and Mr. Hawkins, (who had come purposely to see me from 100 miles distance at *Morning Post*, and *Press*, where I agreed to modify any part which he could satisfactorily convince me would be inexpedient." Without, however, coming to this point, the opposition of Colonel P.'s wishes and my own was immaterial, as the effect of our discussions was—that the persons conducting the *Press* actually refused to insert my letter, and it only remained for me to assure Colonel P., that, convinced as I was, of the necessity of some reply, as public as he thought fit to make his address, no arguments should induce me to change my opinion.

The next (Wednesday) morning I received the following note from Colonel Palmer, which is the only one of any description I received from him on Wednesday:—

DEAR W.—I am so unwell I cannot leave my bed—so pray come here as soon as you can, and if I am unable to satisfy your mind as to the propriety of my letter (that of Colonel P.'s published of the 10th), and that your answer is totally unnecessary, you must publish. As for any offence meant to

you, in not shewing it to you previously, I think my conduct throughout must convince you to the contrary. The only reason was, I knew you would not like it, and, therefore, as I considered it necessary to publish it, it was much less offensive to do it without advising with you than against your consent. Come as early as you can, for if you are determined to write, the more time you have to consider it the better, and I hope you are convinced on reflection, that I could not have done better than in preventing it last night.—Faithfully yours,

By the bearer of this note I sent the following reply to Colonel P. little imagining I was writing that, which in a few hours I was to see in the *Public Papers*:—

DEAR PALMER,—I only entreat we may have no repetition of the unpleasant and endless discussions of last night, for if I did not solemnly and firmly believe some reply indispensable, no power on earth could have induced me to make one. You must therefore desire *The Post* and *The Press* to insert it to-day; I shall modify my thing which could possibly be construed as against poor Lady Frances, whose honour and feelings are, God knows, sacred to me. The fracas of last night (for you really made it one) will no doubt form matter for new paragraphs—nothing though, to be serious, can change my intention, and as you thwarted it last night, you must promote it now. I can't breakfast with you, but will call at ten. Ever yours sincerely,

J. W. W.

The above word necessary in reference to the above supposed fracas, and in reference to Colonel P.'s having then deleted my wishes, and it is this—that of whatever character our future intercourse may be, I owe it to myself to state, my firm belief, that Colonel Palmer's opposition on this occasion, and his zeal to promote what he considered the interest of those in whose cause he had so warmly embarked, emanated from the best motives, and an anticipation of the effects which any temperance on my part (that from my state of mind and excited feelings he had every reason to apprehend) might produce to the contrary.

According to appointment, I called on Colonel P. on Wednesday forenoon, and then gave him the letter which I wished published that night, and which differed in no material point from the one which was withdrawn the preceding; and I suggested that it would perhaps as well attain the object in view, if he addressed one to me, explaining his reasons for having at first done so without my knowledge, and that either mode was immaterial to myself.

I stated that day with Col. Palmer in the Albany, when he expressed himself much satisfied with my reply, and had determined on publishing it, instead of a letter from himself, and for which express purpose he left me to go to *The Morning Post* Office after dinner. Under such circumstances, "my withdrawal" the next morning was certainly equal to Col. Palmer's expectations, as seeing the singular, and, to myself and friends, almost inexplicable correspondence which appeared on the 12th inst., in which my unfortunate letter is dignified by a place in the rear, and therefore made to appear as a reply to letters I had never either seen or received.

Now, in regard to those letters, and first, in reference to that in which Colonel Palmer makes a gratuitous declaration "that no blow did pass between Lord Petersham and myself," I should certainly not have allowed any feelings upon this occasion to betray me into an allusion of that transaction, further than this—that although from what has before been stated, and the result of Colonel P.'s negotiation with Lord Foley, I did not, and do not consider either party were justified in again referring to an event which occurred three weeks ago, I now hold myself perfectly disentangled by the above public declaration, which I am at a loss to know on whose information Col. Palmer has made, and upon a transaction to which he was not a witness;—on that event, however, I shall not here enter, but should time and circumstances require it, I shall not shrink from as public a declaration on my own personal responsibility as that which has been made by Colonel Palmer.

Lastly, as far as my own feelings may be at issue with the documents which Colonel P., as my professed friend, has given to the world, I have only to observe, that if he meant to convey any injurious reflections, I have too good an opinion of his candour to suppose he would have chosen an equivocal, and therefore an ungenerous mode of expressing them. If this conviction be erroneous, I am sorry that the course pursued was not made so plain and intelligible that no doubt could remain as to the feelings and intentions of either party.

Mr. Burke (I think) said "a man's situation is the preceptor of his duty;"—mine has forced me (God knows how unwillingly) before the public; but this is the last occasion on which any thing, but the same necessity I have now to lament, shall induce me to obtrude.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

J. WEBSTER WEDDERBURN.

Tuesday Evening, April 17, 1821.

THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, advertised in this Paper, has created a great sensation in the public mind, and we have little doubt that it will answer the expectations it has raised. No pains nor expense will be spared to procure the best Communications; and the Criticisms on Foreign as well as English Books, Strictures on the Fine Arts, the Pulpit, the Bar, and the Stage, will all be contributed by writers of acknowledged talent.—It is the intention of the conductors to review three Works (if possible) in each number; it will be evident, from the size of the publication, that they cannot be long or very elaborate, but they will be strictly Reviews—not Essays, having only the titles of works prefixed to them, but such candid and impartial remarks on Books, and such extracts from them as may guide the reader in his choice or purchase.

The Summer Theatres, to-morrow, display their wondrous attractions, to draw in the holiday folks. Amongst them all, we have been told, that *Sadler's Wells* is likely to be pre-eminently successful this season. It is opened under the direction of Egerton, of Covent Garden Theatre, and possesses a company of performers much stronger than the minor places of amusement generally bring into the field.

DESTINATION OF REGIMENTS.—4th Dragoons and 16th Hussars, to India.—8th and 17th Light Dragoons, to come home from India.—1st Batt. Royal Scots, from Ireland to the Mauritius.—13th, 41st, and 44th, from home to India.—38th and 54th, from the Cape of Good Hope to India.—33d and 91st from home to the West Indies.—49th and 55th from home to the Cape of Good Hope.—58th and 61st, come home from the West Indies.—60th comes from St. Helena.—8th to St. Helena.—75th from the Ionian Isles to Gibraltar.—51st and 56th from home to the Mauritius.—82d from the Mauritius to India.—17th, 53d, 59th and 65th come home from India.

FASHIONABLES.

His Majesty will renew his royal entertainments with a grand ball at the Pavilion, Brighton, to-morrow evening, to which a number of the nobility and gentry are invited.

The celebration of His Majesty's birth-day, on Thursday the 3d of May, is to be observed in the same manner as the late King's birth-day was, when he was in the full enjoyment of his health. After the Drawing-room the King will give a Ball at his Palace in Pall-mall.

The Countess of Mansfield had a party at her house in Lower Grosvenor-street, on Monday, which was attended by a numerous assemblage of fashionables. Card-tables were laid, but it was intended for a *conversazione*, and turned out, upon the whole, rather of the dullest.

The same evening, a Mrs. Peplow entertained a small party, who also visited Lady Mansfield; what the entertainment consisted of, which they left for her Ladyship's, we do not know, but the move was a rash one.

Lady Sandwich gave a dinner the same day; above forty refreshers joined the party in the evening.

The Marquess of Salisbury and family have left town for Hatfield House.

The Earl of Liverpool gives a full-dress dinner on the 3d of May, in honour of His Majesty's birth-day.

Admiral Sir Alexander and Lady Cochrane have postponed the Ball they intended to have given to-morrow, in celebration of His Majesty's birth-day, on Wednesday, the 25th, that it might not interfere with the Annual Public one given on the occasion at Plymouth.

Sir Henry Wellesley is expected home from his embassy at the Court of Madrid very shortly; leaving Lionel Hervey, Esq., as *Charge d' Affaires*.

BETTING-ROOM, Thursday.—Odds on Races to come.—The 6st. 7lb. Stake is one of the most interesting of the next week, at Newmarket; betting as follows, with variations important to sportsmen:—5 to 4 agst Banker, 2 to 1 agst Antar, 5 to 1 agst Champignon, 7 to 1 agst Tiresias.—Kilidsworth: Even on Reginald, 3 to 1 agst Selima, 4 to 1 agst Morel.—Derby: 4 to 1 agst Reginald, 7 to 1 agst Gustavus, 9 to 1 agst Chalm, 11 to 1 agst Jack, 12 to 1 agst Morel.—Oaks: 7 to 2 agst My Lady, 8 to 1 agst Augusta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The public ought to be on their guard with respect to the shillings for 1820, as there are a number of counterfeit currencies. They may be known by the course manner in which the head is executed, or by an examination of the figures under it. In the genuine coin the lower part of the 2 in 1820 is formed by a straight line, in the false one it is curved; in the former also the cypher is of an oval shape, while in the false it is nearly circular, and of an uniform thickness throughout.

The discovery ships, under the orders of Capt. Parry, will sail from Deptford in about a week.

Canova has just finished a noble statue of a horse, which he prides himself upon as one of the very best works he has produced.

The Light Horse Volunteers held a field-day on Tuesday. The appearance of the regiment is much improved by the adoption of the shako in lieu of the helmet.

Sittings before the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Easter Term.

IN TERM.

Table with columns: Middlesex, London, Saturday, Tuesday, Friday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, AFTER TERM.

Sit at 12 o'clock on the 12th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th and 28th of May; and at half-past 9, on the 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th of June. The Clerkship of the Check at Deptford Dock Yard, now vacant by the promotion of G. Garner, Esq., to that of Chatham, is not again to be filled up.

The Royal Marines are to-morrow to appear in their new dress and equipments which has been approved of by His Majesty.

Captain Parry gave a superb *dejeune*, on board the Fury, off Deptford, on Monday, to the Lords of the Admiralty, and many other distinguished personages, previous to his proceeding on his voyage to the North Pole.

An officer of the Guards, now stationed at Plymouth, has won a considerable wager, by having gone from door to door, for a fortnight, selling matches, disguised as a female, without being apprehended. His address and appearance was exactly that of a woman who had been better days.

Tuesday the dispatches for China, by the ship Hythe, Capt. J. P. Wilson, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

On Wednesday the Dispatches for China, by the ship Herefordshire, Captain W. Hope, were closed at the East India House and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

On Wednesday, a ballot was taken at the East India House for the purpose of determining the following question: viz.—'That Sir Harry Verelst Darelle, Bart. late of the Bengal Civil Establishment, be permitted to return to the Service, under the provisions of the Act of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, sect. 70, with the Rank which he held when he quitted Bengal, agreeably to the Act of 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sect. 86.' At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be carried in the affirmative.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following portrait will perhaps strike some of our readers; it may be found among others, in a Poem, entitled "High Birth," published by Cluyppe, Pall-Mall: But who is he, in robe of saffron hue, Lac'd, frogg'd, and furr'd, to catch the gazing view? 'Tis P—, thou lordly coxcomb, hail! Come, let thy shaggy pliz adorn my tale; Doff thy peak'd burrow, ruffle up thy crop, And hid thy buff-apparel'd gister stop.

Say, what new riband, what new cut of hair, What strange "chercher" essence-lux is there? Some "dour, dear delishful" scent to fix thy fame, Whilst fops and females die to know the name. What plans of foreign travel hast thou more? Nipp'd in the bud, and crushed at half-seconds-er? The crew too vulgar, too uncouth the wind, Or thy best, happiest snuff-box left behind. Well—go thy ways, a motier wright than thou Ne'er smooth'd the pensive Jacques's wrinkled brow. Yet, some have told—oh, may the tale be true— That thou hast virtues with thy foibles too: A kind, warm heart, all praise, all price abv'e, Fraught with fraternal, fraught with filial love. Then be the voice of sense, of reason heard, And let thy follies vanish with thy beard.

CAMBRIDGE, April 20.—University Intelligence.—Messrs. John M. Heathcote, of St. John's College, Edward Lawton, of Clare Hall, and Thomas Bates, of Queen's College, were on Friday last admitted Bachelors of Arts.

The Rev. Thomas Holmes, M.A. was on Friday last instituted to the Rectory of Holbrooke, in Suffolk, on the presentation of S. Holmes, Esq. of Brooke, Norfolk.

The Rev. Wm. Esvin Girdlestone was last week instituted to the Rectory of Kelling with Saltbouse annexed, in Norfolk, on the presentation of Zurichdadi Girdlestone, Esq.

The parties in the late fatal duel at Paris were M. Mariet, a Polish Jew, and M. Beaumont, a Genevese, both Stock Brokers. The cause was, the former (who was shot through the heart) having satisfied himself that a criminal intercourse subsisted between his wife and Mr. B. The deceased was the father of six children by his offending wife.

A Bill has been brought into the Legislature of New York, to tax bachelors over the age of twenty-eight years, and with the proceeds to create a fund for supporting female literature.

FINE ARTS IN SPAIN.—A gallery of paintings has been established at Madrid by the Government, consisting solely of the works of the most eminent Spanish masters. The number of pictures already amounts to 332, and it is to be still further augmented by selections from the various Royal Palaces.

True Bills have been found by the Grand Jury at the Middlesex Sessions against Robert Wardell, the younger, on two indictments; John Thelwall, Patrick Kelleher, and Thomas Dolby.—The London Grand Jury have also returned true bills against Mary Ann Carlile and J. L. Turner, all for the publication of seditious libels. The whole of the indictments were preferred by the Constitutional Association for opposing the progress of disloyal and seditious principles.

KENNINGTON COMMON.—According to custom immemorial, all the loose, idle, and disorderly vagabonds that infest the Borough, Westminster, and other parts of the metropolis, began to assemble on Kennington Common at an early hour on Friday morning, for the disgraceful purpose of devoting this sacred day to drinking, fighting, jack-ass racing, boxing, single stick, dog-fighting, gambling, foot-ball, and picking of pockets. Upwards of 200 Constables, arrived there at an early hour, seized upon several jack asses and gambling tables, and dispersed the rabble. It was dreaded they would be daring enough to make an attack on the Police.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY.—Edward Morsyn Jones, a young man of respectable family, was indicted for a misdemeanor in making a false affidavit, in order to procure a licence for marriage with Charlotte Lovell, and by that and other false devices, inveigling her from the home and protection of her natural guardians.

Mr. Adolphus described this as a case of the most gross fraud; and this fraud, he said, had been followed up by conduct so base, that it was almost impossible to conceive that a person gifted with a liberal education, and moving in the circle of society which the defendant must have been accustomed to, could have been guilty of. The prosecutor in this case, was Peter Harvey Lovell, Esq. of Cole Park, Wilts; and the defendant a Captain in the North Gloucester Regiment of Militia. Mr. Lovell was blessed with ample property, and a numerous progeny, and his happiness never knew any diminution until the unhappy period, when the defendant became acquainted with the family. This took place at a review of the North Gloucester, at Cirencester, in June last.—After a short acquaintance, the defendant wrote to Mr. Lovell, requesting leave to address his daughter Charlotte, but met with a refusal. This, however, did not deter him; he followed her from one place to another, and finally, having, by falsely swearing that the lady was of age, and that he had no impediment, obtained a licence to marry by force, and partly by persuasion, induced her to elope with him. The marriage, however, never took place. In consequence of the death of the Rev. Archdeacon Wills, (some time before this transaction, a near relation of the Lovell family), who was reported to have left immense property, a rumour had gone abroad that the Misses Lovell would have fortunes of thirty or thirty-five thousand pounds. This the defendant, it was supposed, had heard. When he arrived in London with the young lady, he found, that by marrying her with the licence which he had procured, he should not obtain command over her fortune, and be therefore placed her in lodgings, and caused banners to be published. 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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

REVOLUTION AT BAHIA.

Letters were received on Friday from Bahia, dated the 12th of February, containing an account of the revolution accomplished there in favour of the present Government of Portugal.

The commanders and officers of the troops of the line, composing the garrison of the city of Bahia, assembled in the Praza de Palacio, in the presence of the Governor, Capt.-Gen. Count de Palma, being anxious to avoid any effusion of blood, which unfortunately might be the consequence of commotions occasioned by the fears of the people, lest the desire they have manifested of adhering to the decisions of their brethren in Portugal (with whom they wish to be always closely united), and of participating with them in the advantages of the liberal constitution framing at Lisbon, should prove abortive, do all with one common accord resolve as follows:—

1. To swear obedience to the most high and powerful King, Don John VI., adhesion to his royal dynasty, and the preservation of the holy religion which we profess.

2. To swear to the constitution which shall be formed by the Cortes in Portugal, and in the mean time to that of Spain, in the same manner as that constitution has been temporarily adopted in Portugal.

3. That the magistrates of the city shall propose for the approbation of the troops and the people, fit persons to form a provisional junta for the government of this province, until his Majesty solemnly swears to the said constitution.

4. That the King, on being installed, shall immediately draw up, in the name of this province, an act of adhesion to the government of Portugal and to the new system there established, copies of which shall be transmitted to the said government, and to the King our sovereign.

5. That the provisional government shall also order the speedy election of deputies to represent this province in the Cortes of Portugal.

6. That all the acts of public administration shall be held to be enacted and done in the name of our Sovereign Lord Don John VI.

7. That this day shall be a day of general reconciliation for all the inhabitants of this province, whatever may litter to have been their differences as to political opinions.

Done at Bahia, in the Town-house.

Feb. 10, 1821. (Signed) "CONDE DE PALMA," Lieutenant-Colonel Manoel Pedro de Freitas and Francisco de Paula were the most active in promoting the revolution. Though we have as yet received no details, it appears that the change did not take place without a contest, for the letters state, that twelve of the military, including a Major, were killed.

When the account came away, all was tranquil.

PARIS, April 21.—It is said that in the month of July next, when the King of England proceeds to Hanover, he will pass through Paris; that he will stay in this capital eight or ten days, but that he will maintain the strictest incognito.—Constitutionnel.

We are assured, that at the baptism of the Duke de Bourdeaux four new Marshals of France will be made, and twelve Lieutenant-Generals. An extensive promotion is also spoken of among the Military Orders.

An apothecary in Paris had very nearly fallen a victim to his own imprudence. Whilst engaged in boiling a liquid for some chemical process, on a furnace, he inadvertently took off the cover; the liquid escaped, and in a boiling state covered the face and person of the unfortunate man. He was severely burnt, and will most probably lose his eye-sight: he is otherwise in a deplorable condition.

A great tumult is said to have occurred at Bologna, occasioned by the students of the University. The course of studies has been suspended, and the University has been occupied by soldiers.

BRUSSELS, April 19.—His Majesty the King, by a Resolution of April 16, has prohibited the importation of Negroes from those foreign Colonies where it is still allowed to import them directly from Africa, into any of the Colonies of the Netherlands, and especially into that of Surinam, upon the penalties attached to the importation of prohibited goods.—Warsaw, April 6.—According to intelligence from the frontiers of Moldavia, dated the 27th ult., Prince Ypsilanti has ere this left Jassy, at the head of an army 3,000 strong, and taken the route of Fokschany, a small town divided into two sections by the Milkoff, one of which is situated in Moldavia, the other in Wallachia, and is celebrated for the battle which was fought there in 1789.

VIENNA, April 9.—The insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia occupies greatly all minds in this capital. It appears that the Insurgent Chiefs having mutually concerted matters, are already acting with their respective forces. Theodore has marched upon the Danube, to seize upon Nicopol. Prince Ypsilanti, on the contrary, has taken the direction of Hirsowa and Silistria, in order to occupy the ports of the Black Sea, and thus gain a communication with the Greeks of the Russian provinces bordering on this sea. The Greeks here, it is said, commenced their movements in Bulgaria. Several of Theodore's friends are gone into Servia, to distribute proclamations in that quarter. It is confidently asserted, that a Servian Corps is already organized in the vicinity of Nissa, and that troubles have broken out in Macedonia. It appears certain, that Ali, Pacha of Jönina, has embraced Christianity, and that he has taken the name of Alexander.

An article from Vienna hints, that the Laybaeh Congress will not dissolve itself till some measures have been decided upon which may prevent such vexatious derangements of the political equilibrium, as have been produced by the abortive treasons of Naples and Piedmont. "It is possible," adds the writer, "that the affairs of Spain will not be foreign to the assembly." The same article mentions, that the first column of the Russian troops, 35,000 strong, was to enter Hungary about the 14th or 15th inst.

MADRID, April 7.—In the Sitting Extraordinary of the Cortes, yesterday, the Minister of War obtained leave to speak. He announced the arrival at Barcelona of a brigantine, called the Virgin of Mount Carmel, having on board Colonel Lorenzo de Cocchilis, a Deputy of the Neapolitan Parliament, who left Naples on the 23d of March; he reported that on that day, the Austrian army was only seven miles from the capital, &c. &c.

The Minister afterwards read a despatch from the Spanish Ambassador at Naples, in which he recommends this Colonel to the Government.

The Minister of the Interior—"I am charged, Gentlemen, with making known to you, on this occasion, the sentiments of the King. His Majesty does not think it necessary to attach very much importance to the events at Naples; and though circumstances favourable to the establishment of our liberty

may have experienced some alteration, his Majesty orders that his Ministers watch with more care than ever to repress the enemies of the existing system, if there are any; and desires that the Cortes propose such measures, as it does not belong to them to execute themselves. His Majesty is profoundly touched by the situation of the King of the Two Sicilies. The prevalence of a foreign army in his States must cause great calamities to his people. In fine, his Majesty knows from himself how fatal it may be, not only for the people, but for those who govern them, that the Royal word, once given, should not be strictly kept; and it is from this conviction, that his Majesty charges me to declare to you, in his name, that he is more firmly resolved than ever to observe, and cause to be observed, the Constitution with which his throne and person are identified."

The President then returned thanks for this communication. The Lisbon, April 1.—To-day, a Royal Salute was fired by the Castle of the city, to celebrate the happy union of the illustrious Island of St. Miguel in our glorious regeneration. It is to be hoped that this example will induce the other islands of the Azores to embrace the general cause of the Portuguese nation.

The Regency of the kingdom, in the name of the King, Don John VI. announces, that the General, Extraordinary, and Constituent Cortes of the Portuguese nation, have decreed as follows:—The General, &c. Cortes, desiring to manifest the spirit of good will which directs them in every thing compatible with justice and with the security of the public order now established, decree—

1. The Decree of the 9th of February, of this year, is extended, and declared to comprehend all those persons who, on account of their conduct and political opinions, up to the day of the installation of the Cortes, are under arrest, and restricted to reside in a certain place.

2. The persons included in the preceding Article, and in the Decree to which it refers, are restored to their liberty and the free exercise of their rights, and to the faculty of being able to justify themselves in Court, but not the exercise of the offices which they filled before the facts which caused their arrest.

Sitting of the Cortes, March 31.—In the discussion of the project of a Decree for appropriating the estates (of the Church) to the payment of the public debt, a very long debate arose on the 4th Article, which ordains, that the revenues of the offices, benefices, dignities, &c. of the Patriarchal Church, be applied to the payment of the debt; the amount of which revenue ought to be reduced to the half of what it now is, provided such half do not amount to less than 300,000 reas.

M. Borges Carneiro made a long speech against this establishment, which cost annually above 300 millions of reas. The debate on this subject was continued to a great length, both in this Sitting, and that of the 12th of April, of which the following was the result:—

The committee of the Constitution then went out to draw up a Decree; and returning with it, M. Pereira do Carmo read it in the following terms:—The General Extraordinary Constitutional Cortes of the Portuguese nation, considering that he alone is member of a society, who is disposed to submit to the fundamental law of that society, declares, that every Portuguese who refuses to take the oath simply, and without any restriction whatever, to the Constitution and to the bases of it, ceases to be a citizen, and is immediately to quit the Portuguese territory. This was unanimously approved.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The British sloop of war Bann, Bigland, sailed early on Saturday morning on her return to Jamaica; the day before she sailed, boat's crew belonging to her rose upon the officer, and made their escape, vociferating, as they passed along "Liberty for ever."

The brig Snapper, arrived this morning (28th March) from Port-au-Prince, left the 8th March, informs, that four of the chief ring-leaders of the recent revolt at St. Mark's were shot; one was a General, one a Major, and two were Captains. President Boyer had quiet possession of St. Mark's.

LOWER CANADA.—The following is an abstract of the Governor's Speech:—

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, "Although I cannot by any means express my satisfaction in the general result of your deliberations, yet, it is with great pleasure I acknowledge your assiduous and zealous attendance in the discharge of your public duties, during the long and laborious Session which I am now to close.—You will see the administration of the Civil Government left without any pecuniary means, but what I shall advance upon my own personal responsibility. You will see individuals suffering under severe and unmerited hardships, caused by the want of that constitutional authority that is necessary for the payment of the expenses of the Civil Government.—You will see the interior improvements of the country nearly at a stand.—You will see, in short, the Executive Government in a manner palsied and powerless."

The Mansion House Hotel, at Montreal, was destroyed by fire on the 10th ult.—12,000l. was insured on the buildings, and 3,000l. on the plate and furniture, at the Phoenix Fire Office.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. Antrobus, the late British Charge d'Affaires, left this city yesterday morning, to embark at New York, on his return to England, for the purpose of taking his seat in the House of Commons. It is but just to say of him, that his public deportment, during his residence here, has been urbane and respectful to the Government, and polite and liberal in society.

Extract from a Letter, dated Sierra Leone, 12th February, 1821:—"The rainy season has been more favourable than usual, but the months of December and January have been particularly unhealthy; three or four white residents have died; and the rest of the inhabitants continue much debilitated, and numbers intend returning to England before the rains commence. The merchant vessels have suffered severely, 65 men having died out of 85, in two months, and many are left without a man. Our Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Gurnsey and family, Lieut. Opliants, of the 2d West India Regiment, and Mr. Wilson, merchant, have been obliged to return to England. Our Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, who arrived by the Tartar on the 1st of February, being seized with fever the day after his arrival, was forced to resign on the third day, and with Ensign Spence, of the 2d West India Regiment, and Lieutenant Smith, of the Myrmidon, and Lieutenant Spratt, acting in the Snapper, sail this day in the Wilding—all much affected by the climate. Mr. Joseph Wright, late Admiralty Midshipman of the Tartar, and Acting Lieutenant of the Myrmidon, died here on the 5th of this month. The following Promotions and Appointments have taken place since the arrival of Commodore Sir G. R. Collier:—Mr. James to be Lieutenant of the Pheasant; Mr. Evans, Acting Lieutenant, and Mr. Cowley, Master, to the Snapper; Messrs. Bingham and Edwin, Lieutenants; Mr. Ayles, Master, and Mr. Mitchell, Surgeon, to the Myrmidon."

PARLIAMENT.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.—ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Conway Bridge Bill, Second Reading.—Jurors Attendance Bill, Report.—Audit of Accounts Bill, Second Reading.—Supply, Committee.—(Army Estimates)—Spoiled Stamps, &c. Bill, Further Consideration of Report.—Church Briefs Bill, Further Consideration of Report.—Ways and Means, Committee.—Steam Engines Bill, Second Reading.—Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, Third Reading.—Courts of Justice (Ireland) Bill, Third Reading.—Stealing in Shops (Ireland) Bill, Third Reading.—Prison Fees (Ireland) Bill, Report.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Bill to amend Acts for building Churches.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.—ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Insolvent Debtors' Court (Ireland), Salaries to Commissioners, Committee thereupon.—Dublin Port Acts, Committee thereupon.—Insolvency Court (Ireland) Bill, Second Reading.—East India Prize Money Bill, Further Consideration of Report.—Tithes Leasing (Ireland) Bill, Further Consideration of Report.—Westminster Improvement Bill, Committee.—Courts of Admiralty (Scotland) Bill, Third Reading.—Courts of Session (Scotland) Bill, Further Consideration of Report.

WEDNESDAY.—ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Hereditary Revenue (Scotland) Bill, Committee.—Metropolis Police Bill, Second Reading.

THURSDAY.—NOTICE OF MOTION. Sir John Newport, Collection of the Revenue in Ireland.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Coroners' (Ireland) Bill, Further Consideration of Report.—Bread Bill, Second Reading.—East India Private Trade Bill, Committee.—Abduction of Women (Ireland) Bill, Second Reading.

FRIDAY.—ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Corn Average Bill, Second Reading.—Forgery Punishment Mitigation Bill, Second Reading.—Dwelling House Robbery Bill, Second Reading.—Navigable Rivers Robbery Bill, Second Reading.—Attorneys' and Solicitors' Bill, Committee.—Bills of Exchange Bill, Committee.

MONDAY, MAY 7.—NOTICE OF MOTION.—Lord Nugent, Committee to inquire into Courts of Justice in the Island of Tobago.

TUESDAY.—NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—Mr. Lennard, Repeal of Acts (60 Geo. III. c. 6. and c. 8.) against Seditious Meetings and Libels.—Mr. Grey Bennett, Bill to amend the Law touching the Rescue of Prisoners.—Mr. Scarlett, Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor.—Lord William Bentinck, To move for the production of certain Papers respecting Sicily.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Warwick County Election Petitions; Ballot for Committee at three.—Aldborough Borough Election Petition; Ballot for Committee at half after three.—Members absent from the Ballot of the 11th April to attend—Jurors in Scotland Bill, Second Reading.—Witness in Foreign Parts Bill, Second Reading.

WEDNESDAY.—NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—Sir John Newport, Motion relative to the Proceedings of the Commissioners of Inquiry into English Courts of Justice.—Lord John Russell, Resolutions on the subject of Corrupt Boroughs, and giving the Elective Franchise to large bodies of the Community.—Mr. Tennyson, Bill for enabling the Owners of considerable Tracts of Land, not being Lords of Manors extending over the same, to appoint Persons to preserve and kill Game for their use.

THURSDAY.—NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—Mr. Irving, Claim of General Desfontaines, in consequence of the Report of the Committee of last Session.—Lord Archibald Hamilton, State of the Representation of Counties in Scotland.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Portsmouth Borough, Right of Election, Petition; Ballot for Committee at three.—Metropolis Roads Bill, Further Consideration of Report.—County Courts Bill, Further Consideration of Report.

MONDAY, MAY 14.—ORDER OF THE DAY.—Usury Laws Repeal Bill, Second Reading.

TUESDAY.—NOTICE OF MOTION.—Sir Francis Burdett, Transactions at Manchester in August, 1819.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Boroughbridge Borough, Right of Election, Petition; Ballot for Committee at three.—Limerick City, Right of Election, Petition; Ballot for Committee at half after three.—Land-Tax Commissioners Names Bill, Second Reading.—County Rates Amendment Bill, Second Reading.

WEDNESDAY.—NOTICE OF MOTION.—Mr. Horace Twiss, Bill to enable the Court of Chancery to refer matters of fact controverted in Bankruptcy.

THURSDAY.—NOTICE OF MOTION.—Mr. Grey Bennett, Bill for better securing the Independence of Parliament.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.—ORDER OF THE DAY.—Peterhead Borough, Right of Election, Petition; Ballot for Committee at three.

WEDNESDAY.—NOTICE OF MOTION.—Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, Bill for Regulation of Proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and in Cases of Appeal to the House of Lords.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS AFTER EASTER,

FOR WHICH NO PARTICULAR DAYS HAVE BEEN FIXED. Lord Viscount Milton, Repeal of Wool Tax.—Lord Archibald Hamilton, Detailed Account of the Expenses of the Militia Commission, and to whom paid; also, Copy of the Commissioner's Report.—Mr. Brougham, Education.—Mr. John Smith, Bill to alter and amend the Bankrupt Laws.—Mr. Hume, Commission of the Peace in the Ionian Islands.—Mr. Holme Sumner, Committee on the Orphan's Fund, and other Payments into the Chamber of the City of London.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

The Bill for explaining and amending certain Acts relating to Stamp Duties, and for extending relief in cases of spoiled stamps, as amended by the Committee of the House of Commons, has been printed. The preamble states—

"Whereas it is expedient to reduce the Stamp Duties granted and imposed by an Act and schedule thereto, made and passed in the 35th year of his late Majesty, intituled 'An Act for Repealing the Stamp Duties on Deeds, Law Proceedings, and other written or printed Instruments, and the Duties on Fire Insurances, and on Legacies and Successions to personal Estate upon Intestacies, now payable in Great Britain, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof,' &c. &c.

Then follow the enacting clauses, with the schedule annexed of the New Duties, from which the following is an extract:—SCHEDULE.—Any deed or instrument, whether voluntary or gratuitous, or upon any good or valuable consideration (other than a bona fide pecuniary consideration), whereby any sums of money, whether limited or unlimited in amount, and whate-

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

FASHIONABLES.

theretofore charged or chargeable, or by such deed or instrument made, de novo, charged or chargeable on any lands, tenements or hereditaments or heritable subjects, or upon any chattels real or personal, or not so chargeable; and if so charged or chargeable, whether by all events or not; or whereby any share or shares (whether limited or unlimited in amount) in any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds, or in the stocks and funds of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or of the East India Company, or of the South Sea Company; or whereby any annuity or annuities, rent charges, or other annual payment or payments, or any part or share thereof, shall be settled, or agreed to be settled, upon or for the benefit of any person or persons, either in possession or reversion, either absolutely, or conditionally, or contingently, or for life, or other partial interest, or in any manner whatsoever, or made liable to any trust or purpose whatsoever.

If such sum or sums of money, or the value of such share or shares in all or any of the said stocks or funds, or the value of such annuity or annuities, rent charge or rent charges, or other annual payment or payments, or the part or parts thereof so settled or agreed to be settled (such value to be ascertained as hereafter mentioned); or both shall amount to 1,000l. £ 15

- And if the same shall amount to 1,000l. and not to 2,000l. 3 0
And if the same shall amount to 2,000l. and not to 3,000l. 4 0
And if the same shall amount to 3,000l. and not to 4,000l. 6 0
And if the same shall amount to 4,000l. and not to 5,000l. 7 0
And if the same shall amount to 5,000l. and not to 6,000l. 8 0
And if the same shall amount to 6,000l. and not to 7,000l. 9 0
And if the same shall amount to 7,000l. and not to 8,000l. 10 0
And if the same shall amount to 8,000l. and not to 10,000l. 12 0
And if the same shall amount to 10,000l. & not to 12,000l. 15 0
And if the same shall amount to 12,000l. & not to 15,000l. 20 0
And if the same shall amount to 15,000l. & not to 20,000l. 30 0
And if the same shall amount to 20,000l. or upwards - 45 0
And where any such deed or instrument as last mentioned, together with any schedule, receipt, or other matter put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain 2,160 words, or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1,080 words contained therein, over and above the first 1,080 words, a further progressive duty of - - - - - 1 5

This clause is founded upon the practice which has prevailed of evading the duty by assignments of property to trustees, and by presents during life. The duty will henceforth attach to all such grant of property during life, as when regularly bequeathed by last will and testament.

THE ARMY.

A return to an order of the House of Commons states the charge of a Regiment of Life Guards, consisting of eight troops, of one carrier and 42 men per troop, and 274 troop horses, for one day's pay, 65l. 5s. 3d.; total charge, including clothing, &c. for the year, 32,000l. 16s. 8d. The charge of a Regiment of Horse Guards, of eight troops, a carrier and 42 men per troop, and 274 troop horses, for one day's pay, 61l. 8s. 1d.; total charge, including clothing, &c. for the year, 30,185l. 17s. 6d. The charge of a Regiment of Dragoon Guards, consisting of eight troops of 40 rank and file per troop, and 273 troop horses, for one day's pay, 49l. 2s. 3d.; total charge, including clothing, &c. for the year, 24,835l. 12s. 11d.

FOREIGN SERVICE.—The following is the list of regiments on foreign service, and of regiments about to return home.

- 4th and 16th Dragoons, to India, to relieve the 8th and 17th Dragoons.—6th Foot to St. Helena, to relieve the 86th.—38th ditto to India, to relieve the 24th battalion of the 1st Foot.—38th and 54th ditto, at the Cape, to proceed to India.—1st ditto to India, to relieve the 5th.—44th ditto to India, to relieve the 53d.—24th battalion of the 1st Foot, 17th, 53d, 50th, and 65th Foot, to return from India.—33d and 91st ditto to Jamaica.—40th and 54th ditto to the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve the 38th and 54th.—58th and 61st ditto to return from the West Indies.—60th ditto to return to St. Helena.—75th ditto to go to Gibraltar.—51st and 85th ditto to the Mediterranean.—82d ditto to remove from the Mauritius to Calcutta.

The Rifle Brigade, the last division of which left Limerick on Tuesday morning for the County of Cork, are destined, we understand, for Corfu.—The four companies of the 40th, which arrived at Limerick last week, are stationed in the Castle Barracks in the old town.—The 19th Lancers are under orders for Ireland.

A party of military is now stationed at Gore's-bridge, in the County of Kilkenny, on account of the late disturbances in that quarter.

Sir William Grant Keir is to be the new Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), in the room of the late Earl of Carhampton.

SURREY SESSIONS.

This Court have been occupied for some time past with an enquiry into the truth of a memorial presented by Mr. T. Bradford, complaining of the conduct of Mr. F. Digger, the principal Coal Meter of the County of Surrey, charging him with misrepresentation of duty, and praying that he might be dismissed from his office.

The evidence having been gone through, and the case fully heard, as well as Mr. Nolan in reply,

The Chairman said the Court had weighed the whole of the evidence in this important investigation. The great duty of the principal Coal Meter was to protect the public from fraud by the coal dealers. He had been charged with conniving at these frauds, but that charge had not been proved; if it had, dismissal from his office must have been the consequence. The Court, however, were clearly of opinion that the charge of having failed to provide a sufficient number of labouring meters to do the duty of the office, had been substantiated; and the Court directed that for the future he should provide a greater number.

The Chairman then made some observations on some minor irregularities which had been proved, and said, the Court had found that the negligence of Mr. Biggs, in not providing a sufficient number of men to do the duty of the station, had led to the leaving of tickets at the public-houses of the stations for the dealers, which did away with the security intended by the Act. They were of opinion, that for the future he should be much more upon the alert in this particular, and that he should have the tickets materially altered, and the precise address of the office given upon them. The office itself was not such an office as the Act contemplated, and also required reformation.

The Court then gave Mr. Biggs to understand, that any future complaint that should be proved would be fatal to him. With these observations the Court would leave the case, wishing it to be distinctly understood that Mr. Biggs was under the censure of the Court.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER.—APRIL 25.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Best, sat this day to hear the arguments of Counsel for new trials.

Pullin v. Tucker.—This case was tried before Mr. Baron Wood at the last Assizes for the county of Devon, and the fact tried was, whether the defendant had not committed an act of bankruptcy, by being party to a deed which assigned over to certain of his creditors a portion of his property, borrowing from them at the same time some money, for which, as well as for the original debt, the assignment was to be a security.—There was a verdict for the plaintiff, on the grounds that the defendant not having properly equal to the payment of all debts, the conveyance made to some creditors amounted to an undue preference, and would have the effect of defeating and avoiding the claims of his other creditors.

The application now made by the defendant for a new trial was founded on the improper summing up (as it was alleged) of the evidence, by the Learned Judge who presided. The arguments of Mr. Moore and Mr. Bayley were heard in support of the application.

Mr. Gaselee and Mr. Wilde appeared in support of the verdict, but were not called on for any argument, the Court being satisfied that any other Jury would come to the same conclusion.

Pitman v. Bridges.—This was an action of trover, tried before Mr. Justice Brougham, at the Spring Assizes for the county of Suffolk. The defendant was an attorney, and it was to recover a deed which he held that the action was brought. It appeared that a woman had been the wife of 500l. on mortgage, to a man named Lockyer. It was afterwards wished to assign the mortgage-deed to Pitman, and Mrs. Scott consented to the transfer. She then received 821l. and after the deed had been prepared by the plaintiff's attorney, it was, by her desire, handed to the defendant (her attorney) for his personal use, and he refused to give it up to the plaintiff till his charge for inspecting it had been paid.

These were the facts as they appeared on the trial, and the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Williams had, on a former day, obtained a rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be had, on the ground that as Mrs. Scott was entitled to be borne free of all expence, the defendant, who had been employed by her, had certainly a claim for his charges.

The Rule was now opposed by Mr. Serjeant Pells, who contended that Pitman could not be liable to Bridges, as he had never given any directions to him on the subject; and, at all events, if Mrs. Scott was entitled to be borne harmless as to expence, she should have consented for it previously to taking the money.

Mr. Abrams supported the Rule Nisi, and contended that as Bridges had, in the perusal of the deed, discovered an error, which would have been prejudicial to Pitman, he was on that account entitled to claim against him.

The Court held that an attorney could only have a lien on papers where there was a contract, either express or implied, between him and the principal; and in the present case there was none. The error which he had discovered in the deed was gratuitous to the plaintiff.—Rule discharged.

IRELAND.

LIMERICK, April 11.—At twelve on Sunday night the 8th instant, about 30 desperadoes assailed the house of John Torrance, Esq., at Conington, where they stood in the parlour windows with sledge and axe stumps.—Mr. Torrance went to his bed room window and attempted to fire on the party, who were then just under him, but missed fire. The robbers having got into the house, rushed up stairs, and throwing a large stone at Mr. T.'s door, one of the upper panells of which they broke in, they demanded his arms, and asked if he would promise to quit the place? On his refusal they commenced firing through the door at Mr. Torrance, which he returned, Mrs. Torrance rendering every assistance by charging the arms and handing them to her husband. They then with a sledge endeavoured to break through a partition wall, which, had they effected, would have placed Mr. T. between two fires, but he taking deliberate aim at the person so employed, disabled him, and he was dragged into the parlour room. The firing now ceased, and the party ordered two large bundles of hay, which they had brought into the parlour, to be set on fire. Mr. T. said if they did so, some of their companions should also suffer: he knew he had killed one, and the rest should never go down stairs alive, but that he would let them away quietly, if they promised to leave the house, and also one man might come up stairs; this being agreed to, the man did so, and a ladder being put to the servant's window, the whole of which was forced out, they dragged the man to it, and carried him down that way, and having taken a door from the premises, on which it is supposed they placed the body, they went off. Mr. T.'s face and legs were burnt with the powder of his assailants, whose guns were fired off quite close to him. A number of balls have been picked from the walls of the bed room, and a very handsome pistol was left behind by these desperadoes, who broke every article of furniture, including looking glasses, chairs, tables, and china.

On Wednesday night about twelve o'clock, upwards of fifty armed men attacked the house of Charles Sullivan, near the lands of Lifford, and having broken the thatch, gained an entrance; others of the party broke down the wall of the house, and fired several shots through the windows and doors. Sullivan was dragged out and much beaten in the head, and the party having taken a pistol, sword, and bayonet, went above five pounds in money, left the house, and pursued their search of fire-arms to other places in the same neighbourhood.

The same gang visited the house of Mrs. Bennet, at Rutland, and after searching all the rooms for arms they went off without doing any mischief. Some other houses on the Ballinaura road were also entered in search of arms the same night.

On Thursday night, two farm houses, in the neighbourhood of Coolyhenan, occupied by a herdsman and dairyman, in the arches of George Gloster, Esq., were attacked by a gang of men in search of arms; from the herdsman they took a bayonet, and at the dairyman's house, not finding arms, they left an injunction for him to quit or prepare his coffin against Sunday night, as they were determined no intruder or stranger should be permitted to remain there.

WEXFORD.—A few days since, the body of J. Gowan, Esq., a Lieut. of the 30th Foot, was discovered lying dead on the road from Goree to the seat of his father, J. H. Gowan, Esq., without any marks of violence on his person; but his having had a silver hunting watch, a morocco pocket-book containing notes, and a purse with several gold sovereigns, which were not in his pockets when found, and his pockets being turned inside out, there is no doubt he was robbed and murdered.

THE KING'S BIRTH DAY.—On Monday, being St. George's Day, and appointed for the celebration of His Majesty's birthday, the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells; flags and the standard of England were displayed during the day; the Park and Tower guns fired a double royal salute. The King gave a ball at Brighton, and her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta left town to be present at it. All the public places, and the different tradesman's houses were illuminated, and the mail coaches paraded as usual.

BRIGHTON, April 26.—The Princess Augusta, accompanied by Lady Mary Taylor, arrived at the Pavilion at half past five o'clock on Monday afternoon. Her Royal Highness was received by Sir B. Bloomfield and Lord St. Helen's, in the vestibule of the grand hall.—The following distinguished personages had the honour of being entertained at the Palace on the evening of her Royal Highness's arrival, viz.: The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Tavistock, the Marchioness of Bath and Lady T. Thynne, the Earl and Countess of Coventry, the Dowager Countess of Metchborough, Lord John and the Hon. Miss Townshend, Lord Sandon, Lord Viscount Melbourne, Lord Granville Somerset, Lady and Miss Midland, Lady Ossington, Mr. Charles and Lady Cavendish, Mr. Labouchere, Miss Lake, Miss Lovelher, and Captain and Mrs. Clifford. His Majesty and her Royal Highness were in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. On Tuesday her Royal Highness took a carriage airing, attended by Lady Mary Taylor. The King this week has confined his exercise to frequent promenades in the Palace gardens, yesterday excepted, when His Majesty took a carriage airing with the Princess Augusta.

The orders of the Board of Works have been executing with more than ordinary energy, in Westminster Hall; and to that circumstance, more than to any other, are we disposed to trace the revived rumours respecting the coronation of His Majesty. The galleries and passages, and the servants' glass pantries behind (and ingeniously hid from the passages), for the different articles required during the grand festival, are all completed in Westminster Hall, except the mere covering of the seats and fresco ornaments in front, which it is estimated could be finished in a fortnight; and these being mere superficial ornaments, it is not necessary they should be laid on until the last moment; but the gliding and stucco work materials are all on the spot, and every thing indicates the truth of the rumour, that the coronation will take place in the ensuing summer. The great alterations now carrying on in Westminster Hall by the Board of Works, are in the repairs of the ancient roof, many parts of which, upon perforating the timber for suspending the chandeliers for the coronation, were found so rotten, that the safety of this noble roof, which, for its mechanism and antiquity, has become so justly celebrated, required an immediate separation of the decayed parts, and the fitting in of substantial joinings to complete the frame-work. A general survey of the roof lately took place, in consequence of the discovery of this decay, and the oak (which, according to the popular tradition was first imported by William Rufus), was found mostly sound, but the cherry-fir rafters were worn eaten; and the coronation will take place in the ensuing summer. It was deemed right in the progress of the work to take down the old lantern, which illuminated the Hall from the top of the roof. Its weight was found to have made an impression on the roof, and the taking it down was a difficult and rather perilous work, from the enormous quantity of lead which was clumsily used in its original manufacture. A new lantern is now erecting in its stead, of a light and more useful form. Instead of lead, sheet iron is used with the timber frame work, still preserving the Gothic form, so essential to the unity of the structure. In three weeks it is calculated that the whole repairs will be finished, and then the upholstery part will alone remain for completion. Six weeks notice will be necessary between the issuing of the Proclamation and Coronation; and it is said, that if it shall occur during the sitting of Parliament, the Commons, as of ancient courtesy, will be entitled to seats in the Hall.

The Earl of Liverpool gives a full-dress dinner on the 3d of May, in honour of His Majesty's birth-day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop of Winchester has, it is said, had an estate of 1000l. a-year devised to him by a gentleman, with whom he was not acquainted.

A return to an order of the House of Commons states the number of persons admitted to view the British Museum, from the 27th March, 1820, to the 25th of March, 1821, at 62,543. The days of public admission are the Munday, Wednesday, and Fridays in every week, when, between the hours of ten and two, visitors are admitted immediately upon their application.

It has been remarked as a curious coincidence, that the number of the majority of the House of Lords who voted against the Catholic Relief Bill, corresponded with that of the Articles of the Church of England—thirty-nine.

The Methodists are now raising subscriptions to convert the gypsies to Christianity. In a late report, they say, "We have been running to the ends of the earth to convert the heathen, while this body, which has subsisted among us for 400 years, and now amounts to 18,000 souls, has escaped our notice."

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. W. Manning, Thomas Grenville; Captain J. Blanchard, Marquis of Wellington, for Madras and Bengal.

A contest was carried on on Monday and Tuesday, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, for the election of churchwarden. The candidates were Mr. Skelton and Mr. Wilson. At the final close of the poll the numbers were, for Mr. Skelton, 201—Mr. Wilson, 167.

The Royal Marines appeared on Monday in their new dress and equipments, which have been approved of by His Majesty. The Corporation of London have resolved upon widening and improving the arches of London Bridge; the expence is estimated at 90,000l.

On Easter Tuesday, the Christ's Hospital and Bridewell Boys, to the amount of 700, walked in procession to the Mansion-house, where they were admitted, according to ancient custom, to see the Egyptian Hall, with all its ornaments and decorations, as fitted up for the entertainment of the day before. After this ceremony, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and all the City Officers, having previously partaken of an excellent cold collation, proceeded in grand state to Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where the Spital Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Zarrow, of Sobos-quate, who took his text from the 29th chapter of Proverbs, 15th verse. The company afterwards returned to the Mansion-house to dinner.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The splendid Drawing Room, to be held the first week in May, in aid of the British day of the Sovereign, will exhibit an array of Beauty and Fashion equal, if not surpassing, any former Drawing Room. The British Ladies render their hair exquisitely beautiful by the use of Rowland's Maccusur Oil.

COURT OF CHANCERY, FRIDAY. MURRAY v. ELLISTON.—An injunction was obtained in this Court to restrain the Defendant, the proprietor of Drury-lane Theatre, from performing Lord Byron's tragedy of Marino Faliero. The Attorney-General was heard on Friday on behalf of Mr. Elliston, to dissolve the injunction. The grounds on which the Learned Genl. went were these:—that all published works, being a species of general amusement, were as much the property of the purchaser as of the bookseller who sold them; that every published poem that was a tragedy was open to be dramatized, which was all that had been done in this case, and that if this injunction could be sustained, every performer who had a retentive memory might be prevented, by injunction, from performing, and the principle might be extended even to private reading rooms. All that was now complained of was, that Mr. Elliston had not the permission of Mr. Murray to perform this piece.

Mr. Shutehall, for Mr. Murray, denied that all poems written in the style of tragedy were open to performance on the stage; besides, in this case, Lord Byron did not chuse to have his poems performed in playhouses; even the hand-bills announced that several of the most beautiful incidents had been omitted: thus Mr. Elliston was to be allowed to cut and hack, for his own purposes, what he allowed to be a beautiful work, and then send it forth to the world as the Tragedy of Lord Byron. In the case of Mucklin v. Richardson, an injunction issued to prevent the defendant from performing *Love a la Mode*; and on various occasions the Court had interfered to protect authors from these dilapidations of the interested. He had, however, no objection to make it a question of law.

The Lord Chancellor seemed to be of opinion that it would be better to make it a case of law, but said he would prepare his decision, and the parties might send for it.

On Friday night Patrick Kelleher was taken into custody on a Judge's warrant, by Gibbon, the upstair, for publishing a libel on the King.

The American ship *Ophelia*, Capt. Dewson, has arrived at Cowes from Canton, whence she sailed 12th Dec. All the Company's ships at that place had been for some time detained by the Chinese Government, in consequence of a Chinese having been accidentally shot. The Chinese laws enact, that blood shall be paid by blood, and, in consequence, the affair was considered very serious; but it was reported, at the time the *Ophelia* sailed, that the matter had been compromised by the payment of a large sum of money by the offending party, and, of course, the ships would be released.

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EXHIBITION of the BATTLE of WATERLOO, in an Allegory pointed for the Directors of the British Institution, by JAMES WARD, Esq. R.A. Size 35 feet by 21 feet, will be OPENED TO-MORROW, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Description, do. With etched outline, 2s. 6d.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS. At the suggestion of many of our correspondents, we are induced to re-publish, next Sunday, with the music, the celebrated Song of "THE ASSES," which appeared in our first Number. In announcing this, we beg to inquire of the author of the four supplementary verses, published subsequently, if he will have an objection to our now adding them to the original ones—if we hear nothing to the contrary, we shall conclude he has not.

BARNABY FROM CHICHESTER is rather too plain-spoken. Our thanks are due to SAM and MIXIN, both on the same subject. They will see we avoided ourselves of their hint. VOX AMICORUM calls for alonement to Lady Mansfield, for an account of her party which appeared in our last number; what does he mean? We were there, and we repeat, it was uncommonly dull; which we should not have thought it necessary to say had it not been paraphrased in the Post as uncommonly pleasant. The system of puffing their own parties in the newspapers, by latins and gentlemen of ton, and is become so ridiculous that it ought to be checked; and is therefore, whenever we see an advertisement on such a subject, we consider it quite in our province to get it out of fashion as fast as we can.

The new case of Frederick White and Alderman Waltham shall be sifted.

The Letter to Major-General Wilson is received; but if it has been sent to him we do not know upon what ground we could publish it.

We would advise MARY ANNE to get married as soon as she can: as for printing her verses, it is out of the question. Clericus is right. THE REV. D. ASHE, who believes in the Queen's innocence, and prays for her, is the same who believed in JOANNA SOUTHCOFF, and prayed for her.

We are obliged to PIGEON. MICHAEL ANGELO is come to hand, but the dinner is cold now.

The Copy of MR. BROUGHAM'S note to — is invaluable. B. D. may rely on our not publishing it, but the information it contains is in the very highest degree satisfactory.

We are really obliged to QUIZ. Why does he not send earlier in the week? We have been deprived, by an unavoidable accident, of a most promising piece of poetry; the absence of which we beg L. D. and our readers to excuse.

G. P. must be wrong, we think, in stating that the DUKE of SUSSEX gave the Queen, with three times three, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday. We will enquire further into it, and, if he did, take some more particular notice of it.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. As the Stock Exchange has been open only three days during the week, the business transacted has been limited, and fluctuation trifling. Until Friday, no attempts whatever have been made within the last fortnight to produce a fall, in which the parties succeeded only to the extent of one half per cent. from the highest to the lowest price; although money in the City has been seldom more plentiful than it is at the present moment. The highest price at which consols for the account has been sold during the week, is 72½, but on Friday they declined 72½, but has since recovered 1 per cent. There has been much demand for 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. notes, so that the improvement in these Stocks has been more considerable than in the other securities. The 3 per cent. consols opened yesterday morning at 72½ for money, and 72½ for the account, at which prices they left off buyers.

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THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. Monday, Romeo and Juliet.—Tuesday, The Slave.—Wednesday, Henri Quatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Monday, Macbeth.—Tuesday, Wild Oats.—In the course of next week will be produced, a new Drama, founded on "She Would and Would Not," entitled, "The Kind Impostor."

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets; by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

On the 5th of May will be published, Number 1, price 9d.; or stamped, and sent to Country Subscribers, free of postage, price 1s. to be continued every Saturday.

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Published at the Office of "JOHN BULL," No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, to which Place all Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Nothing of any importance, either foreign or domestic, has occurred during the week. The King's birthday was observed with an enthusiasm we hardly remember to have witnessed on any former occasion, and we lament to observe, by letters from Edinburgh and Glasgow, that the rejoicings in those places terminated in disorderly riotings. The *Old Times* of yesterday makes an observation upon those events, of which we hope we mistake the meaning. The truth, however, is, that they originated with a herd of idle boys, who thought it a fair opportunity for playing their pranks, and, as is usual in such cases, men (who are but children of a larger growth) were found ready to enter into their unseemly sports.

Another revolution has taken place in *Bahia*!—Such a revolution as even Wilson himself, we should think, would be ashamed of; but it is very cheering to the *Morning Chronicle*, who immediately discovers and points out the great importance of the place in which it occurred. The pleasure, however, which this little meeting (for it is nothing else) has afforded the amateurs of insurrection, is, in a very great degree, counterbalanced by the arrival of the Piedmontese Gazettes up to the 18th, by which we find that all revolutionary feeling in that quarter has subsided. As usual, with loyalty public confidence has returned, and the people having conquered the efforts of their friends, are now perfectly at peace. The following extracts are highly satisfactory:—

TURIN, April 17.—On Sunday, at six o'clock, his Excellency, Count de Latour, General-in-Chief, and Governor-General of Piedmont, accompanied by his whole Staff, proceeded to the Metropolitan Church of St. John, to attend the solemn thanksgiving to the Almighty for deigning to restore tranquillity to this country. He was preceded by the Magistrates of the Senate, of the Chamber, the Municipal (Decurionate) Body, the Professors and Seniors of the Faculties of the Royal University Degli Studii, and a great number of persons of distinction. The Church, notwithstanding its vast size, was crowded with people, to whom the celebrated preacher, Father Frinetti, addressed, before vesper, a most eloquent discourse, shewing the visible predilection of the Almighty for these dominions, which has been manifested in the late event, as well as in former revolutions.

The Archbishop then chanted the Ambrosian hymn, which was performed by the musicians of the King's Chapel; who afterwards sung *Dominus salvum fac Ducem Carolam Felicem*. After which, the priest gave the benediction, with the holy sacrament.

The cannon of the citadel, and the brigade of Piedmont, drawn up in the square, fired three salutes in honour of his joyful day, the forerunner and harbinger of the happiest future situation.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM PIEDMONT, TURIN, &c.

TURIN, APRIL 16.—The following was published yesterday evening:—

"ORDER OF THE DAY. We hasten to make known to the Royal Army the following Rescript of his Royal Highness the Duke of Genoevis, addressed to us, which has just arrived from Modena.

"Count SALTIER DE LA TOUR.—The signal services performed by you, in the present serious and critical circumstances, have entirely justified the opinion which we had conceived of your talents and your zeal. We take pleasure, therefore, in giving you, by these presents, a public testimony of our esteem and our thanks. It is, besides, our intention that you should make known to that part of the royal army, which, notwithstanding the insidious intrigues of a few factious persons has continued to preserve entire the honour of our arms, the particular satisfaction with which we shall not cease to call to mind both the loyal sentiments displayed by various corps stationed in the different parts of the royal dominions, and the firm and honourable countenance shewn on the 8th of April, by the army assembled at Novara, which, with that confidence, and that superiority, which arise from the consciousness of doing well, vigorously opposed the mad threats of a body of desperate rebels, and maintained in this manner, in the presence of our Allies, who had generously come to our aid, the ancient reputation of the royal armies. This glorious example will be gratefully remembered by posterity, and will serve at all times to confirm in the breasts of our warriors those sentiments of fidelity, of honour, and of obedience to legitimate authority, without which, the noble profession of arms, destined to be the ornament of society, becomes its scourge and its opprobrium. "CHARLES FELIX."

"Modena, April 11, 1821.

"DE LA TOUR, "General in Chief, Governor-General."

## PRINCE LEOPOLD.

We have received the following letter on the subject of Prince Leopold:—

SIR—I have been a constant reader of your Paper ever since its first institution, and have taken considerable pains to promote its circulation. It is a publication that has done much good: it has unmasked the wicked and designing; it has dispelled the mists of error and delusion, and has essentially served the cause of morality, religion, and civil order. But I lament that in some few points it is very reprehensible. There is a Personage in this country, who has hitherto stood deservedly high in public estimation. This Personage is the constant object of the malevolent attacks of the Editor of JOHN BULL.

Is an error in judgment a crime never to be forgiven? Is it to subject the unfortunate person to perpetual censure—to hold him up as an object of ridicule—and to suppose him capable of every base, ungrateful and disingenuous feeling?—In the case of Prince Leopold you have not had the accurate information which you have to boast of on every other point. If you had had this, you must have known that the Prince's visit to the Queen arose from feeling that it was an act of duty to the memory of his dear departed wife. It was not owing to any party consideration whatever. The risk he paid on the second day was owing to his being refused admittance on the first day.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Brougham, the Queen sent to apologise to the Prince for refusing to see him, and entreated him to call upon her.

The third visit the Prince made to her was, in consequence of his having heard that she was negotiating for the purchase of Marlborough House. This he took great pains to dissuade her from, urging, how rude and offensive it must be to the King—and assuring her, that though she might succeed in purchasing the house at the expiration of his term; yet, that nothing should ever induce him to resign any part of his term to her.

It has been urged as matter of blame against Prince Leopold, and as a proof that he espoused the party of the Queen, that he was intimately acquainted with Sir Robert Wilson, who dined with him three or four days in the week, privately. The fact is not so. It is true, that Sir Robert is seen frequently coming from Marlborough House, but his visits are to one of the Prince's household. He has never been admitted into the presence of the Prince.

If you will take the trouble to make the enquiry, you will find what I have asserted to be strictly true;

and, therefore, for the credit of your Paper, you ought to take the earliest opportunity of correcting your error, and ceasing to speak disrespectfully of a most amiable and deserving man.—I am, Sir, your admirer and constant reader.

AMICUS VERITATIS.

From the great respectability of the writer, and the mildness of his tone, we should have been induced to have given this letter a place in JOHN BULL, even had it told against us; but as it corroborates every assertion or insinuation we have ever made or thrown out respecting His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, we feel the greatest satisfaction in publishing it.

With respect to the first visit of Prince Leopold to the Queen, if it "were from feeling that it was an act of duty to his dear departed wife," why was that visit not paid immediately on the Queen's arrival in England? If it was not "owing to any party consideration," why did Prince Leopold wait to pay that visit of condolence till after all the charges had been brought against the Queen, and before she had made any defence or reply to them, thus declaring his opinion on the subject, and giving her his support and countenance at that particular juncture?

With respect to the second visit, (or, as our correspondent puts it, the third) it was, he says, "in consequence of his having heard that she was negotiating for the purchase of Marlborough House." Well,—at this visit he assured her "that though she might succeed in purchasing the house at the expiration of his term, yet that nothing should ever induce him to resign any part of his term to her." Well,—what have we said? We have given as fair an account of the thing as possible.

"Did they meet tenderly—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?"

Did they meet tenderly, ho?

They were both so intent,

About TAXES and NEXT,

That they NEVER ONCE THOUGHT OF THEIR WOE."

Which appears to be precisely the fact, according to our correspondent's own statement.

As to an intimacy with Major-General Wilson, we never accused his Royal Highness of such a thing. It is, however, very edifying to see with what anxiety every body repels the charge of any connexion with that unhappy Knight of Saint Caroline.

In conclusion, with respect to Prince Leopold, whenever we shall happily find that we have been deceived in his character, we shall be most ready to admit our error, and change our tone; but at present we confess, however liberal, amiable, charitable, and affectionate he may be in PRIVATE LIFE, we see no reason to alter our opinion of his public conduct in the affair of his deprivileged Mother-in-law, and most certainly not from any thing contained in our Correspondent's Letter.

ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

It having been stated in the public newspapers, that an Address to the Queen, from the Inhabitants of Hamstead Norris, in the County of Berks, had been presented to her Majesty by John B. Monck, Esq., M. P.

We, the undersigned Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish of Hamstead Norris, in the county of Berks, in behalf of ourselves, and a large majority of parishioners, do hereby publicly disavow the said Address; and take this opportunity of expressing the veneration with which we regard our unrivalled Constitution; the esteem and affection we entertain for our excellent Monarch, whose universal benevolence and regard for the liberty of his subjects has not been surpassed; under whose auspices falling nations have been upheld and supported, and old England placed on the highest pinnacle of glory.

ISAAC MATTHEWS, } Churchwardens.  
JAMES TAYLOR, }  
RICH. WELLS, }  
JAMES MATTHEWS, } Overseers.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Prompted by curiosity, I attended, last Sunday week, at the Red Lion Hill Chapel, Hampstead; and, according to the announcement in the hand-bills, I found, exposed for sale at the doors, books, containing a new arrangement of the Public Liturgy, &c. a man being stationed there for the purpose, in true business-like style. The appointed form of Evening Service was entirely altered, the Creed, and all the principal Prayers being omitted, particularly those for his Majesty, the Clergy, &c.; and, in a New Liturgy, which seemed to have been composed for the occasion, the Queen's name was introduced. The principles of the Reverend Gentleman officiating on this occasion, appeared to me, purely *Doctical*. He told his congregation, (consisting of between fifty and sixty persons!) that Religion did not consist in ceremonies, or in any particular form of worship, nor yet in debarring ourselves of the pleasures of the world; and he declared that, according to his opinion, no person could be truly religious, who believed in a future state of punishments. At the same time, he stated his belief that these doctrines were new to many persons, but earnestly recommended their adoption, as affording the only sure means of enjoying pleasure and happiness in this world; advising, at the same, that all forms and ceremonies relating to public worship, and attending divine service, should be disregarded, as being wholly useless. After the sermon, which was listened to with some impatience, the Prayer, which I have before alluded to, introducing the name of her Majesty, was read. This was a palpable manoeuvre, resorted to for the purpose of preventing persons from leaving the chapel on the mention of the Queen's name, which, I am confident, many would have done, had this Prayer been introduced at any other part of the service.

I forbear making any comments upon the above, convinced, as I am, that you will follow up the subject in a much abler manner than I am capable of doing.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
London, April 24, 1821.

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

REV. MR. PRICE, Loudwater, near High Wycombe.  
REV. G. J. FREEMAN, Lamerton, near Tavistock.  
REV. WM. POWELL, Vicar of Abercromby.  
REV. CHARLES POWELL, Rector of Lanfrit.

Both these Clergymen are at present in the commission as Magistrates. We recommend these gentlemen most particularly to the notice of His Grace the Duke of BEAUFORT, LORD LIEUTENANT of the County, and DOCTOR VAN MILDERT, the Lord Bishop of LAN-DIAFF.

REV. ROBERT DOUGLASS, Ellor, N. B.  
REV. MR. CRUDEN LOGIE, Buchan.  
REV. MR. THOMPSON, St. George's, Edinburgh.  
REV. JOHN FALCONER, Fyvie, N. B.  
REV. L. GRANT, Methlick, N. B.  
REV. DR. KIDD, Aberdeen.

REV. NICHOLAS DYER, Vicar of St. Allen's, in Cornwall, and Perpetual Curate of Landkeg and Swimbridge.  
Of this Gentleman and his conduct we shall take further notice next Sunday.

(To be continued.)

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR,—On perusing your Paper of the 14th inst. I was surprised to find my name placed amongst those who "prayed for the Queen." I never prayed for her Majesty, and I consider myself insulted by placing me there; and I think it only doing me justice to insert this contradiction, and the name of your living author, in your next Paper. I am, yours, &c.  
Skirton, 23d April, 1821. J. R. WILKINSON.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—At the time her Majesty came forward in so daring a manner to repel the accusations alleged against her, I freely confess myself to have been in the number of those who admired the loftiness of her spirit, and who mistook boldness for innocence. As facts, however, were developed, and ere the examination of witnesses had closed, I perceived my error, and no longer mentioned her name in the Liturgy.

I am proud to state to you that the members of my family are, without exception, of well-known and undoubted loyalty. How great then was my concern to find mine impeached, by being ranked in the list of Radical clergymen in your useful Paper. I do not say that you have so designated them, but they are so styled. Sir, I consider myself truly happy in living under such a constitution as this country is blessed with; I utterly disclaim all connection with Radicals, whose principles I abhor; and as you have made free with my name, I hope you will now do me justice by giving publicity to this letter. I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
REVETT SHEPPARD.

Wrabness Parsonage, Essex, April 16, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—A statement has, I understand, appeared in a late number of your Paper, which is calculated to mislead, and which, I therefore presume, you will correct on my authority. I am there ranked, it seems, among the Clergymen who "prayed for the Queen;" and this without any qualification or explanation. The fact is, that until the publication of the order regulating the Liturgy, I conceived it as much my clerical duty to pray for her, as I did to desist after that period; and in this conception I cannot suppose myself to have been singular. I am, Sir, obediently yours,  
GEORGE JONES BEVAN, Vicar of Crickhowell.  
April 13, 1821.

THEATRES.

THE vast influx of novelty into the theatrical circles, during the last week, calls for some observation; and though we do not profess to have passed all the hot afternoons of the Easter week in the vapour of gas or oil, we have gleaned enough to give our readers a pretty fair estimate of the pieces which have been produced.

At COVENT GARDEN, a spectacle called "Undine," made its appearance on Monday, and certainly we never saw any thing more splendid than the scenery and decorations; this is all which is required in such performances, and a Covent Garden audience is sure to be satisfied with the liberality of the Managers in that respect.

At DRURY LANE on Tuesday, a play called "Mother and Son," was represented for the first time. This piece is, in its construction, very like the Queen's tent, in which she slept every night for six weeks with her footman, on board the potacere—at least as it was described in the *Old Times*, which paper says:—"It had neither top, nor bottom, nor sides." "Mother and Son," has neither beginning nor middle—that it had an end we sincerely congratulated ourselves; to endeavour to trace any part of its story would be vain and hopeless, and as, like most Drury Lane novelties, it is not very likely to be seen much more, probably the effort is not worth making. It is written, they say, by a Mr. Moncrieff, who is, we believe, the author of Giovanni in London, a farrago of the grossest vulgarity, indecency, and immorality, transplanted from the Olympic Theatre to Drury Lane, which, owing to the fascinating display of Madame Vestris in the character of a demoralized libertine, and unprincipled successful swindler, has been repeated more than a hundred times to the admiration of single gentlemen, and ladies of the upper boxes, and to the disgust of every person who has the smallest pretensions to decency, morality, or religion.

At this theatre it was also thought expedient to produce Lord Byron's *Marino Faliero*—but the experiment failed, for the play having been so recently published, had not excited the attention of the town sufficiently to render it attractive on the stage. The audience was thin, and the piece went off flatly. At the latter we are not surprised—at the former not displeased.

Nothing but a base, sordid, mean desire to get money could have induced the Managers of Drury Lane to act this play. The domestic misfortune which afflicts Mr. Elliston, as it must necessarily exclude him from any

active participation in the executive of the theatre, shelters him from any animadversion from us; but be it upon whose head it may, nothing can more plainly evince the thirst of lucre, at the expence of every thing like fair and gentlemanly consideration of my Lord Byron's feelings, than dragging forward this poem in defiance of his Lordship's wishes and intentions.

We have had occasion before to notice the injury done to the novels attributed to Sir Walter Scott, by the embodying and actual personification of his highly finished characters on the stage. This is, however, an injury which grieves, rather than irritates us, because, previously to the representation of the dramas founded on those novels, we have had the pleasure of reading the original works; and in comparing Di Vernon, and all her glowing elasticity of mind—all her bounding healthful animation of character and countenance, with the calm, fixed, and unvarying attributes of Miss Stephens; or in bringing into competition the gentlemanly, spirited Henry Betram of the book, with the little inanimate John Braham of the stage; we know what we have lost, and only sigh to see the bright visions, which the Magician has conjured up, reduced to mere every day men and women. But the injury done to Byron's genius is more serious; his play has not yet been generally read, and the audience, instead of grieving at the deterioration of the author's work by the acting, would be apt to attribute the dulness in the play to a falling off in his powers; for, from not having perused *Marino Faliero*, they could not have had an opportunity of comparing the author's design with the actor's execution.

Let any one conceive the hasty, impetuous Patriarch *Marino Faliero* of Byron, enacted by Mr. Cooper, a smart, smock-faced Haymarket subaltern, promoted by brevet to the rank of hero at Drury-lane. *Bertuccio Faliero* shew us in the shape of Mr. Thompson; the aristocratic *Lion* personated by Mr. Foote; and *Dagolino*, a conspirator, full of energy and enthusiasm, represented by that most exquisite droll Mr. *Merryweather*, or Meredidi, who, during the summer, not only is prompter at the little Theatre in his own proper person, but who, by favour of an *alias*, enacts, at the same place, as Mr. Martin, stewards, butlers, and aldermen, in three act farces—magicians in pantomimes—and the cow "larger than the largest size" in Tom Thumb! To do him justice, however, in cows, aldermen, and devils, he has his merit; but in regular tragedy he is abominable.

These, however, are the gentlemen to whom the dragging the poor Lord's play before the public was assigned—it was worrying a lion to death with turnspits, and the attempt met with a just repulse.

The magnificent figure of Virtue, which "Stands like the sun, and all which rolls around  
"Drinks life, and light, and glory from her aspect,"

was instantaneously applied, with its context, to the sensual profligacy of the Queen, and received three distinct rounds of applause, and this was almost the only effect produced.

We shall not here enter into a consideration of the merits of *Marino Faliero* as a poem, because most of our readers will find it amply reviewed in the first Number of "THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE," to be published next Saturday. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with simply protesting against the measure of producing the Tragedy at the Theatre, cut, mangled, and garbled as it has been to adapt it—(fellows, who can neither write nor spell, adapting Lord Byron's poetry!!!)—to scenic representation; and declaring to the few people who witnessed its degradation on Wednesday, that *Marino Faliero*, acted by His Majesty's Servants in Drury-lane, is no more like the *Marino Faliero* of Byron, than the novels of GUY MANNERING, THE ANTIQUARY, or ROB ROY are to the lubrications of Messrs. TERRY, POCOCK, and Co.

SADLER'S WELLS produced a whimsical thing called Johnny Newcome's Hunting; illustrated, we were told, by "local views taken on the spot." All views taken on a spot we conclude to be local, therefore the distinction, however nice, was needless. We had, however, neither of the peculiarities of this place offered to us, either of which are well calculated to produce an *overflow*—the Clown and the Water; and we wonder, that with such striking features to distinguish it from all its contemporaries, we were not favoured with one or the other; indeed, we lament to see all these places growing *fine*: we are quite convinced that the policy is bad. In simple burlettas and good pantomimes, interspersed with rope-dancing, tumbling, and all the absurdities, to the display of which these places are so admirably adapted, and used to be specially devoted, the grave and sober can find food for mirth, and the wisest give himself up to laugh uncontrolled by any of the rules which guide him in more classical scenes. But the affectation of playing serious spectacles, and being actors in earnest is abominable.

Not one of the Summer Managers, except Astley, has given us a real genuine pantomime. We applaud his taste, and are quite sure that his horses and his good fun will be found better worth seeing than all the trash and folly of chains, masks, and daggers with which the other houses are infested.

THE *Circus* claims to be excepted from this remark, because in the hands of a man of certain talent and long-tried genius, the arrangement of the thing is widely different; and the pen which has amused us highly in the regular theatres, cannot fail to entertain us though removed from their immediate sphere; yet even there we would have had a pantomime for this season.

The only place where there is real tumbling, and where a fellow walks with his feet on the ceiling, and performs innumerable monkey-tricks, is in the national theatre of Covent Garden, being, by the converse of the usual rule of such things, the only place in or near London where such an exhibition should not be. The disgusting and frightful nature of this particular performance, however, has excluded it entirely from the public eye.

TO JOHN BULL.

Str.—The subject to which, under the title of "Psalmody," the Letter of "Orthodoxus," in a late Number refers, is at the present period of great moment. The object of the said in question, having been "in reality to know how the law of the land stood on the subject of introducing Psalms and Hymns, other than those of the authorized Old and New Versions of the Psalms of David," it is most extraordinary, that the parties should at last rest satisfied without the knowledge which they sought; and which, under the mediation of the Archbishop of York, were recommended by the judge in consequence of a previous knowledge of His Grace's opinion and bias, or of any supposed difficulty in the solution of the question itself, I cordially agree with your correspondent "Orthodoxus," that dangerous consequences may be expected to ensue.

The order for divine service in the Church of England, has been established by law upon the authority of a combination of human wisdom at various times convoked. "The Book of Common Prayer" has been, at five distinct periods, submitted by royal authority to the consideration of the Bishops and Clergy, and by them solemnly reviewed and maturely examined; and the Liturgy now in use is, with some additions, in the form prescribed by the last act of uniformity, which passed shortly after the Restoration.

Queen Elizabeth in her injunctions prescribes, that "there shall be a modest and distinct song, so used in all parts of the Common Prayers in the Church, that the same may be as plainly understood as if it were read without singing." In these injunctions, the word "song" has, I apprehend, been misconstrued; it does not intend what the usual acceptance of the term implies, a number of verses, or rhythmical lines, but a singing or piece of vocal music.

The professed object of the Act of Uniformity is well expressed in the Preface to "The Book of Common Prayer," annexed to that statute, and distinctly proves, that the singing as well as the prayers to be used in the Church, was in contemplation of the Legislature, and was intended by that Act to be corrected and made uniform. This preface contains the following language; "And whereas heretofore there hath been great diversity in saying and singing in Churches within this Realm; some, following Salisbury use; some, Hereford use; and some the use of Bangor; some of York; some of Lincoln; now, from henceforth, all the whole realm shall have but one use." Here the "singing in Churches" is distinctly recognised; and Lindwood, in explaining the "uses" of the several Episcopal Churches, says, "that the Bishop of Salisbury is Precursor in the College of Bishops, and governed the Choir when the Archbishop of Canterbury performed divine service in the presence of the College of Bishops; and that, therefore, the use of Sarum was followed almost throughout the whole province of Canterbury." Now, the Precursor is the Chantour, who has the chief care of the Choir, and presides over the organist, singing men, and choiristers.

In this Act of Uniformity, it is also said, "now, in regard, that nothing condueth more to the settling of the peace of the nation, nor to the honor of our religion and the propagation thereof, than an universal agreement in the public worship of God; and to the intent, that every person within the realm may know the rule to which he is to conform in public worship, &c." Whence it is fairly to be inferred, that throughout divine service, as well as in "singing" as in "saying," one uniform course should be observed.

The King, as the Supreme Head of the Church in England, has the power with the advice of His Council, to add to, and in some instances, to alter the Liturgy; and this power was exercised by His late Majesty, soon after his accession, by the addition of the four forms of prayer directed to be used on the 6th of November, the 30th of January, the 29th of May, and the 25th of October. The same authority, as I have before observed, legalised the two Versions of the Psalms, and other examples of its exercise may be produced.

If, therefore, the order for public worship has been, with infinite care, prepared by the wisdom of the Reformers and Fathers of the Church, and established by law; if it be apparent that the whole of the divine service has been under the purview of the Legislature; if church music is to be according to custom, and public worship in churches universally the same throughout all the realm; and, if the law of England have vested in His Majesty in Council the superintending care and controul of the Liturgy, and which has been shewn to extend to singing in churches; upon what authority does his Grace the Archbishop of York found his recent decision?

I am convinced that every innovation in the service of our Church ought to be viewed with jealousy; that the maintenance of her tenets and doctrines, pure and undefiled, is her surest safeguard; and that the indiscriminate use of unauthorized Psalms and Hymns ought to be forthwith universally abolished.

"Anglia sic stabit; Christieque arda manebit!"

REGULUS.

PROPHET.—Anecdote of his present Majesty.—In a periodical work of the year 1770, the following article appears:—"When the Birth-day Ode in honour of her Majesty's brother was performed at the Lodge, the Prince of Wales (his present Majesty) ran to his Royal Father, and said, 'When I am a man and a King, I won't be married!'—Why so?" inquired his Majesty.—"Why, because this song which Signor Tencucci has been singing, says, 'If I do I shan't have a good wife—as you have, Papa.'"—That the criticism upon the poem, which the young Prince so quickly and pointedly gave, proved too prophetic, has been amply exemplified.—The following is the verse that gave rise to the arch allusion. Speaking of her late Majesty:—

"Never shall thy like have birth  
"In the regions of the earth;  
"Ne'er again perfection blend  
"Sister—Mother—Wife—and Friend!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

A detachment of Royal Artillery, from Ceylon, under the command of Major Skinner, landed from the Star, at Portsmouth, on Thursday, and marched to Woolwich.

EGYPTIAN TOMBS.—We have had an opportunity of viewing the model of the Egyptian tomb now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, brought to England from the shores of Egypt by the enterprising traveller, Belzoni. It was discovered about three miles from the Nile, to the west of the ancient city of Thebes, in the excavation of a rock, and forms two chambers. The whole length of the tomb is about 300 feet; the biers. The whole length of the tomb is about 300 feet; the biers, by twenty-five feet ten inches, containing four pillars, each four feet square. The group consists of four figures, representing the reception of some distinguished personage (thought to be King Psammis) by Osiris, the great divinity of the Egyptians. There are a variety of figures equally entitled to consideration. The most interesting of these curiosities is a manuscript on papyrus, measuring 23 feet, the largest known. On one side of the room stands several cases of miscellaneous Egyptian curiosities, consisting principally of idols, of stone and porcelain, and fragments of figures in alabaster; and comprises two mummies, one of them an Egyptian priest, a singular curiosity.

ORDINATIONS.—List of persons ordained by the Lord Bishop of Ely, at St. James's church, London, on Sunday the 15th of April:—

DEACONS.—J. Dewe, B. A. Queen's college; W. Greenwood, B. A. Bene't college; J. Roberts, B. A. B. A. Denton, B. A. and R. Okes, B. A. King's college; G. Skinner, B. A. and J. Studholme, B. A. Jesus college; J. Hindle, B. A. St. John's college; M. Curtis, B. A. Emmanuel college; J. Hubbard, B. A. Magdalen college; W. Twigg, B. A. Trinity college.—By Letters Dim. from the Bp. of London.—W. Walter, B. A. Sidney college; R. S. Dixon, Trinity-hall; F. W. Gray, B. A. Balliol college, Oxford; H. B. Lennard, B. A. Merton college, Oxford; M. Newport, B. A. Trinity college, Dublin; T. C. Parsons and T. Hassell, Literate.—By Let. Dim. from the Bp. of Winchester.—W. Thresher, B. A. St. John's college.

PRIESTS.—R. Gwatkin, M. A., G. M. Cooper, B. A. and W. Peach, B. A. St. John's college; T. Sheffield, M. A. Bene't college; B. C. Tyson, B. A. Catherine-hall.—By Let. Dim. from the Bp. of London.—S. B. Dowell, B. A. St. Peter's college; H. Clissold, B. A. Exeter college, Oxford; D. Daniel, B. A. Jesus college, Oxford; I. Wilson and W. Girou, Literate. Mr. Alexandre has been exhibiting his wonderful powers of ventriloquism, during the past week, at the Olympic Theatre. We confess we were surprised to see this gentleman at this theatre; nevertheless, he drew some crowded audiences, who testified their approbation of his extraordinary talents by unequivocal proofs of his abilities.

The Star transport arrived at Spithead, from St. Helena, seventeen or eighteen days ago. On board of this vessel an Italian, named Gentilini, a native of Elbe, came passenger. He went out to St. Helena as Valet de Pied to Buonaparte, and having saved a little money, and finding his health impaired, has returned to Europe in order to join his wife and family.

Return of the Number of Convicts who have been sent from Great Britain to New South Wales, from the 1st of January, 1817, to the 1st of January, 1821: distinguishing each year, likewise the males from the females; and distinguishing the Transports for Life, for Fourteen Years, and for Seven Years.

Table with columns: Year, Total Number of Males, Total Number of Females, Terms for which they have been Transported (Life, 14 Years, 7 Years).

March 6, 1821. JOHN HENRY CAPPER, Superintendent of Convicts.

Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 9,482,000 inhabitants. Of this population the Turks do not amount to one-third part, and the Greeks alone amount to about five millions. But then the population professing the Greek religion amounts to a much greater number than five millions. For instance, the Bulgarians, about 1,800,000, a Slavonic people, are partly of the Greek and partly of the Mahomedan religion. The Servians, about 600,000, another Slavonic people, are all of the Greek religion. The Bosnians, about 850,000, are also of the Greek religion. The Albanians speak Slavonic and the old Illyrian language, and are partly of the Greek, and partly of the Mahomedan religion.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Literary Gazette of Saturday, the 28th inst. contains a Review, and copious extracts from Lord Byron's Tragedy, with examples of parallel passages from other authors.—The Hon. Keppel Craven's Tour in Naples, interesting account of Murat's Court and Death.—Cox's Burmah Empire, &c.—Essay on the Cure of Insanity by an eminent Physician.—Original Letters in French.—Letter from Paris, with an account of Mr. Rothschild's Fete, and a Report of Cuvier's Enlogue on Sir Joseph Banks.—Full description of Belzoni's interesting Exhibition.—Account of the Jews in Russia.—various articles in Science, the Arts, Literature, Varieties, Original Comic Poetry, and Critiques on the Drama, &c. &c. Literary Gazette Office, 362, Strand.

SPORTING.

MONDAY, April 23.—Newmarket Craven Meeting, 1821.—The Craven Stakes, a subscription of 100s each, for all ages; two-yr-olds, 5s. 10lb. three, 8s. 40lb. 8st. 9lb. five, 9s. 11lb. six, 9s. 5lb. and aged, 9s. 7lb. A. F.

Mr. Vansittart's ch. c. h. Comus, 2 yrs old ..... 1  
Mr. Crawford's b. c. Sultan, 4 yr old ..... 2  
10 to 1 agst Sultan

Mr. Udny's c. by Election, dam by Stamford, 8st. 4lb. beat Ld. Jersey's c. Oracle, by Soothsayer, 8st. 5lb. D. M. 100gs, h. ft.—2 to 1 agst the winner.

The First Class of the Seventh Middleworth Stakes of 200gs each, h. ft. for colts, 8st. 7lb. Ab. M. Those by untied stallions, or out of untied mares, allowed 3lb. if both, 5lb.

Mr. Butson's Rosicrucian, by Sorcerer, 8st. 7lb. .... 1  
D. of Grafton's Reginald, by Haphazard, 8st. 4lb. .... 2  
Mr. Bouverie's by Orville, out of Morel, 8st. 4lb. .... 2  
Mr. Vansittart's by Cardinal York, 8st. 4lb. .... 2  
5 to 4 on Reginald—5 to 1 agst Mr. Bouverie's—3 to 1 agst Mr. Vansittart's. The Judge placed but two.

In reading the March Number of the EDINBURGH MONTHLY REVIEW, a work conducted with much skill and boldness, and established upon the most loyal principles, we found the following remarks (forming part of a well-written article) upon the present state of the press, which we lay before our readers, as a fair specimen of the style and politics of the publication, which we recommend to their notice.—The reviewer alludes to the means, which are still in our own hands, of countering the evil, and which it has been our constant endeavour to apply, in these words:—

"Coercion, after all, however, is not the best mode of putting down this nuisance; and it is plainly in the present time, inadequate to the object proposed by it. There is a great and liberal jealousy abroad on this subject, not confined to those who have sucked in the proffered poison, and thus renounced the neutrality of fair judgment, but extended over the whole spirit and intelligence of the land, which must make any scheme of despotic abridgment of free discussion, not only abortive, but eminently prejudicial. It would league upon the single ground of generosity, with the felon pollsters of the public mind, those who, on every other principle, detest their practices, and loathe their alliance. The true secret of effective resistance is to be found in the keen and close intellectual array of those who have made up their minds to an eternal warfare with this base system, and who are prepared, in every shape, to encounter the hazard and the obloquy of the adventure. There must no longer be any symptom of supineness among the lovers of moral truth and of social order; but a rapid simultaneous and embodied rush towards the breach which the enemy has been permitted to open in coward security; and so far as the vigour of genius, and the force of argument, and the sharpness of merited satire will go, the assualts must be promptly and decisively repelled—while it will be the imperative duty of those whom neither talent nor inclination lead to take an immediate part in the conflict, to abstain, by all the means in their power, this most hallowed warfare, and to succour, at all points, the champions of the constitution and the honour of their native land. It gives us sincere pleasure to observe that this view of the matter has been taken by a respectable association in the metropolis, which has set an example of watchfulness and alacrity that we trust, will soon be followed throughout every district of the country; and we have only to express our firm reliance that, if the spirit of loyalty and religion shall thus generally shew itself in the fortitude which belongs to it, and bring out into light and vigour its slumbering powers, the squalid skulking bands of impiety and rebellion will soon be forced to re-enter their native caverns; and the country will speedily resume its wonted aspect of decorum and of peace."

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—On Tuesday, Henry Smith, a private soldier in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, was brought before Sir Robert Baker, on suspicion of exciting a boy to rob his father, and participating in the produce of the robbery. The boy confessed that he had left his father's house, on Sunday last, after pillooting 15l. of his property; that he had given two 5l. notes of it to a lad named Green, to take care of for him; and that the remaining 5l. he had spent at Stepney fair. Green was easily found, and he declared that he had deposited the two notes with the soldier quartered at the Black Lion (the prisoner), desiring him to keep it safely till he (Green) wanted it; and giving him a shilling for his trouble in so doing.—The soldier, in his defence, said, he received but one 5l. note from Green, instead of two; that not knowing but it had been honestly come by, he thought he was right in taking care of it for them.

On Wednesday, the prisoner was brought up again, when he readily acknowledged, he had received of the boy Green, five 5l. notes, and that he had spent the greater part of one of them. He and the boys were remanded to prison.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Wednesday, Thomas Casner was charged by Mr. Sleet, a confectioner, in Cheapside, with having come into his shop, and requested change for a sovereign, on counting the change he said it were short 5s.—Mr. Sleet was astonished, and, on looking attentively at the prisoner, recognized him to be a person who had, about a month before, come into his shop and requested change for a sovereign in the same manner, and insisted so positively that he had been given but 16s. that Mr. Sleet, at that occasion, gave him four more. Mr. Sleet, on this recognition, sent for an officer, which when the prisoner saw, he shook the 5s. out of his sleeve, into which he had, by a dexterous slight of hand, conveyed them, while he appeared to reckon them on the counter, saying, with countenance surprised, as they fell from his sleeve, "Oh! here they are."—He was committed for trial.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Thursday, two men, named Mackenzie and Garland, were charged by an elderly lady, named Gurgent, with having robbed her on the highway. The prosecutrix had lately arrived from Madeira, and as she was proceeding along Crown-street, Soho-square, she was hustled and robbed by a gang of fellows of her reticule, containing 3l. in Bank-notes, some silver, and several duplicates of valuable property. She immediately went to Mr. Harrison, the watch-broker, of Wardour-street, where the articles had been pledged, for the purpose of detaining whoever might come to redeem the articles. Soon after Garland came to the shop, and tendered a duplicate for a shawl, and offered a one pound note in payment. Nothing was found upon him; and he stated that he had bought the duplicate that morning, in St. James's-park, for eight shillings, from a stranger. Mackenzie was observed loitering about, and suspecting him to be concerned, he was apprehended. On taking him into the Marlborough Head, opposite the office, and searching him, the remainder of the duplicates were found in his possession, and three one pound notes. They were remanded for further examination.

No less than eight persons are under examination at this Office, charged with sheep stealing; the principal of whom is a man named Dennington, a butcher to Chick-lane, where the town trade has been carried on. Eight sheep were stolen in the night from the slaughter-house of Mr. Garment, butcher in South-Audley-street, and they were traced to Dennington's house, where they were killed, and afterwards sold much above the value. The said eight prisoners are also charged with stealing fourteen sheep from the neighbourhood of Notting-hill. These sheep were also traced to the wholesale market, Dennington's house, where they were killed, and afterwards disposed of. The prisoners were all remanded, as the others concerned are not yet in custody.

OLD BAILEY.

TUESDAY.—George Crawley and Thomas Head, two boys, were indicted for stealing a pelisse value 2l. the property of Charlotte Thomas, widow, from the person of Anne Blunt, and Elizabeth Ward, ladies Brany, for receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen.

Anne Blunt, a little girl, aged 13, deposed, that on the evening of the 22d of February last, she was seated by her mistress to take home a pelisse to Mrs. Thomas, at Islington; and while on the road leading to Sadler's Wells, she saw the prisoners, Crawley and Head, watching her. She hurried on, and lost sight of them, but they, it appeared, went round a shorter way, and met her just by the New River Head, and snatching the pelisse from her hand, ran away with it.

A Police Officer stated, that hearing of the robbery, and having had a description of the offenders, he apprehended the two male prisoners, at the house of the prisoner Ward, in Fryingpan Alley, Islington; the pelisse was in the room. The two boys were sitting by the fire, with their coats off, singing a dach song. The woman on being questioned about the pelisse, declared that the boys had just brought it in.

Crawley and Head were found Guilty, and Ward acquitted. The Common Sergeant asked if the boys were known?

The Police Officers said they were well known, (Head, who is only 14 years of age), having been six months in confinement under sentence of Death, and Crawley having been several times tried in this Court.

The Common Sergeant said, that they must both leave the country for life. They concluded themselves with the most hardened indifference.

Mary Simmonds, aged 17, and Sarah Evans, aged 13, were indicted for stealing a pocket-book, and one 30l. on 10l. and ten 1l. Bank Notes from the person of William Sallett.

The prosecutor was a boatswain's mate, belonging to the school-ship Younghusband, lying in the River, and on the day stated in the indictment he came ashore, and received 50l. in the notes above described, at a banker's near the Exchange. He had got a little tipsy towards evening, and on leaving the public-house where he had been drinking, he went to a chandler's shop to buy some tobacco, and while he was paying his money the prisoner, Evans, came in, and, accosting him with "how d'ye do, sweetheart," invited him up stairs to her apartment. When he got up stairs he saw the other prisoner in the room. Evans having introduced him quitted the room. Simmonds then said that was not her room, and requested him to accompany her to another house in George-yard, an obscure court, well suited for the purposes of plunder. Here he went up stairs; but had not been there many minutes before they were joined by Evans. After some conversation he sat down by the side of Evans, and while he was there the other prisoner came behind him, put her hand over his shoulder, and in a very dexterous manner snatched his pocket-book from his inside-coat pocket, with which she ran down stairs. He pursued, but she escaped. The prisoners were apprehended about ten days afterwards.

The prosecutor underwent a long and severe cross-examination, but did not vary in his testimony. He admitted that he was drunk, but not insensibly so.

The Jury, however, found both the prisoners Not Guilty.

WRENSHAM.—Thomas Smith, aged 22, was indicted for stealing 170lbs. weight of lead, the property of Thomas Cromwell, of Hammersmith.

The prosecutor, who is a brewer, stated, that on the 10th of March last, the lead was all safe affixed to a barn near his house, and on the 12th ult. it was gone.

Thomas Close stated, that, on the night of the 10th of March, he was proceeding with his horse and cart to Windsor, and stopped at the Horse and Chaise public-house, at Hammersmith, to refresh, when he was accosted by the prisoner Smith, who asked him if he had any objection to earn five shillings; and that, if he would, he was to be ready with his cart to carry some lead to London. Witness consented, and a bed was provided for him. About four o'clock in the morning he was awake by the prisoner, and proceeded with him down a bye-lane, where he saw a quantity of lead under a dung-hill. He returned for the horse and cart, into which the lead was put, and then drove on to London, but had not got farther than Kensington, when he was stopped by the officers, and taken into custody.—The prisoner was found Guilty.

The Learned Judge then inquired of the officers whether the prisoner was known; when it appeared that he had formerly been in custody, and tried in this Court.

Close, the witness, was then called up, and admonished on his way of life. The Recorder humanely cautioned him to be circumspect in his conduct, for if he appeared in that Court again, he would be remembered.

TUESDAY.—Thomas Gunter, aged 16, was indicted for stealing from the person of Sir H. Dalrymple Hamilton, a silk pocket handkerchief.

The prosecutor was called three times on his recognizances, but did not appear. It was stated that he was in the country.

By the evidence of Hewer, Wren, and Cooke, three officers, it appeared, that on the 27th of February, the prisoner was seen in New Bond-street, and being suspected, the above officers watched him; shortly afterwards an alarm was given of the prosecutor having been robbed, and the prisoner was taken into custody, with the handkerchief near him on the ground, which was afterwards sworn to by Sir H. at the Police Office.

The Common Sergeant said, that in the absence of the prosecutor, the Jury must find the prisoner, there being no proof that he took the handkerchief from the person.

The Jury accordingly returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Learned Judge then admonished the prisoner on his way of life, and observed, that if Sir H. D. Hamilton had been in Court, he must have been convicted, and would have been sentenced to transportation for life.

The above was the last case on the calendar, and the Jury were then dismissed, the Common Sergeant thanking them for their attention during the Session.

The Recorder then took his seat on the Bench, and sentence of Death was passed on the following twenty unhappy persons:

Julia Cochet D'Oerane, for stealing in a dwelling-house; Richard Jackson, Thomas Brooks, John Rees, Thomas Lee, and Thomas Leckon, for burglary; James Jordan, William Donald, Thomas Stears, and Abraham Isaacs, for house-breaking; Jabez Pickering, Henry Hewings, George Davis, and William Pavey, for stealing in a dwelling-house; William Closely, for horse-stealing; Matthias George Driscoll, for stealing from the person; John Synkrke, for a robbery on the King's highway; John Childs, for sheep-stealing; Cephas Quessed, for illegally assembling with fire-arms; and John Snape, for forging the signature of the Captain of the Spartan, and other persons.

The prisoner, who is a most respectable looking man, on being put into the dock, read a long written paper, in which he contended that no fraud had been committed, and prayed for further inquiry into his case.

For fourteen years—Elizabeth Vincent, Henry Miles Eastgate, William Sears, Henry Stevens, John Frederickson, and John Knight.

For Seven Years—James Dwyer, David Douglas, Joseph Samlerson, Abraham Douier, John Taylor, George Ingles, William Adams, John Bird, John Brooks, Charles Wildy, George Ellis, William Barnett, James Goodwin, William Harlton, Thomas Newton, Henry Sanderson, Thomas George, Timothy Caton, Thomas Platt, John Williams, Michael Twycross, Eleanor Edwards, Margaret Murphy, John Hart, John Fell, George Crawley, Henry Allen, James Payne, William Gulten, Thomas Smith, Thomas Connell, John Tibbins, Joseph Peeling, John Billeit, William Appleby, Isaac Crawley, Robert Gallone, Josiah Jones, Thomas Jones, James Lacey, Henry Newland, Benjamin Stevens, William Sack, George Smith, Ann Williams, John Smith, and another.

A great number of prisoners were then sentenced to receive imprisonment for a short time, others to be whipped, and some were fined one shilling and discharged.

The Sessions were then adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th of June next.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CANTERBURY.—On St. George's Day the bells of the cathedral and the various parish churches were rung throughout the day, in honour of the Jubilee appointed for celebrating the birthday of our King. In the evening, about seventy gentlemen, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, and other members of the Corporation, dined at the King's Head Tavern. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts were given.

CHESTER.—Monday being the day appointed for keeping the Anniversary of Our Gracious Sovereign's Birth-day, the bells in the different churches of this city were rung early in the morning, and continued to sound in merry peals, at intervals, during the day. That part of the 88th Regiment, now in garrison here, was called out about twelve o'clock, and fired several volleys, and the great guns at the Castle were also fired in honour of the day.

EDINBURGH.—A fishing-boat belonging to Cochenzie, while hauling her lines at the mouth of the Frith, on Monday forenoon, 30th inst. about eleven o'clock, during a heavy squall of wind and rain, was sunk by a sea breaking on board of her, when all the crew, consisting of six men, were drowned.

ATTACK ON THE MILITARY AT EDINBURGH.—His Majesty's birth-day was celebrated at Edinburgh by a grand military field-day. The troops afterwards marched to their several private parades, to be dismissed; and the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers proceeded down High-street, and along the North Bridge to the Lord Provost's house, in Abercromby-place, and there deposited their colours, and were afterwards dismissed. We regret to add, that on their way to Prince's-street, the fine martial appearance of the Volunteer corps did not rescue the honour of the day, which consisted principally of idle boys, who pelted them with dirt from the porter's basket, commonly called a creel, was frequently flung into the midst of the band, whose music was obstructed by it several times. As a party of the Volunteers, who belong to Leith, were returning to their homes, in company with the Leith Riflemen, after being disbanded, they were again outrageously assailed, when a regular encounter took place, and several of the mob were seized. On their way to the George-street Police Office, to deposit their prisoners, the soldiers were pursued and pelted, which exasperated them to such a degree that a file of the military faced about and charged upon the mob, who stood their ground, and in coming in contact with the bayonets unfixed bayonets and cut them with the butt-ends of their muskets. Many were much hurt in the scuffle; several of the Volunteers were lacerated on the face and hands by blows from stones and slaves, and a rifleman, in particular, was exceedingly bruised and disfigured. Only about 20 of the military maintained the conflict to the last; and these, on having succeeded in conducting their prisoners within the gates of the Police-office, proclaimed their victory in several cheers of defiance. In the whole, eight or nine of the mob who made this attack are now in custody at the Police-office.

GLASGOW.—The proprietors of ten cotton-mills in this neighbourhood have dismissed their spinners, in consequence of their refusing to sign a declaration, disavowing combination or connection with any secret society. The operatives in Renfrew-ward, and one or two mills in this neighbourhood have signed the declaration, and are at work.

On Monday the birth-day of Our Most Gracious Sovereign George the Fourth, was celebrated in this city, with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.—The Glasgow Light Horse, two squadrons 5th Dragoon Guards, one Gun Royal Horse Artillery, 41st Regiment, Glasgow Sharpshooters, one Gun Royal Horse Artillery, two squadrons 5th Dragoon Guards, were under arms. The whole had a very fine martial appearance. Sir Thomas Bradford, Commander-in-Chief of Scotland, appeared on the ground, and the whole of them fired three *feu de joie*, and afterwards went through various military evolutions in a masterly style.—As the evening approached, the streets were very much crowded, and squibs, crackers, and rockets, became numerous and annoying.—About nine o'clock a large bonfire was placed opposite the goal, formed by one or two tar barrels, which had been carried in procession; and the business of plundering the adjacent piling of the Green, or any thing that could increase the fire, was carried on with great activity.—By and bye the Magistrates appeared, with a company of infantry. The crowd were driven back; but they renewed the conflict with sticks and stones, and severely wounded some of the soldiers. A sergeant and private were unhorsed. The Lord Provost and the Head Gaoler were struck on the head. Several gentlemen near them were also wounded more or less. In endeavouring to avoid the military, an immense crowd, who were on the wooden bridge, owing to the breaking of the arches, was precipitated into the river, and many of them severely hurt; four persons had their legs broken, and one broken arm, and were carried to goal; seven were taken to the Infirmary with fractured arms and legs. In the Town's Hospital are eleven persons, men, girls, and boys, and a vast number were taken to private houses. One man, a shoemaker, named Andrews, expired.

LIVERPOOL.—A vessel, lately arrived here from America, brought gold coin to the amount of 20,000l.; and a sum of 10,000 guineas was paid into one of the banks there a few days ago.

MAIDSTONE.—The celebration of the King's birth-day was observed here with the most characteristic rejoicings—ringing

of bells, standards hoisted on the top of the church and the Town-hall. The troops of the cavalry depot had a grand field-day, and the officers gave a most sumptuous dinner afterwards, in their mess-room, to the officers stationed at Chatham, also the staff of the West Kent Militia, and several of the neighbouring gentry. The most respectable inhabitants dined at the Star Hotel, the Mayor, John Wise, Esq. in the Chair.

MAXCHESTER.—The military in this town, under the command of Major-Gen. Sir J. Lyon, assisted by the civil authorities and their officers, moved on in grand procession from St. Ann's-square to Ardwick-green, to celebrate the King's birth-day, where they fired *feu de joie* amidst the hurrahs and acclamations of the tens of thousands who filled the green and lined the windows and tops of houses in the neighbourhood. They returned in the same order. In the evening a public dinner was given in the Exchange dining-room, James Brierly, Esq. Boroughreeve, in the Chair.—Major Robert's company of Royal Artillery, stationed here, were inspected by Major-General Sir James Lyon, in the Barrack-yard on Thursday last (the 19th inst.) This company, and the pieces attached, were in perfect order. The Artillery exercise was gone through with great precision.—A troop of Royal Horse Artillery passed through this town last week from Pontefract on its way to Ireland, under the command of Major-General McDonald, to replace Colonel Sir John May's troop, ordered to Woolwich.

PORTSMOUTH.—The King's Birth-day was celebrated here on Monday, with every demonstration of joy. At twelve, an immense concourse of people assembled to witness the firing of the troops in garrison, consisting of a party of Sappers and Miners, under Major Blanchard; the 51st (King's own Light Infantry), Colonel Rice; and the 84th Regiment and Royal Marine Troops; who, after firing a *feu de joie*, gave three hearty cheers, in which they were joined by a numerous assemblage of well-dressed people. The King's Own Light Infantry Officers immediately after assembled at their mess-room, where they partook of repeated bumpers of Madeira to the King's health.

ROCHESTER, CHATHAM AND STROUD.—Monday being the Anniversary of Our Most Gracious Sovereign's Birth-day, it was observed with the usual demonstrations. At twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired from the guns on Chatham-barracks. In the evening there was a splendid Ball at Rochester, which was numerously and elegantly attended.

SWAFFHAM, NORFOLK.—The loyalty of the respectable inhabitants of this place was evinced on Monday last by the usual demonstrations of joy. In the evening an excellent dinner, consisting of every delicacy of the season, was given at Mr. Moor's, the Crown Inn, John Moore, Esq. in the Chair, which he filled very ably; and was supported by W. Yarrington, Esq. Tea evening passed with the utmost conviviality; many loyal and constitutional toasts were given. Among the company present were F. Bloye, E. Sewell, G. Crown, T. A. Ward, C. Gosnell, W. Dunthorn, J. Morse, J. Farley, E. Seppings, Esqs. &c. &c. &c.

WINSON.—The inhabitants of this town, willing to testify their loyalty to our present Most Gracious Majesty, in honour of his birth-day, had a grand dinner at the Town-hall, which was attended by the two Members for the borough, John Ramsbottom, Esq. and Sir Herbert Taylor, and nearly two hundred of the most respectable persons of the town and neighbourhood. The horses were generally and brilliantly illuminated. Among those most prominent in this respect we noticed the Original Coach-office of Messrs. Moody, Lilliwate and Co. carriers to His Majesty, who evinced their respect by a very handsome display; the horses were decorated with ribbands, and the motto "God save the King" was placed on each horse's head; the coachman and guard wore scarlet coats. A great crowd assembled to see them start from the office.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Tuesday an Inquest was held at the Waterloo Tavern, at the Surrey side of Waterloo Bridge, on the body of William Mitchell, aged 30, who was precipitated from the above Bridge into the River Thames on Sunday last. His uncle proved that the deceased had been desponding for some time past, and he had not seen him at home for a week together. He was a horse-dealer, and resided on Bank-side. He left a wife and three children. The Coroner said, that as there was no evidence before the jury to prove whether the deceased had actually thrown himself from the Bridge, they would not be warranted in returning a verdict that the deceased had committed the act in a state of derangement. The Jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

DEATH BY FIGHTING.—A young man, of the name of Codrington, was killed at Nevington on Saturday se'night, in a boxing match with a man of the name of Cullington. They had fought twice before, without doing him any much mischief; but is ended by the deceased getting a punch fall upon the side of the head, which stunned him, and although medical aid was quickly administered, he died of a rupture of one of the vessels of the head.

DREADED ACCIDENT.—Friday se'night, the inflammable air in the Colliery behind the North-wall, called William-pit, at Whitehaven, suddenly caught fire, carrying death and destruction to almost every living creature within the range of its explosion. Six men, two boys, three girls, and five horses, fell victims to the fury of the blast; and three more pit men were so severely scorched and wounded, that but faint hopes are entertained of their recovery. This shocking catastrophe was occasioned solely by the imprudence of one of the workmen, in order that the furnace, used to heat the water, should not mislead, unfortunately opened his safety lamp; the poor man lived long enough to acknowledge his error, and to repent his temerity.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with 4 columns: Arrived, Mails, Due, Departed, Mails, Due. Lists ship arrivals and departures including Dublin, Waterford, Guernsey & Jersey, Holland, Gottenburgh, and Lisbon.

DEAL, April 27. Wind S.W. Arrived and sailed again, the Abdon, Smith, from St. Helena, for Harwich, for the Atlantic, from the Coast, for St. Petersburg; David Shaw, Jordan, from the Isle of France, for orders; and Navigator, Logan, from Jamaica, for London. Came down from the River and remain, the Mariner, Herbert, for Quebec; Minerva, Mills, and Bridgewater, Mitchell, for China; the Bombay Indian also remains.

COVES, April 27. Arrived the American ship Ophelia, Dewson, from Canton in 136 days.

PLYMOUTH, April 26. Wind S.E. Arrived off this port the Harmony, Heenan, from Charleston, for Havre, in 23 days; Meridian, Brookings, from Smyrna, for London; and Gude Hoffnung, Meyer, from Bourdeaux, for London.

PADSTOW, April 25.—Arrived the Concordia, Hoeskshorn, from Sehen; she experienced very bad weather during her passage, and was obliged to throw her boat, deck, &c. overboard.

FALMOUTH, April 23.—Wind S.E. G.—Arrived the Hope, Stickers, from Almeida.

**MACKENZIE ON MINERAL WATERS, &c. &c.**  
 Just published in 12mo. price 5s. 6d.  
**PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE MEDICAL POWERS OF MINERAL WATERS**, and the various Modes of Bathing, with Remarks on Exercise and Diet. To which is added, an Analysis of all the celebrated Mineral Waters. By PATRICK MACKENZIE, M.D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and Assistant Physician to the Fever Hospital, Glasgow.  
 London: Printed for Burgess and Hill, Medical Bookseller, 55, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket.

Two lately published, price 3s. 6d. **BRODIE'S INTRODUCTORY LECTURES**, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, on the 8th May, 1829, by J. B. BRODIE, F.R.S. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College, &c. &c.

Just Published, price 6s. boards, the 16th Edition.  
**THE TROPICARY POST-BAG**. To which are added, TRIFLES REPRINTED, BY THOMAS BROWN, the Younger, Printer for James Carpenter, Old Broad Street; of whom may be had, **THE CUTTER**, in Five Lectures; or, the Art and Practice of Cutting Figures, Acquaintance, and Relations. Illustrated by six coloured Plates. By Mr. Atkinson.

**NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.**  
**PATRON**—His Royal Highness the Duke of YORK.  
**VICE-PATRON**—His Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER, and his Royal Highness the Duke of BRUNSWICK.  
**PRESIDENT**—The Archbishop of CANTEBURY.  
**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** will be held at the King's Concert Rooms, in the Haymarket, on TUESDAY, May 8. The Chair will be taken at 11 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Atkinson will read to all the Members of the Society in and near London. Members residing in the country, who purpose to attend the Meeting, will please to appoint some friend to receive their Tickets. Applications for Tickets may be made to the Secretary, at No. 115, Fleet Street, on or after Wednesday, May 2, between the hours of twelve and four on each day (Sunday excepted).

Secretary of the Committee.  
**JOHN PARKER**, Captain R.N.  
 J. M. CLOSE, Major R.A. Secretaries.  
 12th April, 1821.

Just published, in 2 vols. 12mo. price 12s. boards, the Fourth Edition of **SACRED HOURS**; comprehending the Prayers, Thanksgivings, Admonitions, &c. scattered throughout the HOLY SCRIPTURES; together with the Psalms all classed and arranged under appropriate heads. Being intended as a Compendium of Divine Utterance, and a help to private devotion and meditation.  
 Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, 13, Ave-Maria-Lane.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. boards, the Third Edition of **COMPREHENSIVE AND EASY GRAMMAR OF THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE**; comprising a new and improved classification of the Verbs, and explanatory Rules, with a Syntax annexed to each; revised and improved, with the addition of a series of Idiomatical Phrases, and a Vocabulary of those Words which most frequently occur in Conversation. — By M. SANTAGHELO.  
 Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, 13, Colburn and Co. and Longman and Co. Of whom may be had, by the same Author, **A PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF THE ARTS OF SPEECH**, in the ITALIAN LANGUAGE, with References to the Grammar. Third Edition, with English Notes and Explanations. 12mo. price 3s. 6d. boards.  
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FRIDAY.

filled up the appointments, and created a saving thereby of 29,000*l.* a year, or a total of 12 years purchase of 348,000*l.*

**Gen. Gascoyne** thought the Hon. Gen. ought to take into consideration, that after so many long and bloody contests the country had been engaged in, there were many meritorious officers whose claims in behalf of their children were entitled to the attention of the Commander-in-Chief.

**Sir H. Vivian** called the attention of the House to the case of Major-Generals in consequence of existing regulations. He stated an instance in which the officer had expended 5000*l.* in the purchase of his commissions, and was now placed upon a retired allowance equivalent to the half-pay of a Lieut.-Colonel, and not equal to a life annuity, which his money would have purchased.

**Sir H. Hardinge** supported the suggestions of the Hon. Officer (Sir H. Vivian), and hoped the case of Major-Generals would be taken into consideration.

The resolutions were then agreed to. It was agreed that the Ordnance Estimates should be taken on Monday.

The Scotch Court of Admiralty Bill was passed.—Adjourned. WEDNESDAY.

**Mr. Blyng** presented petitions from the parish of St. James's and the Vestrymen of St. Martin's, against the practice of hawking goods for sale in the streets.

**Lord A. Hamilton** presented a petition from a person named Turner, residing in Glasgow, complaining of an outrage sanctioned by the Lord Advocate of Scotland. The House of the petitioner was entered, on the night of the 9th of April last at eleven o'clock, by an armed force in search of arms, as he supposed, but, as they said, under a warrant issued by the Lord Advocate, charging him with high treason. He was hurried off to prison, and placed under a military guard, and kept in solitary confinement for 15 days, and at length was allowed to go at liberty on bail, and no charge had been made against him.

The Lord Advocate said the warrant was issued on grounds which it would be imprudent to state to the House; perhaps they might not be grounded in truth; and if so, why did not the petitioner complain in a Court of Law. As to being kept in solitary confinement, he could only say that the Glasgow Brigade well was a very comfortable prison. Glasgow was in a state of open insurrection, in consequence of a placard being stuck up, calling upon the people to form a provisional government, and it was in consequence of the state of Glasgow that it was found necessary to arrest this individual.

**Mr. Maxwell** supported the prayer of the petition.

**Mr. Monteth** described the state of insurrection and alarm in which Glasgow was placed. In consequence of the information which he had received, he sent to the Lord Advocate and his Colleagues.

After some observations from Mr. Hume, &c. the Petition was ordered to be printed.

A Petition was presented from John Wheeler, confined in Helester Gaol, (described by Mr. Bennett, who presented it, as a poor friendless boy (thirteen years old) complaining of great hardships.

**Mr. Alderman Wood** stated, that from enquiry going on, great abuses in this gaol were proved to exist. Two pairs of stocks were kept at work in the prison, and that women were sometimes placed in them.—The Petition was laid on the table.

**Mr. Sergeant Onslow**, in the absence of Mr. H. Sumner, gave notice that the Hon. Member would, on the 22d inst. move for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the state of the Orphan's Fund.

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply,

**Col. Davies** moved an address to the King, to employ in his army such officers, now on half-pay, who were qualified to serve His Majesty. The motion was a verbatim copy of one submitted and agreed to by the House, in 1740. He would suggest that half of the commissions which might fall vacant should be filled up with the names of officers who were at present on the half-pay list.

**Lord Palmerston** objected to the motion as being unavailing for by the course adopted of late years, and, by implication, conveying an unmerited censure upon the Commander-in-Chief. He could assure the House that his Royal Highness was disposed to place as many of the officers, now on the half-pay list, on full pay, as could be done consistently with other claims, which ought not to be overlooked. Between 1811 and 1816 there had been placed on half-pay 2,712; between 1816 and 1821 there had been added to the list, by exchange, 1,762, making a total of 4,474. From 1816 to 1821 there had been brought from the half-pay list to full pay at the rate of about 400*l.* a year, so that, in the course of nine years, 3,600, remaining on the half-pay list, would be placed on the full pay.

**Major-Gen. Wilson** contended, that the resolution did not intend to convey any censure on the Commander-in-Chief.

**Capt. O'Grady** thought that the situations of barrack-masters and militia officers should be given to half-pay officers.

**Mr. Hume** and **Mr. Hutchinson** supported the motion. The House divided. For the Motion, 14—Against it, 45—Majority, 31.

Upon the motion for going into a Committee of Supply,

**Mr. Hume** moved, as an amendment, a resolution to this effect,—that as there were individuals in perfect health, and in the performance of the duties of their lucrative situations, who received allowances from the superannuated and retired lists, it was necessary to refer the Estimates under those heads to a Committee to make enquiry thereon.

**Lord Palmerston** defended the allowances to superannuated and retired officers, and said that they were the well-earned reward of long and meritorious services.

The House divided. For the Amendment, 22—Against it, 63—Majority, 41.

In a Committee, **Mr. Banks** moved, that a sum not exceeding 8,475*l.* should be granted to the British Museum.—Agreed to.

**Lord Palmerston** moved a grant of 31,520*l.* for defraying the charge of superannuations and retired pensions in England.

The resolution was agreed to, as was one for granting the sum of 8,860*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* for the service of Ireland.

A sum of 35,000*l.* was moved to be granted for the payment of Exchequer fees. This sum, together with 289,500*l.* for the disembodied militia of England, and 25,300*l.* for that of Ireland were then proposed and agreed to, and the Report was brought up.

On the Second Reading of the Metropolitan Police Bill,

**Mr. Bennett** opposed it, as being brought forward without the sanction of the magistracy. The chief mischief, as the Bill affected Police officers, was this, the temptation was great, and the pay was small. The Hon. Gen. went over the defects in the Police Establishment, and stated the necessity of some revision.

**Mr. H. Clive** did not see the necessity of sending the Bill to a Committee.

After some further conversation between Mr. Denham, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Alderman Wood, the Bill was read a second time, and committed for that day fortnight.

The Irish Court of Chancery Bill was passed.—Adj. till Friday.

A new Writ was ordered for Andover, in the room of T. A. Smith, Esq. vacated.

A variety of Petitions, from divers places, praying for a revision of the Criminal Code, against hawking goods for sale in the streets, &c. were presented.

A Petition was presented from an Officer (not named) complaining of being appointed to a situation in Greenwich Hospital, which precluded him from pensions to the amount of 700*l.* a year, which his severe wounds entitled him to. The emoluments of his present birth being only 220*l.*

**Mr. Croker** said, as a matter of favour this Officer was appointed to Greenwich Hospital before he was entitled to a pension.—The Petition was laid on the table.

A Petition was presented from the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers in Manchester, against the increased duties on East India Sugars.—After some conversation between Mr. Viscount Lord Stanley, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Barham, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Gordon, Dr. Lushington, &c. the Petition was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of the Marquis of Londonderry, that the House do go into a Committee of Supply,

**Mr. Hutchinson** rose to submit a motion to the House on the state of Europe. He alluded to the situation of Italy and the continent generally, and contended, that it was the policy of this country to prevent the ambitious views of Russia and Austria from taking effect; that the peace of Europe, as well as the security of England, depended on such timely interferences to preserve civil liberty, and to avert the object of the Allied Monarchs to destroy it. He moved an amendment to that effect.

**Major-Gen. Wilson** seconded the motion.

The Marquis of Londonderry considered the amendment quite foreign to the present question. The noble Marquis was not prepared to enter into a discussion on the state of Europe when the question was a Supply of Navy Estimates. No circumstances had occurred to call on this country for its interference; at present, our soundest policy and our best interests were consulted by not meddling in the proceedings on the continent. Gentlemen on the other side of the House should not be so ready to give their advice. The Hon. Gen. had offered many salutary instructions which were quite thrown away upon Ministers. He next excused him if he did not call upon the House to vote money for interfering with Foreign Powers. With respect to the Russian army, he begged to be understood not to say that it is not in motion, nor would he prophesy that it would not advance further. How it came to be put in motion he would state: the King of Sardinia had applied to Austria for assistance in putting down the insurrection of his subjects, and Austria applied to Russia for forces to support her against the attack threatened by the Piedmontese; in consequence of this Russia ordered troops to march from the Turkish frontiers, and part of them, he believed, entered the Austrian dominions. It did not follow, once having marched, they must continue to march.

**Major-Gen. Wilson** supported the motion.

**Col. Davies** was happy to hear the Russian army had stopped its march.

The amendment was negatived without a division on the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

In answer to a question from **Mr. C. Hutchinson**,

The Marquis of Londonderry stated, without reserve, that the movements of the Russian troops had no reference whatever to Spain; the events in Piedmont were not of sufficient importance to call for the interference of Russia.

The question was again put for the Speaker's leaving the Chair, when

**Mr. Hume** entered into a comparative statement of the Navy Estimates with those of 1792, which he wished to place on the Journals. The number of marines, he observed had been increased, and the wear and tear of the ships. This year it amounted to 6,382,768*l.* though it was fair to admit that it was less this year by 350,000*l.* than the last. He then entered into his comparison of the charges with those of 1792, enumerating the various items, and moved an amendment to this effect, that in 1792, when there were 144 ships in commission, 257 in ordinary, and 10,000 seamen and marines, the expence was 58,710*l.*; that in 1813, when there were 666 ships in commission, 355 in ordinary, and 140,000 seamen and marines, the expences were 169,227*l.*; and in 1821, when only 119 ships were in commission, 682 in ordinary, and 22,000 seamen and marines, the expences were 185,950*l.*, being only a reduction in expence of 4,177*l.* (in the sixth year he observed) from that of 1813; that the number of the sick-yards in 1792 was 25,521; in the year 1813 it amounted to 212,143*l.*, and in 1821 the estimate was 210,475*l.*, being only 1,398*l.* less than 1813; the estimate for 1821 is 53,951*l.*, being 1,501*l.* more than in 1813; that the ordinaries in 1821 is 726,672*l.* more than in 1813, and the total supply is 4,407,304*l.* more in 1821 than in 1792.

**Sir George Warrender** would be happy in the Committee to correct some of the errors into which he had fallen.—The Resolution of Mr. Hume was negatived without a division.

In a Committee of Supply,

**Sir G. Warrender** then brought forward the Navy Estimates, in doing which he referred to several reductions which had taken place in the different yards, by discontinuing one fifth of the men employed in the Dock-yards, and further reductions were in course. The Hon. Bart. then proceeded to detail the different items in the estimates, and stated, that the increase of 11,000*l.* in the salaries and contingencies of the Admiralty Office, was occasioned partly by the reward given to the crews of the Hecla and Griper. With respect to grants he should ask for 32,000*l.* to Greenwich Hospital, 8,000*l.* for the Naval Asylum; last year he had taken 14,000*l.* for the latter establishment, but now several offices would be reduced. The Hon. Bart. then moved, that a sum not exceeding 2,484,599*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* be granted for defraying the amount of the Navy and Victualling Ordinary Estimates for 1821.

**Mr. Bernal** objected to grant so large a sum in a single Resolution.

**Sir G. Warrender** said he followed the usual course.

**Mr. Bernal** repeated his objection, as those with whom he acted, after consenting to vote the sum in gross could not object to the items in detail.

The motion was then withdrawn, and a sum of 70,598*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* was moved for salaries, allowances, and contingent expences in the Offices of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

**Mr. Bernal** moved a reduction in this grant of 3500*l.* objecting to six Lords of the Admiralty, and contended that four were competent to fulfil the duties. He also objected to the continuance of the Vice Admiral of Scotland.

**Sir G. Cockburn** defended the grant, the public business could not be transacted without a full Board at the Admiralty. The Gallant Officer said, it was necessary there should be three civilians to compose the Board.

**Sir J. Yorke** thought the business could as well be transacted by reducing the number of Lords. The Hon. Member

observed, that though the great first-rate ships, the Britannia, Caledonia, and Hibernia, were not absolutely water logged, they had six feet water in their hold, and it was necessary for the Officers to renew to join to steer her—if he might call His Majesty's Ministers the Officers, and the Members of this House, the crew. With respect to the Admiralty Board, he could only say, that during the eight years he was at that Board, he had not been able to discover what these Civilian Lords did, they were dummies. As to having Lawyers at the Board, there never was such an apple of discord thrown—the first Lord was a Lawyer, he was bred up in the calling of an advocate. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Croker) was bred a Lawyer, and talked on matters of law with sufficient flippancy—so there was a lawyer at the top and one at the bottom of the table. From the respect he bore to the persons composing the Board, he should be sorry to reduce their salaries; but he believed the efficiency of the Admiralty could not be diminished, if the number of Lords was reduced to five. His relation (Mr. C. Yorke) had given up 2,000*l.* a year, but not a word was said on the matter.

**Mr. F. Robinson** and **Mr. R. Ward** defended the grant.

**Mr. Crooke** supported the amendment.

**Mr. Hume** alluded to the marine establishment, which was divided into four divisions—Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. There was a paymaster to each division, so that the expence altogether was 5,000*l.* for paying 9,000 men. He objected to the appointment of private secretary to the First Lord, and to the paymastership of widows' pensions.

**Mr. Croker** stated his own firm opinion that the present constitution of that board was not only highly useful to the service, but almost indispensable. He must say, that if there was any insularity in that House, he would readily spurn at officers, it was his Hon. and gallant friend, who had frequently voted with those who thought that the present number of the Lords of the Admiralty ought not to be diminished, and he (Mr. C.) always thought that vote was dictated by an unbiased judgment. Upon the subject of the marines he would not say much, because the marines had been already voted, and secondly, because a more appropriate occasion would offer. But as to the commissions of General, Lieut.-General, and Major-General of marines, with the four Colonels of the corps, there was no instance of the grant of any of these appointments having been made on any other ground than real service, neither favour, influence, or patronage, nor competition influenced the appointment. Lord St. Vincent and Nelson, Admirals Keates, Bickerton, Duckworth, Samurcz, and others, were among those who had achieved the most services, encountered the most danger, and suffered the most trials, and of course were entitled to the rewards of their distinguished services. As to the Private Secretary, it had been usual for the First Lord to appoint his Private Secretary to the first vacant Commissionership of the Navy or Victualling, as in the case of Mr. Hay, who had only 300*l.* a year. The Hon. Gen. was mistaken as to the duties and labour of the office of Paymaster of Marines; the demand for that Officer's attendance was frequent, for he was not only Paymaster, Inspector of Marines, and Quarter Master and Barrack Master also, and he gave him the amount of 20,000*l.* He could not say that from the last year's experience, and he thought the present constitution of the Board should not be altered. As to the Lay and Naval Lords, the Lay Lords, if a comparative value could be made, were the more efficient of the two. With respect to the appointments of the marine-officers, those were made to gallant officers for meritorious services, to which no reasonable objections could be made.

After some further discussion, a division took place. For the Original Resolution, 115—Against it, 77—Majority, 38.

A proposition was then made for reducing the sum to 1000*l.* instead of 3000*l.*—For the original motion, 118—Against it, 55—Majority, 63.

The next resolution proposed, was for a sum not exceeding 38,924*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* for salaries and contingencies in the Navy Pay Office.

**Mr. Hume** moved a reduction in this vote, to 28,924*l.*

The amendment was not pressed.

The next Resolutions were for a sum not exceeding 75,529*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* for defraying the expences of the Navy Office for 1821; 45,488*l.* for the Victualling Office, and 23,731*l.* for Depotford Yard; 29,802*l.* for Woolwich Yard; 25,438*l.* for Chatham Yard; 24,078*l.* for Sheerness Yard; 49,125*l.* for Portsmouth Yard; 43,521*l.* for Plymouth Yard; 10,325*l.* for the Out-ports; 43,620*l.* for payments of Foreign Yards.—Agreed to.

A sum of 1,000,000 was granted to defray the interest of Exchequer Bills.—Agreed to.

Another Resolution was agreed to for 290,000*l.* being the hundred part of 29,000,000*l.* standing in the names of the commissioners for paying off the national debt.—Adjourned.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

**ASKNOTH OF THE KING**.—We take great pleasure in recording the following instance of the kindness and condescension of His present Majesty. A poor woman, who had been patronized by the late Queen, and allowed to sell mats for the use of the establishments at Windsor and Frogmore, and was likewise in the receipt of a small annual bounty from her late Majesty, became in consequence of the demise of the Queen much distressed, her annual income ceasing. She was advised to petition the present King, and accordingly watched one day as the King was coming down the grand staircase, but the attendants desired her to remove. She exclaimed, "Pray, let me see the King!" His Majesty, hearing her voice, asked, "Who is that wants to see me?" Pressing forward with her petition, she presented it, with her mats hanging to her shoulders. His Majesty attended to it, ordered all her mats to be purchased, directed Mr. Bloomfield to see that she was allowed to supply the household as usual, and that she should receive the same allowance annually that his Royal Mother had granted her.

On Thursday morning his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by a number of Field Officers, inspected the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 1st Regiment of Guards; the former took the Tilt-yard duty and the minor Guard; the latter the King's Guard, and formed the Guard of Honour at Buckingham-House. They were all dressed in their new clothing and white gaiters. The band of the Regiment played several select pieces of music in honour of the day.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons charged to inquire into the existing regulations in the price of bread, do not recommend any alteration in the weight or denomination of loaves, for one year, at least.

The Committee of the House of Commons sitting on the "Vagrant Laws, have collected a mass of valuable and important evidence, from magistrates and others conversant with the subject; the examination of Mr. Bodkin, of the Mendicity Office, occupied two days, and some practical measures are expected to result immediately from their labours.

Thursday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Francis Warden, Esq. was appointed a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z. before he writes poetry, should learn his A. B. C. B's suggestion about the Clergyman who has prayed for the Queen shall be attended to; at a certain period the whole list shall be printed alphabetically, so as to be more convenient to Bishops, and others whom it may concern, for reference.

A "JOHN BULL MAN" shall have the names published which he requires; but would it not be more effective to print them whenever a general election appears more probable than at present?

SUV's observations on a recent sudden death are much too serious for us to meddle with. We know nothing of the politics of the place alluded to, but we will keep a scrutinizing eye upon the other party, and should the event justify the reports, we promise SUV not to be lax in our exertion in the cause of morality.

We are obliged to T. S. C. OBSERVER shall be attended to; he must be aware that his communication is of the longest for a paper like ours.

Our notice on the lengthened account of the Royal Festivities on Thursday, and the Debate of Friday, our promised Song, and several other original communications, are unavoidably postponed.

CAIRO is very funny, but his communication is better suited to his own class, than to our Paper.

G. H. is informed that the person he alludes to, is not forgotten.

Just published, in 8vo. price 5s. 6d. stitched. POEMS. By Mrs. CORNWELL BARON WILSON. London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street.

Also, a Third Edition, price 8s. extra boards, of ASTAUTE, a Sicilian Tale, with other Poems, by the same Author. Mrs. Wilson's first and earliest Poem of "Astarte," is evidently the production of a young and vivid fancy; but is distinguished for delicacy of sentiment, and tenderness of description, to which, after all, none but a female can give adequate expression. Of the more recent publication of Miscellaneous, we can speak in terms of the warmest approval. He must indeed, be a "Surdior Icaro," and blind to the fascinations of Poesy, who can fail to perceive the tenderness and delicacy of the Ode to the "Evening Hour."—Edinburgh Magazine, May, 1821.

A new volume of her elegant and interesting poetry, has been some time before the public. The editor, conscious of the merits of her volume, regrets, that a critique on her poetry, which we did not sanction, found its way into the pages of the Edinburgh Magazine. It conveys an opinion of Mrs. Wilson's poetry, which he is convinced will be very different from the public impression respecting her talents; and is certainly quite opposite to his own. As to the hint of her name being assumed, the editor is equally conscious of its injustice. —Edinburgh Magazine, May, 1821.

For a high character of these works, vide also the Literary Gazette, No. 215—British Stage—La Belle Assemblee—and other periodicals, for April, 1821, and the present month.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

A considerable portion of business has been transacted in the Funds during the past week, but especially in money stock, for which there has been much demand. Rumours have been afloat during the week, that the two great powers, Austria and Russia, have determined to commence military operations against Spain, which has served to restore the former order of things. This rumour does not appear to receive credit from those who are peculiarly interested, the fundholders, as large bargains have been taken in the course of the week; some, however, attribute this to the abundance of money in the market. Consols opened on Monday morning at 72 1/4 for money, and 72 3/4 for the account. Tuesday was a holiday; but on Wednesday a rise took place, and they have since reached the mark of 73 for the account, making a rise of nearly one per cent. during the week. They opened on Friday morning at 72 3/4 for the account, and left off at 73 for money, and 73 for the account, buyers. It has been reported, that in consequence of the Bank being closed on Saturday, that there would be a great scarcity of money in the City for some time; but the contrary is now asserted.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Reduced Ann., Consols, Ditto Acct., 4 per Cents., Navy 5 per cent., Exchequer Bills, and India Bonds.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, by command of His Majesty, She Steeps to Conquer.—Tuesday, Don John; Second Violenta, Miss Stephens.—In the course of the week, the Tempest.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, the Duenna.—Tuesday, the Kind Impostor.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

Subscribers are informed that a few sets may be had from No. 13 upwards, and that all the earlier numbers are again reprinting.

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"All persons may find in his character something for imitation, but for an English gentleman he is the perfect model."—Quarterly Review. Printed for Henry Colburn, Strand-Street.

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LETTERS from the COURT of TRIPOLI, written during a TEN Years' Residence in that Country. Published from the Originals, in the possession of the Family of the late RICHARD TULLY, Esq. the British Consul.

"This work boasts an interest peculiarly its own; the finished picture that is given of the Moors, Turks, and Arabs, reminds us of the most splendid fictions of the Arabian Nights, and gives to us, arrayed in all the reality of truth, those delightful scenes, and that glowing imagery, which we had never been accustomed to consider otherwise than as the workings of a brilliant imagination."—Edinburgh Magazine, &c. &c.

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THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, containing Reviews of the Doge of Venice, Hazlitt's Table Talk, Lord Byron, Pope and Bowles, the Lillian Bride; Theatres; Fine Arts; Miscellaneous, &c. &c.

Published at the Office of "JOHN BULL," No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, to which Place all Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Paris Papers of Tuesday and Wednesday have arrived, but their contents are not very important. It is stated, under the head Paris, May 2, that the Chevalier Bardaxi d'Azara, Spanish Minister Plenipotentiary in France, set out on Monday morning for Madrid, where he is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Private letters from Trieste state, that the Austrian and Neapolitan squadrons were assembled in the Port of Lusin, in Dalmatia, and that they were to convey to Tarentum a Russian column destined to occupy Apulia

and Calabria. It is hoped that the presence of the Russians and Austrians in Italy will give to the oppressed majority in Spain sufficient energy to render all foreign intervention superfluous.—(Gazette de France.)

The Journal de Thoulouse has a report of a new Congress of the great Powers of Europe, to be held at Blois.

In an article dated Naples, April 14, it is stated, that a Royal Decree has been published, establishing four Juntas of Censure, for the purpose of examining the conduct of the Ecclesiastics, secular and regular, and of the Pensionaries and Public Functionaries, whatever may be their rank or employ, to authorise the printing of works, to examine the conduct of persons publishing works, and that of the instructors of youth, and the maxims taught in schools.

The private advices from the North and South of Spain state, that discontent prevails in almost every province in Spain, yet it does not appear that in Biscay, or in any other northern situation, that the malcontents have assembled to the extent alleged. From Barcelona we learn, that there is yet more irritation than in Biscay; but the late arrests of obnoxious individuals have been attended with the beneficial result of intimidating those from committing any fresh acts of violence, who would otherwise have been inclined, from no motive but views of self-interest, to create disorder.

Letters from Corunna are to the 15th ult. They give no account of any tumult or insurrection in that quarter, and as the mail which conveyed these letters passed through Burgos (which is in the centre of the disturbances mentioned in the French Journals) without interruption, it may be concluded that at least there was no serious interruption to public tranquillity at that moment. The letters by the mail from this country and France, to the North of Spain, have been, however, intercepted, and every one of them burnt, both French and English. The greatest agitation prevails at Corunna, lest the Russians should invade their territory.

In the House of Peers, the Bank Cash Payments Bill was read a third time and passed. The Bill is to receive the Royal Assent by Commission on Monday, but at too late an hour to allow of its beginning to operate on that day, so that the Bank will not be able to resume Cash Payments till the morning of Tuesday next.

Neither SILLY BILLY nor the DUKE OF SUSSEX were at Court;—the last mentioned Duke has been somewhat indisposed ever since Saturday se'night, when he ate too much stewed carp in the King's Bench Prison, where he dined with Burdett, who is, as our readers know, in that gaol (by the verdict of a jury) for writing inflammatory and seditious libels against the King and Government.

It may not be unpleasant to our readers, to observe, that the Queen's last remaining acquaintance, the COUNTESS GREY, was (with her three daughters) at THE KING'S Drawing-room!

THE LADY HOLLAND, whose dress is mentioned in the list of those who were at Court, is not LORD HOLLAND'S wife. This the generality of our readers know; but, lest there should be any mistake, it is quite necessary to state the fact distinctly.

We once more loudly call upon the Magistrates to interfere with the present system of what are called cheap coffee-houses: nor will we rest till we find that our clamour has had its effect. It is not the lateness of the hours at which they are open we so much complain of, as of the propagation of sedition and blasphemy, which goes on within these sinks of vice. THE TIMES, THE BLACK DWARF, THE EXAMINER and THE NEWS, are the favourite Papers with the keepers and visitors of these dens; the most hardened miscreants of every description are among the latter, and the former are chiefly persons employed by the factionists to keep up a spirit of discontent, which, without such aid, would die away entirely. Surely, these pests would come within the grasp of the Loyal Association, to which too much praise cannot be given, for the exertions they have already made in the cause of good order and morality.

LADY JERSEY.

We have received a great many communications about Lady Jersey, with some of which, we shall, from time to time, amuse our readers. One or two we shall venture for this week's spouse.

But let us begin by an explanation, necessary to our feelings, and the cause which we support.

Every one must have seen that we had a kindness for Lady Jersey—that we have spared her; and we should have continued to do so, if she would have allowed us. But this foolish woman (and a person of "forty or so" cannot plead youth or inexperience) has made herself so notorious, and offensively indecent, by taking up—when every body else had dropped her—the paramour of Bergami, that she forces herself upon our notice; and, with the blessing of Heaven, she shall have enough of it. FERGUSON, TAYLOR and Co. will call us infamous—BROUGHAM will rave about our invading

female character;—we shall be threatened with prosecutions, which we despise; and accused of a want of gentlemanly feeling, which (from other tongues) we should regret. But, it is all in vain: we are before the public; and the public knows that we have never dragged a woman forward—WE have never broken in upon domestic privacy; no temptation of fun—no bitterness of party—may, not even the interests of morality and decency have induced us to allude to, much less to mention, any lady who has not, by herself, or her relations, been brought before the public, as a companion, or witness, for the modern Messalina.

To this assertion there is one exception, which we beg to acknowledge, and even apologize for. We hitched into rhyme, in No. 19, the name of Lady Sefton. We did so to her praise, and we meant it to her honour; but on consideration, we perceive that an English Lady's glory and happiness consist in not being mentioned at all—"ni en bien, ni en mal"—beyond the sphere of her domestic duties; and, as no Lady has less obtruded herself on the public than LADY SEFTON, we apologize to her for having, even with laudatory intentions, alluded to her. Our fault, such as it is, was occasioned by some "loose talk" of LADY JERSEY'S; but, in future, we shall know better how to appreciate LADY JERSEY'S "loose talk."

Now for her Ladyship herself. THE EARL GREY, ashamed and afraid to buy JOHN BULL, yet unable to resist his curiosity, sends, every Sunday, as soon as Lady Grey is gone to church, to borrow it from a friend, who is obscure enough, or candid enough, to confess that he takes it in. As neither this friend, however, nor his Lady have invited CAROLINA-COLUMBINA, we, upon our own principle, shall not mention their names. Their stolen embraces, however, (this Crime, Con. of LORD GREY'S with JOHN BULL) having by accident reached LADY JERSEY, who is a real busy-body, she insisted on knowing who it was that lent LORD GREY that INFAMOUS PAPER!

When the delinquent was discovered, LADY JERSEY, in her own imperial style, formally declared war on the offenders. Many notes, and much correspondence has already taken place, and more may be expected. In the meanwhile, her Autocratic Majesty, LADY JERSEY, has published a strong manifesto, that she will not ask to her assemblies, any one who subscribes to JOHN BULL; and she advertised two parties last week, in order to accomplish her threat: but, oh! the short-sightedness of an angry Lady;—he who writes this was at one of them, and thinks, if there had been a second, he should have been there too; for being a little hard of hearing, he is become a great favourite with her Ladyship, and is honoured with a share of her conversation, which, but for his infirmity, would doubtless be very agreeable.

In addition to this, we have a much more important article of intelligence to lay before our readers. We little thought that anything relating to Lady Jersey could ever become a subject of public interest; but after the part she has chosen to take in behalf of the Queen—after the public protection she has vouchsafed to give that disconsolate Princess—after the pledge and promise of countenance and support, with which she has endeavoured to uphold her, the public will learn, with no little surprise, that—

LADY JERSEY IS GOING ABROAD IMMEDIATELY. If we were vain, we might, perhaps, pretend to some little share in this determination; and we think it highly probable, and quite natural, that the embarrassments into which LADY JERSEY'S visit to the Queen has thrown her, the disgust which the public has so unequivocally exhibited, and the coolness with which she has been received in private society, all have contributed to drive Lady Jersey from a scene, of which she once was the ornament and the life.

Where she intends to take up her abode, we have not yet heard. The Queen would doubtless be happy to find so respectable a tenant for her villa, at COMO; but LORD JERSEY has shewn so decided an aversion from all that connexion, that we apprehend her Ladyship cannot hope to be allowed to walk in her Majesty's footsteps.

Upon one point, LORD JERSEY is, we understand, immovably fixed. He has positively declared, that no power on earth shall induce him to suffer her Ladyship to hire BERGAMI as a courier.

THE LORD PRESIDENT AND MR. HENRY BENNETT.

We have been requested to re-publish the following paragraph, which was inserted in the Courier of last night:—

"The following reply, made by Mr. Bennett, in the House of Commons last night, was not distinctly heard in the gallery, and in consequence is very imperfectly reported in the Morning Papers. It was given by the Hon. Member on the observation of Mr. Mackenzie, that the public press, in reporting the discussion of the Army Estimates, which took place on a former evening, had erroneously attributed to Mr. Bennett, a serious reflection upon the conduct of the Lord President of the Court of Session: Mr. Bennett expressed himself much obliged to the Honourable Member, in affording him an opportunity of retuting what he had been misrepresented in the Newspapers, to have said in the debate in which the Honourable Member alluded. Mr. Bennett denied that he had, on that occasion, cast any reflection on the conduct of the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of

those who had acted with him, in the matter that was under discussion. He regretted that any thing which passed should have occasioned any unpleasant feeling to the Lord President and his friends. Had any thing appeared to him in the conduct of the Learned Judge which called for censure, he would have brought it forward by the fair and manly course of making a regular motion on the subject.

Now, the truth of this is, that the Lord President has a son, a gentleman of high honour and courage, who no sooner heard of Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT'S speech, in which he reflected upon his father, than he put himself into the Edinburgh mail, and started forthwith for London; where having arrived, he sent Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT a message. Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT referred Mr. MACKENZIE to that general *couchée* for the whole party, SIR RONALD FERGUSON, and the result of the communication was (as usual)—an apology; which was made, according to agreement, on Friday night, in the House of Commons, by Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT, but in so low a tone of voice, that had it not been for the kindness of the *Courier*, it might not have been so generally understood and perfectly appreciated as we trust it is at present.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I should be the most ungrateful man alive, if I did not hasten to return you my best thanks for an invitation to dinner, which I have just received from his Royal Highness Prince Leopold.

I have known the Prince these eight years; I became acquainted with him when he was but a Captain in the Austrian service, and enjoyed, besides his family fortune, which could not, I should think, be much less than from 130l. to 140l. per annum, the pay of that rank, which with bat and forage and lodging-money, might have produced him about as much more.

I then thought him a good sort of young fellow, and as far as "bouille de biere" in the Champs Elysée, or a "banwoise" on the Boulevards, I found him hospitable enough, and I paid little attention to the jokes about "second-hand loves," and "half-priced cupids," with which it is too much the fashion to ridicule young men who endeavour to mix economy with pleasure.

Since the Prince came to England, I have written my name at his door as often as it was decent, and in the street he has honoured my salute with a return, which I fancied had something of old recollection in it; but beyond this we never got.

Judge, then, of my surprise, at receiving a card, not only for an evening assembly, but for a dinner, "Sir Robert Gardiner is commanded, &c. &c." I was thankful for his remembrance, but I was soon undeceived; for, next morning, while breakfasting at the United Service Club, I heard one man say to another, "What hospitable devil has seized Prince Leopold—he has asked me to dinner; me, who never saw him; who don't know him; who never wrote my name at his door; and who could only have found me out in Boyle's COURT GUIDE;—which, by the way, appears now to be a real COURT GUIDE."

The friend—a hard-featured man, in a black stock, replied—"Ah, laddie—we are no obleged for your invitation, to remembrance or hospitality, or any sic matter, but just to Maister JOHN BULL. As soon as Johnny began to blather about the sixty thousand pound annual, his Highness remembrit that it was ay laked for that he should invite folk to what they ca' assemblies—meetings, where there is neither meat nor drink, and where a prudent mon entertains his friends at leetle cost, being nae mare than the wear o' the servant's leeveries, and the wastery of wax lights—forybe, he burns oil or gas, as less dispensidius;—but, when Johnny strikit anither blow, of "puppets, neither for use nor for show," the dinner cards flew into the streets like a shower of snow, and fell upon every man who dinna chance to carry an umbrella. The upshot of it is, that ye have just two cards to write in answer: one to his Highness, to say ye'll surely come, and anither to JOHNNY BULL, to thank him for yer being asked."

Of this prudent counsel, though not intended for me, I have profited; and, with due acknowledgments, am, SIR, your grateful servant, AMICUS VERITATIS.

THE QUEEN.

WE last week received, *exclusively*, and published originally, the disavowal of an Address, said to have been presented to the Queen, from the inhabitants of Hamstead Norris, which disavowal was signed and authenticated by the Churchwardens and Overseers of that parish.

We are now authorized by many of the most respectable inhabitants of Richmond, in Surrey, to contradict a statement which appeared in the *Old Times* one day last week, "That the Queen had passed through Richmond, and that the populace had taken the horses from her carriage, and drawn her through the town."—IT IS A FALSEHOOD, WHOLLY GROUNDFLESS.

One of our correspondents says—"Every inhabitant of this town can prove, that no such ridiculous exhibition took place. I, myself, saw the carriage, but no one here attended it; and not fifty people in the place knew she had passed at all, till they saw it mentioned in the *Times*; certainly, neither in the town nor environs of Richmond, did the populace commit themselves by such a contemptible act of extravagance."

Another (of the first rank in society) desires us to contradict the report so prejudicial to the inhabitants of Richmond; than which, "nothing was ever more scandalously false." A third concludes his letter thus—

"I beg to assure you, that the whole is an absolute falsehood: no such honour having been, and I trust, never will be paid to that shameless woman, by the loyal inha-

bitants of Richmond; and I trust you will, in your next number, contradict so vile a calumny against this truly loyal village;" and several others write to the same effect.

It is highly gratifying to see the earnestness with which every body of decent feeling repels the insinuation of favouring the Queen. As for the unfortunate person herself, she must be fallen indeed, when her partisans have recourse to falsehoods so glaring, and so easily detected, as the account of this triumph, to keep her up.

Who fabricated this story, we leave Lord Hood, Sir William Austin, the Bag-man, and the Editor of the *Times*, to settle between them.

MARQUESS OF DROGHEDA.

THIS venerable Nobleman has at last paid the debt of nature. His Lordship was Marquess and Earl of Drogheda, Viscount Moore, Baron of Mellefont, in Ireland, and Baron Moore, of Moore Place, in England; a Knight of the Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Colonel of the 18th Huzzars, and the oldest General in His Majesty's service.

His Lordship was in the ninety-first year of his age, and succeeded his father, the late Earl, in the year 1753. He married, 1766, Ann, daughter of Francis, first Marquess of Hertford, whose sister was married to the Marquess of Londonderry, recently deceased.

His Lordship is succeeded in his titles by Charles, Viscount Moore, now Marquess of Drogheda, who was born August 23, 1770, and is, we believe, unmarried.

The late Marquess was so created, June 27, 1791, and received the honour of a British Peerage, by the title of Baron Moore, of Moore Place, January 13, 1801.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

REV. PATRICK CLASON, of Carmusinoch (we believe) N. B.

REV. WARWELL FENN, Curate of Somersham. This person left Catherine Hall, Cambridge, without a degree!

REV. RICHARD SLANEY, Vicar of Penkridge.

REV. DR. BENGOLLYER, Peckham, &c. &c.

REV. MR. TODD, Perpetual Curate of St. Helen's, Auckland, in the county of Durham.

(To be continued.)

THEATRES.

*Marino Faliero* has been repeated at Drury Lane without any increase either of favour or attraction. As we said last Sunday, the wretchedness of the acting would deter most people from going, and would certainly send away, thoroughly disgusted, the few who did visit the theatre.

At Covent Garden, we rejoice to say, Miss Foote has resumed her station. Few things have given us more pleasure, upon every account, than the restoration of this young lady to a profession of which she is the sweetest ornament, and in the duties of which we hope long and frequently to see her engaged.

His Majesty will honour both theatres this week with his presence, in state. At Covent Garden the play of *She Stoops to Conquer*, and the farce of *A Roland for an Oliver*, are commanded; and at Drury Lane, *The Heir at Law*, and *Modern Antiques*.

The Haymarket is rapidly approaching completion, and promises to be at once elegant and commodious. It opens on the second of July. The principal performers engaged as yet are MR. TERRY and MRS. H. JOHNSTON, the rest are provincial candidates for fame; and considering it was on the boards of the OLD Haymarket theatre that the London public first saw YOUNG, MATHEWS, and LISTON, we do not despair of finding some future favourites amongst the recruits drafted from the country into the new one.

The minor theatres are all, as usual, doing well, ASTLEY'S and SADLER'S WELLS bear away the meed; and we augur to the latter still more success when the aquatic piece, announced for representation, is actually produced.

TO JOHN BULL.

FRIEND BULL,—I was much amused in perusing the Letter of "AMICUS VERITATIS" in your Paper of the 29th, and give you equal credit for the insertion; but cannot resist at the same time from putting a few simple questions (broached as this subject is,) to you and your correspondent "AMICUS," upon the character and conduct of "this most amiable and deserving MAN."

I wish to ask Mr. *Amicus Veritatis*, in addition to your questions of last week, why His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, feeling so very anxious to put in force an "act of duty to the memory of his dear departed wife," should have delayed paying that DUTY to his mother-in-law, until he had completely ascertained that she was made the "brazen serpent" of a party, no less disposed to sap the very vitals of a Monarchical form of Government, than personally to outrage the Monarch himself? And why he did not feel these compunctious visitings of nature somewhat earlier? Why he did not choose to pay "his duty" to the mother of his deceased wife, during his visit upon the Continent; and why, when followed, I may say, hunted by her, in Germany, &c. he took every possible means to avoid any interview with that much respected personage?

I beg leave to put another question to "AMICUS VERITATIS," relative to his beloved and amiable Prince.

How comes it that His Royal Highness should have waited till the moment of the Queen's trial, to ask for a Peerage and a consequent Seat in the House of Lords, and feel so mightily offended that it was refused him? Could he so soon forget that the self-same Monarch, who had not only given him his daughter in marriage, but added a Regiment, the rank of Field Marshal, the Ribbon of the Garter, and a JOINTURE OF 50,000L. PER ANNUM, (not

to mention a certain 500l. for clothes and pocket-money on his arrival in England), had pressed upon him a Peerage, and felt hurt that it was refused at that time? Could he forget, I say, that the same Peerage he now demands was solely for the purpose of using (or abusing it, I should say,) by a vote, in unison with his addle-headed cousin of Gloster in direct opposition to the good and honor of the country, and the personal "feelings of His Majesty!!!"

In truth, Master BULL, we live in a world replete with humbug, and if I were to say any thing of one more than another, I should say that our hero is in truth the Prince of Humbugs, that he would have acted a double part on the late occasion had he found any other man to deal with, than him, who is not only the most acute, but avowedly the most accomplished Sovereign in Europe. The motive of your correspondent "Amicus," I clearly comprehend; and aware, (as I am convinced he is,) that his cause is a bad one, I can excuse his writing with the assumed confidence he does. But truth will out; and I am only sorry, that a week has been required to bring it to light.—And I am, friend Bull, your constant reader,

P. S. More, Anon!  
April 30, 1821.

VERAX.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I have written to you twice before upon the subject of the proceedings before the Consistory Court, at York; and I find, on July 28, 1820, Mr. Vernon, the Archbishop's son, pronounced the judgment of the Court in this important case:—"The question for my decision is, upon the admissibility of articles, imputing to the Rev. Mr. Cotteril, the Minister of St. Paul's, Sheffield, irregularity, in introducing, and causing to be sung in his church, certain Hymns, and version of Psalms, not permitted by any lawful authority," &c.

Your respectable Correspondent, in last Sunday's JOHN BULL, observes, "The object of the suit in question having been," in reality, to know how the law of the land stood, on the subject of introducing Psalms and Hymns, other than those of the authorised Old and New Versions of the Psalms of David, "it is most extraordinary that the parties should at least rest satisfied without the knowledge which they sought."

It may be necessary to observe, that the congregation of St. Paul's Church, in Sheffield, had not, for many years, made use of the Old, or modern Versions; they had a valuable selection of modern Psalms and Hymns, which had gone through no less than three editions, which their new Minister wished to withdraw, in order to introduce a new one of his own selection, and this without the consent or approbation of many of his hearers; and when they were afterwards actually forced upon two other congregations; namely, St. James's and Attercliffe Chapel, the dissentients of these congregations who wished to retain their old selections, found they had no alternative, but either to try the question, or have these new Psalms forced upon them, *volens volens*. But when Mr. Cotteril, at the Archbishop's suggestion, consented to withdraw, and actually did withdraw his Psalm Book, and his Grace the Archbishop kindly presented to the three congregations a new selection of his own, and at his own expence, the object of the suit was fully accomplished. The *Best's Journal* says, "His Grace most readily and promptly decided in favor of the defendant, and in confirmation of his opinion presented the congregation with a thousand copies of his selection;" had he decided in favor of the defendant, why did he order him to withdraw his lately introduced and new selection?

While on this subject, I enclose you a copy of a Psalm sung at a Church, in Yorkshire, many years ago.—If this does not help to shew the necessity of putting down village poetry—nothing will.

It was composed by a parish clerk, on occasion of the distemper among the horned cattle, in the summer of the year 1784. It was sung and chorussed by the whole congregation in the Church. The four first stanzas contained an account of the cattle that died, and the names of the farmers to whom they all belonged; the remaining verses were as follows:

No Christian bull, nor cow, they say,  
But takes it out of hand;  
And we shall have no cows at all,  
I doubt, within this land.

The doctors, though they all have spoke  
Like learned gentlemen,  
And told us how the entrails look,  
Of cattle, dead and green.

Yet they do nothing do at all,  
With all their learning store;  
So heaven drive out this plague away,  
And vex us not, no more.

This piece was so well received, that after the service, it was desired again by all the congregation, except five farmers, who wept, and declared that "the lines were too moving."

The Minister, in going out, said to the Clerk, "Why, John, what Psalm was that we had to-day—it was not one of David's?" "No, no, Sir," quoth John, (big with the honour he had acquired,) "David never made such a Psalm since he was born—this is one of my own."—I am, Sir, yours, STERNHOLD.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

IN AND OUT.

When CREVEY was one of the Board of Control, He was passive, and never addicted to growl; But now, in the House, TOMMY kicks up a storm, Cuts away at the Clerks, and insists on Reform: Only give TOMMY CREVEY his office again, And no more will you bear TOMMY CREVEY complain.

FASHIONABLES.

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence were received, on Tuesday morning, on their way to and from St. George's Church, East, with loud and repeated acclamations. The crowd collected in Church Lane and Church Street was so great that most of the shows were obliged to be closed.

On Wednesday morning, at a quarter past eleven, the King arrived at his Palace in Pall Mall, in his travelling carriage, from Brighton, escorted by a party of light horse.

THE KING.

LEVEE.—On Wednesday, the King held a Levee at Carlton Palace, which, owing to the fineness of the weather, attracted innumerable crowds of beauty and fashion in Pall Mall, who, together with the splendid equipages of the nobility, had a most brilliant appearance. About one o'clock the Life-guards took their station in Waterloo-place, opposite the Palace, and the gaiety of the scene was greatly heightened by their numerous band, who kept playing martial airs the greater part of the afternoon. Sir Robert Baker, and other Magistrates, and the chief Officers of the Police, took their stations inside the Palace, to be ready in case any emergency required their assistance. Between one and two o'clock the company began to arrive; amongst them were the Dukes of York, Clarence, &c. the Russian, Austrian, Prussian, Spanish, Netherlands, &c. the British, Hanoverian, Baden, Hessian, Portugal, Austrian, Sardinian, Sicilian, Bavarian, Danish, Saxon, Prussian, American, &c. the Cabinet Ministers; the great Officers of State; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; the Vice-Chancellor; Sir H. Davy, the President of the Royal Society; the Marquess of Londonderry, and about eleven hundred persons of distinction. Amongst the presentations were, the Rev. Dr. Clarke, to present a book on the causes and decline of religion; Rev. Archdeacon Hook, Chaplain to His Majesty; and a vast number of military and naval officers. His Majesty gave audiences, after the Levee, to the Marquess of Londonderry, Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and the Duke of Newcastle; the noble Duke delivered to the King the red ribbon and an order of the Bath worn by the late Sir Charles Crawford.

Among the distinguished personages who attended the Levee were the Dukes of Wellington, Portland, Newcastle, Devonshire, and Beaufort; the Marquesses of Londonderry, Salisbury, Camber, Cholmondeley, Cornwallis, Hertford, Conyngham, &c.; Earls of Chatham, King, Bathurst, Liverpool, Westmoreland, Calcutt, Harrowby, Lauderdale, &c.; Viscounts Melbourne, Sidmouth, Palmerston, Exmouth, &c.; Lords Bantick, Somerset, W. Lennox, E. Somerset, Keith, Melbourne, &c.; Sirs G. F. Hill, C. Long, &c.; Messrs. W. W. Pole, C. B. Bathurst, F. Robinson, &c.; Generals Ker, Sir M. Nightingale, Sir H. Fane, Lord Harris, Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, Lord Howden, Sir G. Stovin, &c.; Admirals Sir F. Lofroy, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir E. Thornborough, Sir J. Sumner, Sir R. Strachan, &c. Surgeon Slow, Royal Horse Guards, by Col. Sir H. Hill.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.—A most splendid Drawing-room was held on Thursday at Buckingham-house: above 2,000 of the nobility and gentry were present. The ladies' dresses were superb and rich in variety; jewels were worn in profusion. The gentlemen's dresses were very splendid; all those who had honours conferred on them wore the collars of their orders, the elegance and magnificence of which contributed not a little to the splendour of the scene. The King arrived at Buckingham-house from Carlton-palace at a quarter past twelve. The necessary preparations having been completed, an extra guard of honour marched into the court-yard in front of the Palace, and a detachment of the life-guards soon after arrived. The company began to arrive soon after twelve o'clock, and continued to set down till near five; some were kept in the line of carriages between two and three hours. At half-past one o'clock the King proceeded to his closet, where the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Llandaff, Chester, Exeter, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, and Chichester were assembled, when the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an oration of congratulation on the occasion of the day. The King soon after proceeded to the state apartments, attended by Lord Amherst, as Lord in waiting, General Finch, as Groom in waiting, and Sir R. Bolton, as Esquerry. Prince Ratisse, dressed in the costume of his country, with his sword, were introduced to the King by the Earl of Bathurst; they wore mantles, their legs and feet were bare with the exception of sandals. The Duke of York, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Sophia Matilda came in state, with their attendants, in two carriages, with an escort of life-guards. The Speaker of the House of Commons; the Lord Chancellor; the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; the Vice-Chancellor, &c. were present. Among the company were the Dukes of Wellington, Montrose, St. Albans, Dorset, Portland, Grafton, Beaufort; Duchesses of Portland, St. Albans, Rutland, Richmond, Marlborough, Dorset, Bedford, Northumberland, Montrose, Leeds; Marquesses of Winchester, Donegal, Hertford, Conyngham, Salisbury, Wellesley, Camden, &c.; Marchionesses of Cholmondeley, Vinchesey, Salisbury, Devonshire, Hertford, &c.; Earls of Harrowby, Belfast, Bathurst, Fingridge, Chichester, Westmorland, Chatham, Mayo, Liverpool, Donoughmore, St. Germain, Limerick, &c.; Countesses of Liverpool, Harcourt, Clare, Mulgrave, Bridgewater, Temple, Harrowby, Bathurst, Derby, Hnrewood, Coventry, &c.; Viscounts Sidmouth, Exmouth, Palmerston, Melville, Sidney, &c.; Viscountesses Melville, Torrington, Downer Melville, &c.; Lords Hill, Clara, Beresford, Grantley, Curzon, St. Helens, Bentinck, &c.; Ladies Cooper, Beauclerk, Stewarts, Nightingale, Paget, Somers, S. A. Churchill, Dyneor, A. Beckett, Greenville, Orde, Legge, C. Gordon, Hamilton, C. Cavenish, St. Clair Erskine, E. F. Hatton, Harris, Radstock, Coventry, Thynnes, &c. &c.; Sirs C. Halkett, W. Clinton, Floyd, A. Don, R. Brownrigg, C. Pole, M. Seymour, J. Sylvester, J. Wells, C. Ogle, R. Barlow, &c.; Bishops of Winchester, London, Oxford, Chester, Ely, Salisbury, Lincoln, Exeter, St. Asaph, Carlisle, Killaroe, &c.; Admirals Sir R. Strachan, Stephen, Bingham, Sir P. Malcolm, Sir G. Martin, Sir D. Goull, &c. &c.; Generals Sir L. Cole, Sir G. Walker, Sir G. Asgill, Ross, Lloyd, Kerr, Sir J. Macleod, Sir G. Murray, Sir G. Beckwith, Wemyss, Hargoun, Sir W. Inglis, Sir J. Dole, Crossbie, Sir W. Anson, J. Balfour, &c. &c.; Colonels D'Arcy, Wynyard, Quantin, Sir F. Watson, U. Burgis, Lambart, Calvert, Briley, Mulenster, Ellicombe, Maxwell, &c.

Among the numerous presentations were the Marchioness of Waterford; the Hon. Mrs. E. Banks; Mrs. Maxwell; Mrs. General Ashworth; the Countesses of Rosebery and Huntingdon; Hon. Mrs. Petre; Lady Walker; Lady Wrottesley, &c. on their marriage; Viscountess Andover, on her return from a tour; the Misses Grant, sisters to the Chief Secretary for Ireland; Duchess of Marlborough; Lady W. Anson; Viscountess Havardon; Lady Walsingham; Lady E. Lowther, &c. &c.

Among the dresses of the ladies that of the Princess Augustus was most splendid.—Her Royal Highness, over a petticoat of

white satin, wore a dress of silver amryllis, with flowers of the richest silver lama, forming columns, terminated in bouquets, and finished with a superb trimming, composed of lama and silver fringe, encircled with wreaths of marguerites and silver lama, with rich foliage of green; from the waist fell a drapery magnificently bordered with lama and marguerites, in graceful folds, over this splendid robe; manteau of rich amethysts and silver tissue, deeply bordered with festoons of lama mat and brilliant en tulle, conformed with rolls of silver corsage of tissue, elegantly ornamented with curious fine blond amethysts and brilliants. Toque of lama, with a magnificent plume of ostrich feathers, brilliants, and amethysts. Her Royal Highness wore an admirable likeness of his Majesty, encircled with brilliants of matchless splendour.

Duchess of Bedford.—A superb silver lama dress, beautifully embroidered in rich borders, elegantly designed over rich white satin with blond lace; manteau of rich emerald satin, embroidered in silver lama border to correspond. Head-dress of rich brilliants and ostrich feathers.

Lady Grey, and Lady C. and Lady G. Grey.—A rich white satin petticoat, over which was worn a net dress, most tastefully trimmed with bunches of lilac and nett, a la Zephir; the fully body was composed of dupreties in a net and satin, confined with sprigs of lilac, which had the most light and elegant ap- pearing; the train was of the Gros de Naples, trimmed with blond lace, satin, and nett, a la Therese. Head-dress, ostrich feathers and diamonds, with blond lace lappets.

Lady Elizabeth Belgrave.—A dress of tulle, richly embroidered in silver lama over white satin; train robe of white Gros de Naples, surrounded by a costly garniture of roses and silver intermixed; the body and sleeves profusely trimmed with point lace. Head-dress, feathers and magnificent diamonds.

Duchess of Richmond.—A dress of silver lama, elegantly embroidered in rich borders over white satin, with rich Brussels point lace; manteau of rich brocade emerald satin, embroidered in deep silver lama borders to correspond. Head-dress, ostrich plume and pearls.

Countess Delaware.—A net dress elegantly embroidered with floss silk, decorated with pink roses; train, rose colour gross de Naples.

Countess of Grey.—A rich white satin petticoat, over which was worn a white crape dress, trimmed at the bottom with point lace and satia a la serique; the train of rich blond gross de Naples, trimmed with net and satin. Head-dress, ostrich feathers and diamonds.

Countess of Grosvenor.—A superb silver lama dress, festooned with rich blond; train, a brocade lilac and white satin, trimmed round with tulle and silver; body and sleeves trimmed with rich Brussels point. Head-dress, a profusion of diamonds and feathers.

The two Misses Burdett.—Elegant net dresses, most superbly embroidered with real silver spangles, forming large brilliant stars, intermixed with beautiful roses and rich broad blond lace, tastefully suspended by a rich silver chain, the design of which had a peculiarly elegant effect, terminating at the bottom with a garniture of rich broad blond lace, festooned up with bunches of beautiful roses, worn over a rich white satia slip; robe of magnificent silver tissue, superbly trimmed with broad blond lace, and beautiful roses to correspond with dress; body and sleeves of silver tissue, richly trimmed with blond lace. Head dress, a profusion of diamonds and feathers.

THE BALL AND SUPPER.—At night His Majesty gave a splendid Ball and sumptuous Supper at Carlton House, which was attended by upwards of 1000 of the Nobility and Gentry. There was no political distinction of party. The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl of Durnley, and the Ladies Bligh, Lord Grenville, &c. were among the company invited.

The King entered the ball-room at ten o'clock; His Majesty was in full-dress military uniform. Dancing then commenced, consisting of quadrilles. His Majesty was in excellent spirits (the whole of the evening); he most condescendingly attended to the company, inviting them to join in the quadrilles. There was some waltzing. There was no supper.—the blue and silver rooms were devoted for refreshments. The dancing continued till near four o'clock; the King remained the whole of the time. There were about 800 persons of distinction present,—the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hertford, Lord and Lady Durnley and daughters, Lord and Lady Conyngham and daughters, Lord and Lady Ossulston, &c. &c. &c. The ladies were most splendidly attired; the elegance and richness of their dresses attracted universal admiration. The Royal brothers were in full dress military uniforms. The crowds assembled during the whole of the night were immense, but they paid the most marked and respectful attention to the company.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, April 29.—Paris is thronged with foreigners and strangers, from the provinces, who are come to witness the splendid fetes prepared for the auspicious occasion of the baptism of the Duke de Bourdeaux.

The King gave a private audience to the Viscount Chateaubriand, Minister to the Court at Prussia. There was a brilliant and numerous Court; among those present were the Neapolitan Ambassador, and the Prince de Talleyrand.

By the French Mail of Friday, we have received advices from various parts of the Continent. In Naples and Piedmont all continues perfectly tranquil; but several of the promoters of the late revolts have been arrested in both countries. The leaders of the Carbonari appear to have taken up their residence for the present in Switzerland. With respect to the Greek Insurrection, it is stated in terms more positive than ever, that the Turks have been defeated in Bulgaria; and that the fortress of Galacz has fallen into the hands of the Insurgents, who have also captured a number of Turkish vessels on the Danube. Private advices state, that in a dreadful conflict which took place between the Greeks and the Turks at Fetussu, in the Morea, the greater part of that city has fallen a prey to flames; that Smyrna has presented a similar but frightful scene; and that in all directions the combatants act upon the barbarously ferocious system of giving no quarter.

By letters received yesterday from St. Petersburg, we learn that orders had been sent from the Emperor of Russia to his army to halt; in consequence, the reports that His Imperial Majesty had an intention to proceed against Spain may be said to be groundless. The circumstance above-mentioned caused a rise in the exchange at St. Petersburg of upwards of three per cent.

The Centaur American schooner was captured and taken into Cork last Sunday by His Majesty's brig Fly. A letter from Florence states, that a conspiracy has been

discovered among the troops of the Grand Duke, and that an officer convicted of taking part in it, has been sentenced to death by a military commission.

A letter from Grenoble, dated the 24th instant, says—a young man who was arrested on the French territory and escorted to the prison of Grenoble, was, on the 21st instant, and delivered up to the authorities of Savoy.

Count de Lisio, one of the promoters of the Insurrection in Piedmont, has blown out his brains with a pistol.—Gazette de France.

MILAN, April 19.—Our Gazette gives some details relative to the movements of the Austrian columns, which are successively taking possession of all the fortresses of Piedmont.—The rebels fled so precipitately from Alessandria, leaving the gates open, and the bridge down, that in the official bulletin they are compared to a private individual who, in a moment of terror, abandons his well furnished house. At Alessandria were found provisions for five months; and an immense artillery in every thing complete.—The Austrians have pushed the runways on the routes of Acqui, and Novi, in order to preserve the country from the devastations which they every where commit.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—The house of Rothschild has just received orders from London to be ready with funds for the supply of the King of England on his journey to Germany. His Majesty will make a short stay at Frankfurt. There is a talk of hiring for this Monarch the fine palace of the late M. Schweizer, banker. It is said that he is to have an interview with several Monarchs of Europe.—The report gains ground that the King of the Netherlands will go immediately to Vienna.

Great preparations are making at Darmstadt for the reception of the King of England, who is expected in this part of Germany in the month of August. The Grand Duchess and all the persons of the Court have sent their jewels to Paris to have them reset in a new style, in order to appear with relai at the fetes given to his Britannic Majesty.

HANOVER, April 16.—Amongst the distinguished personages who will accompany the King (who is expected here in the course of the month of August), are the Marquis of Londonderry and Lord Liverpool. It is affirmed that previously to His Majesty's arrival, the Queen-Dowager of Wurtemberg, the Elector of Hesse, and Prince Lippu-Bulkebourg, will come and take up their residence in our capital.

A short time since whilst a fleet of about 140 English fishing boats were dredging for oysters off St. Martin's-le-Vieir, about three and half leagues from the French Coast, a French brig of war came out of Granville, fired a gun at them, and took one of the vessels prize into the harbour, the vessel was relieved next day. It is a question for decision between the two Courts as to the right of fishing.

INC., April 23.—Symptoms of an approaching change are manifested in all the provinces of the Peninsula. A new panism, as if by enchantment, who is stated to command a thousand men, has appeared about four leagues from Vittoria. An engagement took place between the national guards and the rebels, and, after an hour's conflict, the former were obliged to submit to the latter, and were consequently made prisoners, with the exception of four men, who, on returning to Vittoria, spread the greatest alarm there. Orders were immediately given to put the national guards of the three provinces of Biscay in arms; and the result was expected with impatience.

Old Castle is reported, in letters from Valladolid, to be overrun by a Guerrilla force.

Yesterday the English Consul at Madrid passed this city for London, by way of Calais, where he expects to find Sir H. Wellesley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bank of England being about to resume their cash payments, the utterers of forged notes are more than usually on the alert to get rid of their stock of 1l. notes; the public should therefore be particularly careful of the 1l. notes tendered to them in payment.

The East India Company's ships Marquis of Huntley and Dunira were at Prince of Wales's Island on the 13th of November all well. They were under weigh for China.

The East India Company's ship, General Kid, was all well at sea, on the 15th of February; but, and long, not mentioned. Letters from St. Helena, to the 2d of March, represent Buonaparte as then in good health; he had expressed much satisfaction at his new house, and passed a good deal of his time in attending to the decorations of it.

Mr. Moubray's little book on the Breeding, Rearing, and Fat- tening, all kinds of DOMESTIC POULTRY and Pigs, is unquestionably the most Practical Work on the subject in our language. The Third Edition, advertised in another part of our paper, contains some valuable information relative to the management of MITCH COWS: the author's aim seems to have been to avoid scientific detail, and to convey his information in plain and intelligible terms. The convenience of a small poultry yard, two or three pigs, with a breeding sow, and a cow for milk, cream, butter, and cheese, in an English country house, appears indispensable. To point out how these may be obtained at a reasonable expense, seems to have been Mr. Moubray's object; and by adopting the plan of his work, any family may furnish their table with these luxuries at one-third of the price they are obliged to pay at the markets; and the farmer and breeder may render it a source of additional profit.

Mrs. Piozzi, so long the friend and associate of Doctor Johnson, died at Clifton on Wednesday; she was in the 82d year of her age, and had not long been indisposed.

An animal, nearly resembling the description of the unicorn, as given by Pliny, is on its way from Africa to this country. It is smaller than the horse in figure.

The New Loyal Regiment of London Militia, under the command of Sir C. Hunter, for general service, commenced training on Tuesday.

ADVERTISEMENT.]—"Since the Holstein of Rousseau, and the Corinne of Madame de Stael, we have scarcely met with any work so justly deserving of being brought into competition with these exquisite productions, as the new novel of "The Favorite of Nature." A more delicate, affecting, and indeed charming picture of the dangers attendant upon beauty and genius, we never remember to have read."

ADVERTISEMENT.]—The whole of the Fashionable World was in motion last week. The Levee, the Drawing-Room, with the Royal Brackets in honour of the Birthday of the Sovereign, exhibiting a display of beauty and fashion never before witnessed, which will render the opening of the month of May 1821 for ever celebrated. The Ladies enhanced their charms by having recourse to the magic powers of Rowland's Macassar Oil, and Extract of Alsona. The former embellished the native beauty of their Hair, the latter added an unexpressible polish to their Teeth.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—CAMBRIDGE, May 4.—On Wednesday, the first day of Easter Term, the following gentlemen were admitted to the undermentioned degrees.—**MASTERS OF ARTS**—W. Twigg, R. Braud, and R. Benson, Trinity College; F. Lunn, St. John's college; W. Hutchins, Pembroke hall; W. Greenwood, Corpus Christi college; G. Skinner and J. Studiolme, Jesus college.—**BACHELORS OF ARTS**—E. St. Aubyn, J. W. Sheppard, and A. Durbie, Trinity college; G. Cummins, C. G. R. Festing, W. J. Crole, and H. Taylor, St. John's college; W. J. James, St. Peter's college; C. W. Henning, Queen's college; R. Goran, J. Long, J. Conington, E. Bowly, Jesus college; J. Lugar and R. Winslow, Sidney college.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Rev. J. S. Clarke, LL.D. of St. John's college, and one of his Majesty's Domestic Chaplains, the place and dignity of a Prebendary of the chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, void by the death of Dr. F. Dodsworth.

The Rev. E. Anderson, B. D. Fellow of Queen's college, has been presented, by the President and Fellows of that society, to the rectory of Hickling, Nottinghamshire, vacated by the death of the Rev. J. T. Jordan.

The Rev. T. Tattershall, M. A. of Queen's College, was on Friday last elected a Fellow of that society.

There will be congregations on the following days of the present term:—May 9, May 23, May 30, at eleven.—June 11, (Stat.) B. D. Com., June 30, July 2, at eleven.

The following remarkable circumstance is worthy of notice:—The late Dr. Gregory was fourth professor of his family, in a lineal descent; and from his ancestor, David Gregory, of Kinairdy, he was the sixteenth descendant who had held a professorship in a British University.

By a Return made of the trade with Liverpool, it appears, on a comparison with the preceding year, that the trade had increased 185 vessel.

Sir Thomas Maitland arrived in town, on Monday, from the Ionian Islands.

A Meeting of the parish of Lambeth was held last week when some Resolutions were come to for reducing the emoluments of the Vestry Clerk. Similar Meetings are about to be held in other parishes.

At the Quarter Sessions for the county of Somerset, on Wednesday last, a Bill of Indictment was preferred, when a True Bill was found against an attorney in France, of the name of Messeter, for having suborned different persons to come forward as accusers of a most enlightened Magistrate, of very ancient family, in that county.—The indictment will of course be removed by *certiorari* to the King's Bench for trial.

It is a curious fact, that the rot in sheep was not known in this country till the year 1293, when a Frenchman brought over a large Spanish ewe, so infected, to Northumberland, which spread the murrain throughout, defying all efforts to subdue it for 24 years.

The Pekin Gazette contains an order for banishing a Major in the Army for keeping a concubine.

Major Cartwright has commenced proceedings against Mr. Steman, a Bill of Indictment was preferred, for quoting a passage from one of Cobbett's Registers, in which the patriarch of Reform is stated to hold the doctrine, that "we must, in fighting the enemy, not reject the use of the arms of even despicable and detestable men."

**VOLCANO IN THE MOON.**—By a paper read before the Astronomical Society of London, from Dr. Olbers of Bremen; it appears, that the luminous appearance on the Moon's disk, mentioned by Captain Kair, was seen there also. But Dr. Olbers adds, that he by no means thinks it is a volcano, since the phenomenon may easily be accounted for on other principles, the particulars of which he will communicate at a future opportunity.

**GRAND PERFORMANCE.**—A horse belonging to Mr. Rich, hater, is backed to gallop eighty-one miles in an hour, on Wednesday, for a hundred guineas. The ground was from the eleven mile-stone through Crofton, to the eighteen mile-stone. The rider, a boy, was thrown, and the horse went nearly a mile beyond the boundaries, but the boy mounted again, and completed the match four minutes and a half within the given time. The horse was much distressed.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB.**—Monday there was a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of originating a Club or Society for promoting the knowledge of the Science of Political Economy. There were twenty gentlemen present, amongst them were Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Malibus, Mr. Keith Douglas, Mr. Holland, Colonel Torrens, Mr. Mill, Mr. Muesel, Mr. Tooke, &c. &c.

**FRISK RACES.**—The Surrey Hunters' Meeting, May 2.—The Course was well attended, and the sports very good. Mr. Tattershall was Clerk of the Course, and Mr. Farrel, Judge. The Farmers' Stakes, of 90 guineas, given by the Earl of Derby and H. Jolliffe, Esq. added to a subscription of 3s. each.

Mr. Gardner's br. m. 5 yrs. old, 11st. 0lb. - - - 1 1  
Mr. Selwood's b. g. - - - - - 2 3

The Judge placed but two. Nine started; 2 to 1 on the field. Mr. Gardner, of Coombe Wood, rode the winner.

Sweepstakes of 10s. each, for horses not thorough bred.  
Mr. Fisher's b. m. - - - - - 1 1  
Mr. Slaw's br. m. - - - - - 2 2  
Mr. Thompson's b. g. - - - - - 3 4  
Mr. Tattershall's ch. m. - - - - - 4 3

Mr. Slaw's mare the favourite, and even upon her after the heat.

Sweepstakes of 15s. each. Craven weight.  
Mr. King's Philip, 4 yrs. old, 8st. 9lb. - - - 1  
Mr. Dockray's Carbon, 3 yrs. old, 8st. - - - 2  
Mr. Fisher's Denmark, 3 yrs. old, 8st. - - - 3  
Mr. Glew's Sappho, 5 yrs. old, 9st. 11lb. - - - 1

Six to 4 agst Carbon, 2 to 1 agst Philip, and 4 to 1 agst Sappho.

Mr. J. Shelley's horse, Antar, 6st. 7lb. is matched against Mr. Prendergast's Regent, 8st. 3lb. at the Second Newmarket Spring Meeting, for 200s. h. ft.; Major Wilson's c. by Rubens, 6st. 7lb. is matched against Mr. Dundas's c. by Williamson, 8st. 4lb. on the first day of the Craven Meeting, 1823, for 200s. h. ft.—On the fourth day of the same Meeting, Mr. Dundas's c. by Williamson, is matched against Mr. N. H. Smith's b. c. by ditto, 8st. 7lb. each, for 100s. h. ft.

POLICE.

**BOW-STREET.**—All the coffee-shops in the parishes of St. Clement's Dunes, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and St. Martin's in the Fields, were ransacked on the preceding evening, and ninety-six persons, male and female, were apprehended, and examined, on Monday, at this office. Among them were, one Comedian, one Custom-house clerk, one news-boy, three printers, three plumbers, five shoe-makers, seven carpenters, fifteen bakers, seven unfortunate females, and forty-two tailors. The Comedian was a diminutive young man,

"miraculously out of suits with fortune," and described himself as William Adolphus Davy, (not Dairny Davy), a member of Mr. Scott's company, and lately returned from a provincial tour. The whole body, however, after a suitable admonition, were discharged. The Magistrates gave notice, that the coffee-shops would be indicted as nuisances; and in the mean time, be subjected to frequent domiciliary visits "at night and morn."

Five men have been examined at this Office charged on suspicion of being parties in the murder of Mr. Snow of the Preventive Service in Herne Bay. Three of the party of smugglers who resisted the officers gave evidence against the prisoners, who were remanded to prison, and ordered to be brought up on Thursday next.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, WESTMINSTER. SATURDAY.**—The Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock and proceeded to dispose of several motions for new trials, none of which possessed any public interest.

Very few Counsel were in attendance, and at one o'clock, although several causes remained undisposed of, no one being ready to proceed.

The Chief Justice expressed himself forcibly on this subject, and observed, that the Court always felt every desire to accommodate gentlemen at the bar, when their public duties in other places required absence, or when any other good reason could be assigned; but in the present case the Bench had to complain of neglect, and of being put to considerable inconvenience, and what was of more importance, the valuable time of the public was wasted, owing to the non-attendance of gentlemen, no reason being assigned. His Lordship now wished it to be understood, that Monday would be the last day of the Court sitting before Term, and they would take the causes in the order in which they stood in the paper; any gentleman not being ready, unless very good reasons to the contrary were shown, his cause would be struck out of the paper.

The Court then rose at one o'clock.  
Easter Term commences on Wednesday.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**BARNSELY.**—The foundation stone of St. George's Church was laid on Monday se'night, (amidst a vast concourse of people amounting from 15 to 20,000), by the Freemason's Lodge. An impressive prayer, written for the occasion, was offered up by the Rev. B. Willan, the officiating Curate. The Brethren afterwards dined together at the King's Head Inn. The King, Patron of Missions, and the Craft, were drunk, and many other loyal toasts. There was a ball in the evening.

**BELFAST.**—Two antique gold crescents were lately found in this neighbourhood, they are of pure gold and weigh about six ounces each, near the spot where they were found are some Druidical altars; and these relics have the appearance of having been used as bells by the Druids—such is the opinion of antiquarians.

**BEVERLEY.**—Two men in the employ of Mr. Stephenson, of Cold Harbour, having occasion to take some sulphur and cream of tartar, a few days ago, procured a packet of what they believed to be that medicine, and took it in milk; one of them shortly after died; the other is likely to recover. It turned out that the supposed cream of tartar and sulphur was arsenic.

**BLACKBURN.**—An elegant service of plate has been presented to the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, by the inhabitants of this town, in testimony of their estimation of his services as a Magistrate during the late season of tumult and insubordination.

**BATH.**—A boy, named Pugh, who was playing with a cart, a few days since, it ran back into the Flats, when one of the boys named Pugh, sunk. This being observed by one Robert Davis, he jumped into the water, and swam about, and after feeling the boy with his feet, he dived, and brought him up; and with the proper remedies the boy was soon brought to life. It is remarkable, that Davis had a child drowned about four years ago, and his mother was drowned, in the Stroudwater Canal, about a fortnight ago.

A lamentable accident happened here a few days since, the son of the Portuguese Consul, a boy of seven years old, contrived to take from the drawer a small pocket pistol, which he presented at the nursery maid, who attempted to get it from him, but he ran away; he then pulled the trigger, but it only flashed in the pan, on which he recoiled, it and fired at his sister, a child of 2 years old, the ball struck her face, and lodged in the upper jaw, from whence it was extracted with great difficulty. The little sufferer, we understand, is recovering.

**CAIROT.**—Since the last discovery of Roman remains made here, a most splendid tessellated pavement has been found, surrounded by a strong foundation in good preservation, floors of painted plaster, urns, coins, trinkets, and other articles of Roman manufacture, and four pieces of elephant's tusk, were also found.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—The first stone of the New Observatory in this University, was laid on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth the Vice Chancellor.

Some labourers digging for gravel a few days since at Littleton, in an open field, discovered some human bones, and the foundation of an ancient wall, enclosing a quadrangular area about ten yards from the Roman road called Askwell-street; within this area are a number of Roman urns perfect, composed of red and others of black argillaceous earth, only one coin was found, on which is the head of the Emperor Trajan.

**CANTERBURY.**—An Inquest was held on the body of Mr. Snow, Midshipman of the Severn, who lost his life while commanding a party of the Severn's men, in a conflict with some smugglers at Herne Bay. The Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The remains of Mr. Snow were interred in Herne Church-yard, the body was preceded by the band of the 4th Light Dragoons, and followed by Capt. McCulloch, eight Lieutenants, and many of his brother officers of the Severn.

**CARDIFAX.**—A boat which was returning from a vessel just launched at the New Quay, from being over laden, upset, when unfortunately three young men and a young woman were drowned.

We understand that it is in contemplation to form a new road between London and Dublin through Gloucester, and the coaches are, instead of driving on to Comarthen, to turn off at Landoverly to the New Quay, in Cardiganshire, where a steam-packet will pass and repass; so that a person travelling to Ireland, would be only one night on the road.

**EDINBURGH.**—Saturday the 27th ult. being the anniversary of the birth-day of the late Lord Viscount Melville, the foundation of the Monument erected to his memory in the centre of St. Andrew's Square, was laid by Admiral Sir David Milne, K. C. B. and Admiral Orway, Commander-in-Chief, assisted

by other Naval Officers. The Naval Committee afterwards dined at the Waterloo Tavern.

The King's Household met a few days since in the County Hall, and proceeded to the Crown-room in the Castle to inspect the Regalia. The visit is to be annual on the King's birth-day.

**LOWESTOFFE.**—On the King's Birth-day, the loyal and respectable inhabitants of this place celebrated the anniversary at the Queen's Head; the Rev. Mr. Anghuish in the Chair. Many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank; the King's health was given amidst the greatest enthusiasm, and received with five distinct rounds of applause. The company enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

**REIGATE.**—St. George's day as the anniversary of the King's Birth, was ushered in in this ancient and respectable borough, by the ringing of bells which was continued at intervals, during the day. At four o'clock about forty of the principal inhabitants sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the White Hart, Dr. Sibley in the Chair, supported by the Mayor of the town, Emily Gale and Israel Piper, Esqrs. Many loyal toasts were drank. A hand anted and played several favorite loyal pieces of music, the greatest hilarity prevailed, and stewards were elected for the ensuing year, it being determined to meet annually, in furtherance of the loyal feelings of the inhabitants.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A fire broke out yesterday morning about nine o'clock, in the upper part of a house adjoining the New Argyle Rooms, and belonging to the proprietors of that establishment, which destroyed the upper story. It is conjectured, that the workmen employed in arranging the Concert Room for the Bedford Charity, in removing the benches into the house, may have left a light burning, and have thus occasioned the accident; by the active exertions of the firemen who were quickly on the spot, the valuable premises (with the exception of the house in question) of the Royal Harmonic Institution, have fortunately escaped without the smallest injury.

**CONVOYERS INQUIRY.**—An inquiry was held on Thursday and Friday at the King's Arms, Bowling-street, Westminster, before Thomas Higgins, Esq. on the body of Joseph Day, a waterman, who was found dead in his boat on Wednesday last.

As soon as the Jury were sworn, they retired to view the body at the workhouse, and on their return, a very serious complaint was made under the following circumstance: It appeared on going into the bone-house a corpse was shown them, which they minutely inspected, and then departed. However, they had not proceeded far before they were recalled and were to understand, that they had seen the wrong body. On returning back and viewing the right corpse, some inquiry was made respecting the death of the individual shown them in mistake; when several of the poor women inmates of the house informed them, that there were two bottles besides the waterman in the bone-house, which had died of the Typhus Fever, this information excited considerable sensation among the Jury-men.

The Coroner replied he had made inquiries on coming out, if that was the fact, which was denied by the nutra, who informed him that the sick are regularly sent to the hospital; but if it was the wish of the Jury he would write to the parish-officers on the subject.—The Jury said certainly.

The deceased, who is a waterman, was found with his head lying over the side of the boat, which was floating just above Westminster-bridge.

The Jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a Verdict.—Died by the Visitation of God.

The Coroner wished to be informed whether he should write to the parish officers respecting the proceeding at the work-house on the previous evening; when the Jury said most assuredly, and several complained of being ill since last night. He then said he would write to-morrow on the subject, which was accordingly done.

**SUICIDES.**—On Monday afternoon, a gentleman's servant, threw himself from Westminster-bridge, and was drowned.—On the same day, a young man, threw himself into the Regent's Canal, but was got out; he went again to the same spot, cut his throat, and either threw himself in or fell into the water. He was shortly after taken out quite dead.—On the same day, an elderly female, a lady's maid in a family, in Russell-square, hung herself by a silk handkerchief to the bed post.

On Monday afternoon the horses in a hackney coach took fright, at a funeral passing in the Strand, and ran down Salisbury-street, against the iron-railing at the bottom of that street, the pole of the carriage broke from the violence of the concussion; and the horses with a portion of the railing whirled down a depth of from 40 to 50 feet into a timber-yard below, without being apparently much hurt; but they were subsequently obliged to be killed.

The Countess of Warwick, while riding in Hyde Park with her husband on Thursday evening, was thrown from her horse with great violence; besides several severe bruises, two of her ribs were broken.

**ADVERTISEMENT.]—PRECAUTION.**—The Novel just published under this title, is of the Cobles School. It will please both the young and the old: the former will like it because it is full of marriages, and the latter because it incantates in every page the value of precaution on entering the Matrimonial state. The author is extremely happy in his delineation of character. The portrait of Mr. Benfield, a worthy old Bachelor, whom a disappointment of the heart has early driven into retirement, after sitting one session in Parliament, and acting the courtier and the beau for one season at the commencement of the last reign, is particularly amusing; and the readiness with which he connects his monotonous present with his gayest past, by finding likenesses in every one whom he esteems, however unlike, to Lord Gosford, the companion of his former days, or Lady Juliana, the mistress of his youth, has something not less entertaining to the imagination, than touching to the affections.

**ADVERTISEMENT.]—SPRING FASHIONS.**—Curling the hair still continues to prevail, indeed, it may be called an universal fashion, the effect of a fine head of hair strikes every beholder with admiration, and has always been a favorite theme for the artist's pencil, and the poet's muse, and of all modern inventions for displaying it in the most fascinating manner, Atkinson's Curling Fluid has long stood pre-eminent, by applying it after curling the hair, it counteracts the harshness which hot irons produce, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and keeps the curls firm during exercise in dancing, or walking, or in damp weather. It also removes the dandruff, prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, and is perhaps the greatest regenerator of hair in the whole arcana of nature. It is sold by most respectable Perfumers, but as there are some very near imitations, the following signature is on the label of the genuine, "James Atkinson, 41, Gerrard Street, London."





TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, May 8, 1821.

Member Returned to Serve in this Present Parliament.
Borough of Colchester, George Charles Pratt, Esq., commonly called Earl of Brecknock, in the room of the Right Hon. Earl of Carlhampton, deceased.

Commission in the Infantry of the King's Cheshire Volunteer Legion, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Chester.
Lieutenant Samuel Helyar, vice Holland, resigned.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

L. J. and R. Peirson, High Street, Shoreditch, silversmiths and salesmen.
-Holmes and Farrer, Mount Street, Berkeley Square, hair dressers.
-T. and G. Rimmer, and R. Lyon, Liverpool, timber merchants.
-I. and J. Pettif, Braintree, Dorsetshire, woolens and fatmen.
-Wallace, Alston, and Connell, Glasgow.
-Lax and Neeson, Manchester, tea dealers.
-Lister and Pilkington, Blackburn, and Lister, Liverpool, merchants, so far as regards J. Lister.
-G. and D. Williams, Chipping-Sodbury, Gloucestershire, linen drapers and grocers.
-J. and W. G. Smith, Sixty Nine, drapers.
-Rensay and Atkinson, Swallow, Durham, maulsters.
-A. and E. McCall, Heywood, Lancashire, drawers and grocers.
-Armstrong and Flint, Warwick, woollen drapers.
-Lance and Cripps, Liverpool, and Cripps, St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, merchants.
-C. and M. Hilton, Sixty Nine, drapers.
-Maitland, millers.
-Phelps and Kivsey, Evesham, Worcestershire, attorneys at law.
-E. and C. Freeman, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, and Pall Mall chandlers.
-Hargrave and Robinson, Oxford Street, linen drapers.
-Crusell and Gifford, Theobald's.

BANKRUPTS.

ADAMS, J. Stamford, Lincolnshire, corn merchant.
BAVERSTOCK, R. Brompton, plumber.
FOWLER, G. Colchester, Devonshire, hosier.
GILBERT, G. Chelmsford Street, Mile-end-New-town, victualler.
KYFFEN, J. Limehouse, Flint, Poplar, dealer.
ROBELTS, H. Holywell, Flintshire, grocer.
SMALT, P. Bishopsgate Street, London, ironmonger.
WATMOUGH, J. sen. Orford, Lincolnshire, farmer.

DIVIDENDS.

July 3, W. Boyd, P. Benfield, and J. Hammond, London, merchants.
-May 29, J. Batt, J. Backwell, and W. Batt, Wotton, Oxfordshire, ironmasters.
-May 29, W. Brock and B. Le Mesurier, Warfield Court, Throgmorton Street, merchants.
-May 29, J. Stubbs, Castle Street, Leicester Square, jeweller.
-May 12, L. P. Guyard, Throgmorton Street, merchant.
-May 29, J. Bromley, Chancery Lane, London, ironmonger.
-June 1, W. R. Gillert, Leicester, woolstapler.
-May 29, T. Lloyd and J. Winton, Blue Ball Yard, St. James's Street, wine merchants.
-May 20, J. Collinson, Chorley, Lancashire, sheepkeeper.
-June 2, J. Whitley, Dalby in Bingley, Yorkshire, woolgrower.
-May 29, H. Barton, Paul's Gray, Kent, miller; butter and bacon factor.

CERTIFICATES.

J. Macleod, Cornhill, street and linen draper.
-W. Woods, Houghton Street, Clare Market, coal merchant.
-A. Sarvis, Smeane Street, Chelsea, upholsterer.
-J. Russ, Devizes, Wilts, innkeeper.
-W. Smith, Naburn Grange, Yorkshire, currier.
-F. Bond, Blackman Street, Southwark, Surrey, innkeeper.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris Papers to the 8th inst. state, that Prince Ypsilanti, according to advices from the frontiers of Wallachia on the 12th ult. had made his entry into Bucharest, preceded by Theodore and the principal Boyards, who went to meet him at some distance from the city; an event which must be deemed of considerable importance, not only from the obvious advantage achieved, but from the contradiction it affords to the statement in the Hamburg Mail of an irreconcilable difference of sentiment and principle subsisting between those two eminent Chiefs. This entry was considered by the Wallachians as a real triumph.

About seventy Members of the Chamber of Deputies have received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. One hundred and seventy-two functionaries of the Ministry of the Finance have been created Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour.

The discussion of the affair of the 10th August will open in the Chamber of Peers to-morrow.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, the prisoners implicated in the charge of conspiracy were removed to the prison which has been prepared for them in the benches occupied by the gens d'armes. The day before, a Justice gave them the list of 178 witnesses who will be examined in this affair, independently of the witnesses in favour of the accused. (Journal des Debat.)

In the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, a debate arose on an amendment made by the Peers in the Project of Law for circumscribing the Electoral Colleges. This was characterized as an infringement of the Charter, which decrees that no amendment can be made in a law without the consent of the Crown. The amendment was, however, ultimately adopted, on a division of 204 to 36.

A Madrid article, dated the 24th of April, says:—'M. Bernabé proposed, in the Sitting of the 23d, to the Cortes, a Decree against the Bishops, who are enemies to the Constitutional System, and whom they had, or should, banish to their Sees, assigning them proper pensions. This Project, which is in six Articles, is in substance as follows:—That the Government should make known to the Roman Pontiff the sad state in which several of the churches in Spain are from the expatriation or banishment of their Pastors; a measure which the temporal authority has been forced to take, in order to punish them for infringing the Law of the Constitutional System adopted by the King and the Cortes, whose confidence they have lost by their conduct. That it should represent to the Sovereign Pontiff the spiritual evils which must result to these churches from the deprivation of their Pastors, and how much these evils would be aggravated, to the detriment of the public tranquillity, if the former Pastors are restored. That, in short, his Holiness would do well to exhort them to renounce their dignities, since they can be no more useful to their flocks, either spiritually or temporally. That his Holiness would also exhort the other Bishops, who (by disaffection to the Constitutional System, or the fetters they have put upon the dispositions of the Legislative Power, have lost all consideration in public opinion, and destroyed that which was due to the sacred character) also to renounce their dignities. That immediately after the renunciation shall take place, Government shall assure them a sufficient pension.—That in cases where the said Prelates shall refuse to renounce their dignities, the Government shall use the means prescribed by law to avoid the evils which result from a long vacancy of Sees.—That the Sees once declared vacant by the renunciation or civil death of their Pastors, the Government shall proceed to the nomination of other Prelates, who have given proofs of the requisite talents and Constitutional System, and who possess the requisite religious qualifications.—Seeing that the safety of the country is menaced by many Ecclesiastics, who, openly preaching against the Constitutional System, do all they can to lead astray the public mind, the Government shall exercise the severest surveillance, in order to act according to the laws against these enemies of our political existence.'

The Cortes gave a reading to the project.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

New York, April 10.—FROM HAVRE.—We learn from Capt. Towne, of the brig Clarissa, says the Charleston Times of the 4th inst., that Colonge Camestiere and Belzunce, and Cuytain Dominique, were tried on the 4th of March, found guilty, and sentenced to death. They were shot on the 5th, with General Richard.—Courts-Martial, held on Colonel Pierre Paul, and Lieutenant Lamire, had also convicted them; but, in consequence of some circumstances deemed of a palliating character in their offence, they were sentenced to hard labour for a term of years. Insisting upon their innocence, and in hope of acquittal, they petitioned for new trials, which were granted to be brought them to death, and they were shot on the 12th ult.—Several pensions, implicated in the late affair, were yet to undergo trials. It is reported, when Capt. T. sailed, that Government had received information relative to Gen.

Romaine, (a principal in the conspiracy, who had fled) which warranted the expectation of his speedy apprehension.—President Boyer had abandoned his intended voyage to Congress, his presence not being requisite.—All kinds of American produce dull, and at low rates. Coffee, 32 sou; and sugar 80c. per ewt. Money plentiful.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.—As gallant and well executed a feat of valour was a few days ago performed by Lord Cochrane as was ever witnessed. It was the cutting out of a Spanish frigate, manned by 150 sailors, and 400 artillerymen, from under several batteries, mounting in all not less than 200 brass pieces of cannon, averaging 18 pounders, besides four vessels of war, mounting each twenty long guns. It was performed by eight boats, containing each 20 men, in the following manner:—About half-past 12 o'clock, on the night of the 6th inst. his Lordship pulled into the harbour at the head of his party (having previously obtained the watch-word by surprising the guard-boat) to board the Esmeralda, of forty guns; himself, with his little son by his side, being the first man on the deck. After a bloody conflict of about half an hour, (for the Spaniards fought with desperation) they succeeded in obtaining possession of the spar-deck, and immediately made sail upon the ship; the people that were driven from off the fore-castle into the water having cut her cables in hopes that she would drift on shore. The gun and birth decks, however, as we have since heard, were kept possession of by the Spaniards for as much as half an hour, upwards of one hundred men being killed and as many wounded. As soon as we perceived that the Esmeralda was likely to fall foul of us, we slipped our moorings and made sail; the captured frigate keeping within 100 yards of us, and hoisting the same lights that we had previously put up, in order to make it dubious to the soldiers on shore which of the two vessels to fire at. This well-adapted ruse de guerre had the desired effect; for the shot flew about our heads, and cut away our cross-jack-yard, and a great deal of our running rigging. After sustaining their fire about a quarter of an hour we got out of the reach of their shot.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Irish and English Bank Cash Payments, the Irish Stamp Duties Bill, and the Royal African Company Bill.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Wilmot, Booth, and others, brought up the Jurors Attendance Bill, and several Private Bills, from the Commons, which were read a first time.

WEDNESDAY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition from the Merchants of London, praying that the Timber Duties Bill might not pass into a law, which was laid on the table.

THURSDAY.

Earl Bathurst said he should move the second reading of the Timber Duties Bill to-morrow evening.

The Earl of Darnley noticed the hardships under which several persons residing in the Colony of Newfoundland stood, who complained of the improper administration of justice. He hoped their grievances would be redressed by his Majesty's Government.

Earl Bathurst had made some enquiries on the subject, and found that the proceedings in question took place in the absence of the Chief Justice of the Colony. Directions had been sent out that corporal punishment (which was the cause of complaint) should not be again inflicted.

The Earl of Carnarvon moved the second reading of the Grand-pool Disfranchisement Bill. The Noble Earl observed that the questions for consideration were these, whether the evidence taken at the Bar could justify this proceeding?—whether it ought to be legislative provision? He thought the Bill would bring about a lead to the extinction of corrupt practices in many boroughs where

The Lord Chancellor had no objection to the Bill going to a Committee, but he hoped the ultimate decision of their Lordships would be that of saying, Non-Content.

The Earl of Westmorland objected to the Bill, as contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution and to Magna Charta, and to confound the innocent with the guilty.

The Earl of Liverpool would vote for the second reading of the Bill, because the parties who were about to be disfranchised had abused the trust reposed in them, and therefore they could not complain of having been deprived of that trust. It had been clearly proved that the Borough of Granpound was systematically corrupt, and that the Earl of Liverpool would vote for the second reading of the Bill, because the parties who were about to be disfranchised had abused the trust reposed in them, and therefore they could not complain of having been deprived of that trust. It had been clearly proved that the Borough of Granpound was systematically corrupt, and that the Earl of Liverpool would vote for the second reading of the Bill, because the parties who were about to be disfranchised had abused the trust reposed in them, and therefore they could not complain of having been deprived of that trust. 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184,560. After some desultory conversation, the Hon. Genl consented to withdraw his amendment.

The next item was for 424,048l. for works and expenses at Dock-yards.

Mr. Hume proposed to reduce this grant by half, substituting 212,284l. for the original sum.

Sir G. Warrender defended the grant, which he said was necessary to complete the works, and he argued for the necessity of keeping up a large fleet in consequence of the new Naval power of America, which had grown up.—On a division the numbers were:—For the amendment, 30.—Against it, 107.—Majority, 77.—The original Resolution was then passed. The Report was ordered to be brought up.—ADJOURNED.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Dundas presented a petition from the County of Dumfries against the Scotch Jury Regulation Bill, which was laid on the table.

The following were selected to try the merits of the Warwick Election.—Lord J. Townsend, Hon. H. C. Lowther, W. Grossett, Sir M. Clumley, Sir J. Yorke, J. W. Taylor, Joseph Pitt, Lord Barnard, Brassey Cooper, Sir J. Macintosh, F. Lewis, J. Ramsbottom, Marquis of Titchfield, W. H. Stourfield, Sir C. Hulse.

The following were sworn on the Aldborough Election.—M. W. Whitmore, H. Dawkins, C. F. Palmer, J. Cripps, E. J. Nichols, S. Scott, J. Calcraft, A. Moore, W. Heygate, J. Brown, Mr. Paxton, R. H. Davies, J. H. Leigh, J. Raine, Sir H. Clouse.

Mr. Bennett called the attention of the House to a paragraph, which appeared in the John Bull newspaper, which he considered to be a breach of the privileges of that House. An erroneous report had gone forth of what he had stated respecting the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, which report he corrected in his place on Friday, the moment he heard that it gave correct in the feelings of an individual. In Saturday's Courier, an advertisement appeared, of which, as it was a substantial, though adverse report of his explanation, he did not complain of it. He then read the paragraph in question:—

"The following reply, made by Mr. Bennett, in the House of Commons last night, was not distinctly heard in the gallery, and in consequence is very imperfectly reported in the Morning Papers. It was given by the Hon. Member on the observation of Mr. Mackenzie, that the public press, in reporting the discussion of the Army Estimates, which took place on a former evening, had erroneously attributed to Mr. Bennett, a serious reflection upon the conduct of the Lord President of the Court of Session;—Mr. Bennett expressed himself much obliged to the Honourable Member, in affording him an opportunity of refuting what had been misrepresented in the News-papers, to have said in the debate to which the Honourable Member alluded. Mr. Bennett denied that he had, on that occasion, cast any reflection on the conduct of the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of those who had acted with him, in the matter which was under discussion. He regretted that any thing which should have occasioned any unpleasant feeling to the Lord President and his friends. Had any thing appeared to him in the conduct of the Learned Judge which called for censure, he would have brought it forward by the fair and manly course of making a regular motion on the subject."

"Now, the truth of this is, that the Lord President has a son, a gentleman of high honour and courage, who no sooner heard of Mr. Henry Grey Bennett's speech, in which he reflected upon his father, than he put himself into the Edinburgh mail, and started forthwith for London; where, having arrived, he sent Mr. Henry Grey Bennett a message. Mr. Henry Grey Bennett referred Mr. Mackenzie to that gentleman for the whole party, Sir Ronald Ferguson, and the result of the communication was (as usual)—an apology, which was made, according to agreement, on Friday night, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Henry Grey Bennett, but in so low a tone of voice, that had it not been for the kindness of the Courier, it might not have been so generally understood, and so perfectly appreciated, as we trust it is at present."

The Hon. Member conceived this passage to be offensive to the House generally, as well to the Member of that House referred to. It charged the Member with having uttered an untruth, in violation of good faith and honour, and that when called upon to acknowledge the base insinuations, he had not the courage to do so.

Mr. Mackenzie was of opinion, that the conduct of the Hon. Member contained false and malicious insinuations—no such thing as therein stated did take place. There was no apology asked or given; nor was there any thing to apologize for. When the Hon. Member (Mr. Bennett) was informed that the words imputed to him excited painful feelings, he very handsomely apologized, declared that he never used the words, and his explanation was highly satisfactory to the persons concerned.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, there could be no doubt of the paragraph being a libel. Any comment discreditible to the motives which actuated a Member in the discharge of his duty in that House, was a breach of privilege. It appeared that the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury had been asked for an explanation relative to the paper in question said, that the Hon. Member had given an apology on account of a message. The Hon. Member had stated, there was no apology necessary, nor any thing to apologize for; but, as the libel had been so clearly established, there was nothing further to do than to call the printer to the bar.—The motion was agreed to.

It was then ordered, that R. T. Weaver, the printer of the paper, called John Bull, be summoned to attend the Bar of the House to-morrow.

Mr. Leonard moved for the repeal of the Acts of the 60 Geo. 3. chap. 6, and 8, which were passed to prevent seditious meetings, and the circulation of blasphemous and seditious libels. The Hon. Member entered into a long argument to show, that the people had a right to meet to petition for redress of grievances, which right, by the late Bills, had been contracted almost to its total destruction. As a consequence, the law itself ought to cease. The contrary being in a state of perfect anarchy, he hoped no objection would be made to the repeal of the Bill. He then described the privileges attached to the right of petition, and the restraint which these Bills imposed on that right. He was convinced that, by their passing, much of the energy, fire, and boldness of the British Constitution had been destroyed. He referred to a similar measure, passed in 1706 and 1707, which Mr. Fox in vain urged the House to repeal, and drew a parallel between that period and the present. With

respect to the Bill on the subject of Libel, he could not look at that part of it which gave the Judges the power of punishing on the second conviction, without fear and indignation. He alluded to the case of Sir F. Burrell, and the conduct of the Judge. After some further observations, he moved the repeal of the first Act.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow was of opinion, that the Hon. Genl. had not shown on a ground for repealing the Bill. He (Mr. Serj. Onslow) still thought them necessary for the security of the Constitution. He defended the conduct of the Learned Judge (Mr. Justice Best), and concluded his observations with moving the previous question.

Mr. Donnan contended that the necessity for the continuance of the laws had ceased.

Mr. Hutchinson did not think the same necessity existed now, as when the Bills were passed.

Mr. Maxwell was inclined to support the continuance of the first Bill, but with respect to the second, he thought the liberty of the press was most valuable to the Constitution; and he would, therefore, most cordially vote for the repeal of that Bill.

Mr. Abercrombie thought the Seditious Meetings Bill no longer necessary, and should vote for its repeal.

Sir J. Newport also supported the repeal.—The House divided.—For the motion, 68.—Against it, 59.—Majority, 21.

On the Gallery being resumed, Mr. Denman was speaking against the Seditious Libel Bill. He reproached the principle of the Bill, which inflicted a severe, cruel, and barbarous punishment by transportation for a second offence. He hoped no Gentleman in that House would content that it was now necessary.—On a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 60.—Against it, 88.—Majority against the motion, 22.

Mr. Scarlett stated the grounds of the Bill, which he intended to bring on the subject of the Poor Laws. After much preliminary observations, he stated the outline of his Bill, the subject of which had occupied his attention for many years. The great evil, in connection with the present Poor Laws, and which must press on every man's mind was, that by law, an unlimited provision was made for the poor, which operated as a premium for poverty, indolence, licentiousness, and extravagance, and that the more injurious than the adoption of a principle, which held out to men that they might obtain his bread by other means than by the sweat of his brow. The Poor Laws held out a prospect of relief to the labourer—not in old age—not in sickness—but a refuge from the consequences of his own indolence. They had a tendency to degrade his morals—to diminish his industry, and thus to bring affliction upon the whole mass of the population. The evil, in time, might become so great, that all the industry bestowed on the land, could not support it. At present, the heavy pressure of the poor's-rates made the farmer careless of cultivating his land. The Hon. Member then stated the amount of the poor's-rates in 1748, 1749, & 1750, to be 689,971l. In 1776, they were increased to 1,530,804l. being an increase of nearly one million in 26 years. In 1783, six years afterwards, the poor's-rates were 2,001,237l. being an increase of 500,000l. In 1803, they were 4,267,958l. so that in 20 years, they had increased 2,269,000l. In 1813, the amount was 6,125,000l. being an increase, in 10 years, of nearly two millions. The Hon. Member then proceeded to read some resolutions, entered into at Nantwich, which embraced his own ideas on the subject; showing, that every additional shilling contributed to the rates, served to encourage pauperism, and to destroy the moral character of the poor. It became necessary then, in his opinion, to fix a limit to the provision, to be made from henceforth, and not to allow them to exceed the rate levied last year. The next part of the subject related to was, in what manner, and under what circumstances, paupers should be entitled to parochial relief. The practice at present was to relieve all who asked for assistance. Now, if Parliament enacted this should not be done, and that only those who were sick, aged, or incapable of work, should be relieved, it would go to correct the evil in a great degree, and it would induce those in work, who got into wages, to be more careful of them. In many parts of the country, a labourer, if he married, calculated, that his second child would be provided for by the parish, by an allowance of half-a-crown per week. The object of his Bill would go to remedy this, by refusing relief to any but those who, from sickness, old age, infirmity, or accident, should be rendered incapable of working. The next object respected the law of settlements: by the 13th and 14th of Chas. 2, a labourer might be removed from parish to parish, to fix his settlement, at a heavy expense to the parishes, creating litigation ad infinitum, and becoming thereby oppressive in the highest degree. He wished to remedy this, to make it unlawful to remove a man from any parish in which he might be found at the time of his being disabled from earning his bread. It might be said, this would throw great numbers on large towns, such as Manchester; but there, where the labouring poor were very numerous, and where the practice to send them all over the country, and he (Mr. S.) had known coach-loads of paupers sent from thence up to London. In Manchester, the poor's-rates had been less than in other places—they had never been higher than 8s. 6d. in the pound, and that was in 1815. In many parishes in the South of England, they had been at 20s. in the pound, in the rack rent, since 1815. The Hon. Member then recapitulated his three measures:—first, to fix a maximum of poor's rates; second, to deny relief to any except the impotent; third, to take away the oppressive laws of settlement and removal. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the relief of the poor in England.

The Marquis of Londonderry would not give a decided opinion on the subject, and hoped, on that account, it would not be thought that he wanted zeal on the subject. The House would be better able to form an opinion, when he gave a Bill, which he hoped the Hon. Member would bring in.

Major-Gen. Wilson deprecated any proposition taking away from the poor their subsistence. If the House wished to reduce pauperism, they must reduce taxation.

Mr. Cralford said, when the Bill was introduced, he would undertake to show that, as the price of corn increased, wages diminished; and thence had arisen the mischievous practice of paying a part of the wages of the agricultural labourer in the shape of poor's rates. With respect to the question of settlements, he was doubtful as to the effect of the repeal of the law on that head, and feared it would meet much opposition.

Mr. S. Bourne, in reference to the proposed alterations said, the maximum had been tried in the Isle of Wight, but application was made to Parliament to alter or remove the maximum. The great benefit to the country would arise from confining the relief to the impotent. The repeal of the law of settlements was liable to much objection.

After some further observations from Mr. Monck, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. M. A. Taylor, leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 24th, and to be printed.

Copies of the instructions sent to Sir W. A. Court, respecting the evacuation of Sicily, were ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. J. Smith obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Bankrupt Laws, with a view to prevent Bankrupts from obtaining fraudulent certificates. The Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

The Audit of Accounts Bill was ordered to be read a second time on Friday, the 18th inst.

The Consideration of the Report of the Church Bishops Bill was postponed for a fortnight.—ADJOURNED.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Lillston brought up the Report of the Committee on the Report of the Committee on the Aldborough Election, which declared that the sitting Member Mr. Andrews, had been duly elected.

Petitions were presented from Greenwich, Woolwich, Deptford, and various other places against the Metropolitan Road Bill. Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition was presented from several Stage Coach Proprietors, complaining of the state of the law with respect to the injuries done to Horses, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Bagg moved for the appointment of a Committee, to consider the propriety of granting a revival of the Charter of the Metropolitan Gas Company.

Sir C. Donville opposed the motion, as did Mr. Grenfell, who expressed his intention to divide the House.—The House divided.—For the motion, 93.—Against it, 67.—Majority, 0.

On the motion of Mr. Bennett, R. T. Weaver, the printer and publisher of John Bull, was called in, and underwent an examination respecting the paragraph inserted in that paper of Sunday, the 6th of May. He was examined by Mr. Bennett, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Wygan, Mr. Scarlett, Lord Nugent, Major Gen. Wilson, Dr. Phillips, Mr. Bernal and Mr. W. Smith. Mr. Weaver, in answer to the various questions put to him, replied, that he was printer and publisher, and for nearly the last two months proprietor; that with respect to the article in question, he had not seen it until it appeared in the paper; that the conduct of the literary department was confided to the Editor; that he was unable to say from whence the paragraph came; that he was extremely sorry it should have appeared in the paper, and for having given offence to the House. The Hon. Members then put some questions to him respecting the proprietorship in the paper, which he answered substantially by saying, that the paper was originally established by Messrs. Shackell and Arrowsmith, that he entered into an agreement with these gentlemen for the purchase of the same, and that they received and paid generally speaking, all debts due to, or demands made upon, the paper, until the pecuniary arrangements were completely satisfied. When asked particularly whether he did not make any enquiry how this paragraph came in the paper, or on what authority it was printed? He replied; I cannot answer the question as to that particular paragraph; but I mean to say, that if I knew a man capable of writing a direct falsehood, not that he should induce me to conceal him. Again, it is stated by Mr. Scarlett: it was any money received for printing this paragraph? A. I think not; as far as I am concerned, I believe none has been received. The witness having been ordered to withdraw,

Mr. Bennett then said, as no evidence of a satisfactory nature had been received as to the author of the paragraph, he should move that the Editor Mr. Cooper, Mr. Shackell, and Mr. Arrowsmith, be ordered to attend forthwith. Ordered nem. con.

Sir J. Newport moved a variety of Resolutions with the object to censure the delay in certain enquiries going on in the Courts of Justice, with respect to abuses therein. He complained generally of the conduct of the Commissioners, two of whom were Masters in Chancery; although their object was to enquire into the abuses in that Court, they stated that they did not know it necessary to abolish a certain abuse, because it existed in another Court—Was this considered a grievance? He moved the Resolutions, &c.

The Attorney-General objected to the Resolutions as conveying a censure first upon the Commissioners, and then upon the Lord Chancellor, which was wholly uncalled for and undeserved. He contended, that no persons could have been properly selected for the purposes of examining the enquiries made by those Commissioners. Many of the fees adverted to, were possessed in right of freehold and by purchase. After some observations from Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. B. Bathurst, Mr. Baring, Mr. Sergeant Onslow, &c.

The House divided.—For the motion, 50.—Against it, 72.—Majority, 16.

Lord J. Russell brought the subject of Parliamentary Reform before the House, and moved a variety of Resolutions in furtherance of the object which he wished to obtain. He entered into an examination of the several cases to show that undue elections for Members to Parliament, were constantly made by gross bribery and corruption, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution; that to strengthen the connexion between the Commons and the people, it was expedient to give the right of sending Members to certain large towns not at present represented, and that it was necessary to appoint a Committee to consider of the propriety of extending the present elective franchise, and also to enquire into the mode of returning Members to the Boroughs complained of.

Mr. Whitmore seconded the motion. Mr. Bathurst thought that the remedy should be considered distinct from the grievance, and it was inadequate for its purposes.—The House divided.—For the motion, 124.—Against it, 155.—Majority, 31. The Metropolitan Road Bill was ordered to be reported on Friday next.—ADJOURNED.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A Census of the population, classified into ages and sexes, will commence taking on the 28th of this month; the returns to be made by the 1st of August.

On Tuesday a meeting of the Naval and Military Bible Society took place at the King's Concert Room, in the Hay-market. Admiral Lord Gambier was called to the Chair. The Secretary read the Report, stating that Branch Societies had been formed in various parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Gibraltar, and the most satisfactory results were anticipated for the future from the success hitherto experienced. Towards of 1000 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed amongst the several regiments stationed in Ireland. In Scotland, 1000 copies of the Scriptures had been supplied to persons in need of them. Upwards of 9000 Bibles and 4900 Testaments had been distributed by the Naval and Military Society of London.

Monday a meeting of the Female Penitentiary Society was held at Stationers' Hall; Mr. Hankey, the banker, was called to the Chair. He stated the object of the meeting, which was one of great benevolence and utility, to rescue those unhappy females who had fallen from the ways of virtue, and were hastening to destruction, from their dreadful situation. The Secretary read a Report from the Committee of the Society, which stated that they had great reason to hope that their efforts to rescue helpless females who were in imminent danger of irremediable destruction, had in many cases been effectual, and that the Society was supported by the Society by an increase of subscription, as the funds had fortunately, short of the expenses in the last year.

On Monday the Artists' Benevolent Society had a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. in the Chair; and Sir J. Swinburne, Bart. Sir T. Lawrence, P. R. A. Mr. Mulready, R. A. Mr. Stottard, R. A. Mr. Collins, R. A. Mr. Cooper, R. A. Mr. Ward, R. A. Mr. Jackson, R. A. besides many other distinguished artists were present.—The health of His Majesty was given with three times three, standing. All the Royal Family, "Song," "Hail Star of Brunswick." The Arts of England, &c. may they never want Patrons, were then successively drunk. The health of the President was then given.—Sir T. Lawrence, in returning thanks, observed, that he conceived it far above his desert as an individual. He assured them of the Academy's good wishes, and assistance, in the most means, and every effort of his own, as a private person, in their behalf.—The subscription of the evening was highly gratifying; it amounted to nearly 500l.—The Honorary Secretary stated, that the funds were above 4,000l. and that there was a constant accession to the number of the members. (For continuation of Debates, see page 174.)



which is due to their public character; but is it because Mr. Mackenzie, whose name now for the first time (as far as we know) appears in the debates of the House, chooses to question the conduct of any of those individuals, that we—we poor inhabitants of Fleet Street, should be called to answer for a Breach of Privilege, which, if committed at all, was committed by the aforesaid Mr. Mackenzie himself, when he carried to Mr. Bennett the private message of the Lord President's son.

We honestly confess, that if Mr. Bennett, instead of explaining had complained of Mr. Mackenzie, we know not what we could have said in behalf of the latter gentleman; and we further confess, that we do not think it redounds much to the generosity of Mr. Mackenzie's private character, that he should have joined so cordially in the reprobation of our conduct who were really following his footsteps.

"Haud passibus equis."

Old Esop tells us, that the lion and the man walking amicably together, met with a statue, which represented a man as victorious over a lion.—"Ah, my good friend," said the royal animal, "how would it have been if we lions had been sculptors?"

So it is with us. Members of Parliament make the law in this case, and the BULL, like the LION, must necessarily be vanquished.

The whole case is now before the public; it must judge for itself; it is the tribunal to which Mr. Bennett and Mr. Mackenzie, and even the House of Commons itself, is subject, and that public, in its justice, (we appeal not to its generosity) must decide whether, on the whole, we have been treated with that equitable consideration which those have, we think, a right to expect who can only judge of the proceedings of the Honourable House by the reports (erroneous and false, no doubt,) which it permits the daily papers to publish.

There is one other point upon which we are desirous in vindication of our personal honour, to say a word. Mr. Bennett is represented to have said, that we were infamous and perjured persons. We will take the liberty of telling the reporters who have attributed such expressions to the Honourable Member, that the charge is false and calumnious, and that we shall lose no time in bringing actions against them for those defamatory and libellous accusations; we shall see whether the laws of the country are not as powerful in one direction as the other; and if Mr. Bennett really used such words, and authorised their publication, we shall have him, as his friend Mr. Creevey was before, on the floor of the KING'S BENCH, to receive sentence for such a FALSE AND MALICIOUS LIBEL!

Mr. Bennett is also represented to have stated that we were "men of straw," and to have insinuated that there were other persons, richer and abler, at the bottom of this Paper. We repel this aspersion: we are, as we have stated, the sole proprietor and conductors of our Paper; we did not receive any encouragement to its commencement, and we have not received any assistance during its progress (except by letters received by the post) from any person not already known to the public as our associate;—and it may, perhaps, embitter the shaft when we inform these gentlemen, that the wound which rankles in their hearts has been inflicted by those very MEN OF STRAW, whom they have affected to despise, and whom they have actually committed.

Besides these expressions, the reporters have made Honourable Members, in the speeches which they have put into their mouths, insist upon the commitment of our Editor, because John Bull has attacked helpless women and virtuous ladies!

It is a fact incontrovertible, that we never noticed any female whose name had not previously been printed and published in the Times and Chronicle as associates and supporters of the Queen. In analysing those ladies' characters, after they had volunteered them for the sake of the most abandoned of her sex, we did justice to the thousands and tens of thousands of modest, unpretending females who shuddered at the vices and profligacy of the Queen, and who, but for our salutary explanations, might have been induced by the high sounding titles of Duchesses and Countesses, to have wavered in their belief of the Queen's guilt, and have been betrayed into the infectious vapour of Braudenburgh House.

At the success of our efforts in the cause of morality we rejoice, and we promise our readers that every woman who is bold enough to brave the contaminating association with the Queen, and whose name shall previously appear blazoned forth in the papers as her companion, shall in like manner be exposed, and laid open to public inspection, public obloquy, and public contempt.

The reporters have made Sir Ronald Fergusson speak of our defaming "virtuous women after death."—We cannot believe that Sir Ronald Fergusson, who served so honourably in the House of Commons during the whole of the Peninsular war, could have made such an allusion to a case which is now coming to trial.—It is impossible to suppose that the gallant General could have wished to bias a Jury by his eloquence.

But what has this to do with Mr. Bennett's explanation to Mr. Hope—(we should like very much to do Mr. Hope's first letter to Mr. Bennett)—what has this to do with a breach of privilege? The reporters say that Honourable Members insisted upon Bull's incarceration for breach of privilege, because he had wounded the feelings of Lady Jersey, Mrs. Barber Beaumont—the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Rush, &c. &c.

Now these reporters must make egregious blunders—no men could have taken such a line of argument. We will ask Mr. Scarlett—not as Member of Parliament, but as a Barrister, and pay him for his opinion too—whether he ever knew a Judge condemn a man for forgery who was indicted for sheep-stealing?

The reporters are correct enough; however, in one thing—they are in Prison—and here we must remain till the ninth of next month; but we trust that our exertions in the cause of the KING and CONSTITUTION will not be less effective while we are here than they were while we were at liberty.

Sure we are of the justice of our intentions and the integrity of our principles; and the energy of that satire and ridicule, under the lash of which Vice and Folly shrink and tremble, shall not be lost because our bodies are in Thrudon.

NEWGATE, May 12th, 1821.

THE REPORTERS.

We were at first astonished to see the language which the Reporters have attributed to certain Members of Parliament while our case was under discussion; we were quite sure that it never could have been used; but we were puzzled to know why the particular persons named should have been said to have been so severe. Upon turning to our file we find how the Reporters have fallen into the error. They have read our Papers, and have concluded (doubtless, without ever having heard) that such men as we had noticed would be violent in their attacks upon us; for, strange to say, every name which they have mentioned as belonging to our violent opponents during the last week, has been more or less handled by us. For instance, we have, relating to

HON. HENRY GREY BENNETT.

"Frothy Grey Bennett,  
"That very day se'night,  
"Drove down in his denouet  
"To Braudenburgh House," No. 5.

Prose article respecting Mr. Henry Grey Bennett and Governor Macquarrie—with a promise of another (which, if possible, he shall have next week.) No. 10.

"And Calcraft his nose cocked, and Grant cocked his eye,  
"And Appoyette Bennett pretended to cry  
"For the black wig and character white." No. 12.

"Creevey's tripe, unsav'ry stuff,  
"Fit meat alone for dog or cat he;  
"HENRY BENNETT is a puff,  
"And OSSALYSTON a petit paté." No. 17.

"Bennett is such a little gossiping, waspish thing, that even the Sirewsbury cake-sellers themselves are sick of him." No. 18.—et passim.

MR. SCARLETT.

"Scarlett offers his law, and his wit too, for Scarlett  
"Climes in, as he pleasantly tells us, with Harlot."—No. 13.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON.

"Sir Robert Wilson, K. M. T.  
"What's that?" says a Southwark wight,  
"La!" says his neighbour, "don't you see,  
"That means no M. T. Knight."

With a subsequent proof that Major-General Wilson is a Knight at all. No. 3.

"From service retreated, (Sir H. Bunbury.)  
"By Wilson out prated,  
"Like him, self-created,  
"His star is his sin." No. 5.

"Major-General Wilson abused us also;—we thank him;—we hope he will continue to do so;—we would not have him speak well of us for the world." No. 6.

"And WILSON the thanks in the field he had got." No. 13.

"WILSON, Bernal, Moore, and Elice,  
"Make an economic hash." No. 17.

"And has she no General—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?  
"Has she no General, ho?  
"Yes, poor prating WILSON,  
"Who if he e'er kills one,  
"Tis more by a word than a blow—blow,  
"Tis more by a word than a blow." No. 19.

This, however, is not strictly correct, for the Major-General being in the Lobby of the House the other evan-gel, having in his hand one of the hammer-headed sticks, which are prohibited in Paris, some one asked him why he carried so formidable a weapon—so to knock down this JOHN BULL," said the Major-General.

There are hammers and ninety-hammers in this world, to which class the Major-General's stick belonged, we do not pretend to surmise.

SIR RONALD FERGUSSON.

"By FERGUSSON backed, MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR,  
"Supposed that his Statesman-like views might avail her, &c." No. 12.

"Sir Ronald Fergusson ought to have felt that, had it been our habit to consider political hostility as a justification for attacks of the nature he hints at, that *there is a name in the Queen's List*, which would have afforded us ample opportunity for little histories, anecdotes, and jokes, and scandal; but while the Times and Chronicle omitted certain distinguishing marks to that name, we with a gentlemanly feeling (which Sir Ronald should have given us credit for) dissipated to rip away the veil of prudence and thrown over the visit, and gave the lady the full benefit of the obscurity, in which a name so vulgar and common-place as hers had fortunately left her." No. 14.

"Sir Ronald's lobster, if you crack  
"His scarlet shell and struggling claws."—No. 17.

"And had she no Commoners, heigh, ma'am, ho, ma'am?"

"Had she no Commoners, ho?  
"I happened to look  
"And could find in her book  
"Only FERGUSSON, TAYLOR, and Co.—Co.  
"FERGUSSON, TAYLOR, and Co."—No. 19.

"Fergusson his place may choose,  
"In the very—in the bevy,  
"He's the real Taylor's goose,  
"HOT and HEAVY—HOT and HEAVY."—No. 19.

HENRY BROUGHAM, ESQ.

BROUGHAMIANA, from first to last, and all the unanswered, and unanswerable questions it contains—questions as to the time of his marriage—of the birth of his child—of his election for Winchelsea—of his offering to give up the Queen for a silk gown—nick-naming him TACITUS—shewing him up for talking of bringing the Queen to the post sober—for his calling WOOD an ASS—for denying that he was returned for Winchelsea when he was returned—for jokes on his nose!—for publishing Mr. McKerrel's correspondence, whose statement ends with the words, "cool, deliberate, misrepresentation and falsehood"—for laughing at him at all times and seasons—and for the following little jeu d'esprit.

"All England praises me; but I had Brougham  
"Is forced to give a still more flattering down:  
"His sense of taste, and truth, and honour's laws,  
"JOHN BULL offends—this is indeed applause!" No. 9.

"Pray, remember, my Lords, pray, remember the nose  
"Which Cuchi, the water, had on;  
"Said the great Mr. Brougham, as he drew to a close,  
"And made the impression which every one knows,  
"Said the Lords, "Pray, remember your own!"

"I perfectly guess," said the Westmoreland Chief,  
"What your Lordships are willing to say;  
"But mine is a nose which requires no relief;  
"For, suspicious of danger, it shifts like a thief  
"Instinctively out of the way!" No. 13.

"Brougham's crooked shifts and talents boasted,  
"His slippery tricks no more conceal;  
"Dragged into light, cut up, and roasted,  
"What is he but spit-cocked eel?" No. 17.

"And had she no counsellors, Heigh, Ma'am, Ho, Ma'am?  
"Had she no counsellors, Ho?  
"Yes:—one Mr. Brougham,  
"Who sneak'd up out of her room,  
"Pretending the Circuit to go—go,  
"Pretending the Circuit to go—go.  
"How fared he at Lancaster, Heigh, Ma'am, Ho, Ma'am?  
"How fared he at Lancaster, Ho?  
"They physicked and bleed,  
"And they blistered his head,  
"And kept him uncommonly low—low,  
"And kept him uncommonly low." No. 19.

"I tell you, HARRY BROUGHAM, that in talents for any good or honourable purpose you have crowds of superiors; but in capacity for intrigue and apostasy, and in a power of self-education it has pleased God, for ends not yet scrutable, to give you unrivalled abilities." No. 12.

"Brougham on his tomb-stone would have writ—  
"Here lies the enemy of PITT."  
"And half the line at least applies,  
"For every one admits—'he lies.'" No. 17.

MR. M. A. TAYLOR.

"Old Barber and TAYLOR!  
"And WOOD couldn't fail her." No. 5.

FERGUSSON, TAYLOR and Co. and such highly offensive insinuations scattered through many numbers.  
"Taylor is clever for fianceses." No. 17.

MICHAEL'S DINNER in No. 19, including hard hits at his mutton, turkey, and spare-rib, on that famous day when the welfare of the nation was forgotten for the delicacies of his hospitable table.

"While ye thus in claret, Siss,  
"Lose your reason, lose your reason,  
"England will recover her  
"Lost last season, lost last season!  
"Faction's snobs, Seditious shores  
"Must grow thinner, must grow thinner,  
"While plain common sense regards  
"MICHAEL'S DINNER, MICHAEL'S DINNER!"—No. 19.

But "plain common sense" might have recorded that delicious coaxing scene between Lambton—"yellow-Lambton" (as the poet has it) and little Cocky Taylor, after the bustle about the division that night, was over.

"Don't flurry yourself, my dear Lambton, (says Taylor, in the lobby) don't fret yourself, the thing is lost, and there's an end of it—don't agitate yourself; come home with me to Privy Gardens, and Mrs. Taylor, herself, shall make you a cup of tea—do, there's a good fellow. She has been called Mrs. Michael Angelo T. ever since.

LORD NUGENT.

"Big Nugent bestowed all his grace upon her." No. 12.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

"Lord BEDFORD his still bolder eloquence gave." No. 12.  
"Lord Tavistock stammered three words in her praise. *ibid.*

"The RUSSELLS came thick in  
"To greet the fat dame." No. 5.

"The DUCHESS of BEDFORD is a lady of the most refined sensibility—she was in mourning for the late Duke of Bedford, to whom her hand was engaged, when she accepted the hand of her brother!" No. 2.

And so we could go on to justify the reporters in thinking that men so attacked would naturally be savage, when they had us in their power; but we really do not believe a word of the report, as being a correct statement of what passed in the house—as far as the animosity of all these gentlemen goes, if it were all true, we should say it was quite natural, and be much more inclined to laugh with them than be angry; but we are quite sure that it must be erroneous, because the gentlemen whose names are mentioned are not only staunch advocates for the liberty of the press, but for the most part the associates and acquaintance of those men who, in the Morning Chronicle—the Twopenny Post Bag—the Fudge Family—Crib's Memorial, &c. &c. first set the example of violence, and who, without feeling or decency, not only attacked with the grossest personality and beastly malevolence the highest and the noblest amongst us, but outraged the characters of living ladies without any regard to decency or truth. Let any man take up either of these works, the Twopenny Post Bag, or the Fudge Family, and read it, and then say whether in JOHN BULL from the first hour of its establishment to this moment, there has ever appeared in its pages articles so grossly personal or so shamefully scandalous, as the libels which appeared in those classics of the opposition:—the truth is, we have taken them at their own weapons, and beat them at them—and they are savage: this is the greatest compliment they can pay us.

A man asking a wag whether our Editor used any sort of argument in his defence, replied, "If he did use any arguments, they appear to have been Neocategory ones."

A new work, called "THE ANNALS OF THE PARISH," has been just published in Edinburgh; it bears strong marks of genius and talent, and we strongly recommend it to our readers. As it will be reviewed in the next Number of "The Journal of Literature," a work seen by most of our subscribers, we shall abstain from making any extracts here.

In confirmation of our report of Lady Jersey's going abroad, we have to inform our readers, that it is understood Lord Jersey had waked sold his house at Tatford's, &c. We have an old regard for Lord Jersey, and cannot help exclaiming, as Bishop Burnet did of the Old Duke of Marlborough—"But he had such a wife!"

Mr. Alderman Garratt will be, it is supposed, one of the Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

ADVERTISEMENT.—After viewing the Exhibition at Somerset House, and other Exhibitions, we would recommend the numerous lovers of the Fine Arts, and their encouragers, to visit Tomkins's Picture Lottery, at 33 and 54 New Bond Street, where there is a most beautiful exhibition, open to the public gratis, from the hour of ten till five. This Picture Lottery will be drawn in July, and a novel feature of it is, that the purchaser of a red ticket, and a black ticket, must have a prize, the value of which may be some thousands.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 171.) THURSDAY.

Mr. R. Martin complained of a Breach of Privilege in The Times newspaper, purporting to be a report of his speech on the subject of a Petition which he presented; but on the suggestion of Mr. Tierney he withdrew the complaint.

The following were the names of the Committee on the Portsmouth Election.—W. Maberley, Sir E. Knatchbull, H. Newman, Sir W. Guse, R. H. Clive, W. Thompson, Lord J. Russell, J. W. Croker, W. Stuart, G. Bastard, Lord Stanley, J. Griffith, R. Curriell, T. Williams.

The Order of the Day was then read for the attendance of Thomas Arrowsmith, William Shackell, and Henry Fox Cooper.

Mr. Bennett moved that Mr. Arrowsmith be called in. In answer to the questions put to this Gentleman, he replied, that he was not the proprietor of John Bull now—he had ceased to be so since the 10th of February—the proprietorship then vesting in Mr. Weaver, who receives a salary for some services independent of John Bull. Weaver pays the rent of the house in which the paper is printed.—[The rest of the examination related to the pecuniary arrangement of the concern.]

Mr. W. Shackell was then examined, he stated that he had ceased to be the proprietor of the paper since February, in consequence of prosecutions not being pleasant; and that Mr. Weaver then became proprietor. The witness then stated some minor matters respecting the accounts of the paper. With respect to the article now the subject of enquiry, he was clear that he had not seen it until it was in the paper. He appointed Mr. Cooper the editor, who has the sole management of the Paper, and examines the manuscripts. The editor is responsible to Mr. Weaver, the present proprietor. Sometimes the editor was paid by the witness, sometimes by Mr. Arrowsmith, and sometimes by Mr. Weaver.

Mr. H. F. Cooper was then examined. He stated that he is editor of John Bull, and had been so since its first commencement; all manuscripts for insertion are submitted to him. [The paper containing the offensive paragraph was then put into the witness's hand, and he read the paragraph.] The witness stated, that part of the article (which he pointed out) was an extract from the Courier; the observations were written by himself. The House would perhaps allow him to add, that understanding the facts therein stated were not true, he wished to express his regret that any thing which he had inserted in the Paper should have wounded the feelings of the Hon. Member, and that the article in question was of that nature as to have been deemed a breach of privilege of that House. He believed, from general rumour, that the facts contained in these observations were true, or he would not have inserted them. On being further questioned, he repeated that he had the facts from general rumour; that he had heard it mentioned by Mr. Shackell and Mr. Arrowsmith, as being generally current during the whole of Saturday. He (the witness) was in the office; it was on that rumour, and believing it to be correct, that it was written by the witness. They (Messrs. Shackell and Arrowsmith) did not know of the paragraph being inserted. He further stated, that the copy of the paragraph was given to the compositors. And what became of that copy? He believed the copies were generally destroyed; the article in question was delivered to Mr. Blackie, the printer. The witness stated that he had nothing to do with the pecuniary arrangements. The witness having retired.

Mr. Bennett expressed his regret at bringing this painful subject before the House. The affair was closed, and he was sorry it had gone to such length; but he should not have done his duty, either to the House or himself, if he did not notice it. The House had had the printers, proprietors, and publishers before them—they had had the editor, who avowed himself the author of the paragraph in question. But he would not now go into a detail of the evidence given by these persons, nor point out the gross provocations and injuries they committed (for a perjury was committed, as he would have the affidavit made at the Stamp-office) being convinced that the House saw they were the creatures of fraud—and vile instruments in the hands of others. Of the Paper itself it was needless to say a word—its character was known to the world—every honest man condemned it, and none gave it countenance but the lowest and basest of mankind. He disclaimed all vindictive feelings, and declared his only object was to clear his character to the world, if necessary, from the four imputations cast upon it. He also wished to extract from the confessions of the wretches who appeared at the bar, who had set them on, and by whom the materials of attack upon private character were furnished. In this he failed; and yet he was hardly sorry for his failure. He should, for the honour of human nature, be better pleased to find that these vile paragraphs were written by such wretches as appeared at the bar, than by men above them. He was aware, that by the practice of the House, a person committing a smaller offence against the privileges of the House than this defendant, might be committed to Newgate; but against that summary mode of punishment he had more than once given a decided opinion, and he would not now be inconsistent though it would serve his own ends, if he should object to a Member in violation of his duty, but this savoured more of a construction than a direct obstruction. He was in doubt whether he ought to resort to the ordinary mode of punishment, and would therefore take a more lenient course. Perhaps in doing so, he differed from some of his friends, whose judgments were superior to his own; but he had certain feelings on the subject, and he could not give them up. If in this case he had committed an error, it was more one of the heart than of the judgment. He would give these people an opportunity of defending themselves before a Jury of their country. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, "That Mr. Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Henry Fox Cooper, Weaver, Shackell, and Arrowsmith for a gross and scandalous libel upon the Hon. Henry Grey Bennett, a Member of that House, contained in a Newspaper, dated the 6th of May last, in violation of the privileges of that House."

The Marquis of Londonderry rose to oppose the motion. Whatever respect he had for the Hon. Member opposite, he should, in the observations he was about to make, merge those feelings which he considered the dignity of the House, and the proper course which he ought to pursue on this occasion. What he requested of the Hon. Member, in the first place, was, that he should wait at least another day, and not press the motion which he had just made upon the House at the present moment. He made this appeal with more confidence to the Hon. Member, because he had entirely disclaimed all vindictive feelings towards the proprietors of the paper in question. Perhaps the Hon. Member would forgive him (Lord L.) for saying that he had placed the House in a great difficulty by bringing under its consideration a matter which deserved punishment. He committed the House to a support of its privileges; but then turning round, he would have the House not proceed, but by a theory of his own, contended that this was a case which called for prosecution by the Attorney-General. With regard to this sort of prosecution, it was one which the House never took up, but when it was unable by other means to assert its dignity. In the present case, it would not only be a hardship, but a crying injustice to send any individual before a Jury, loaded with the reputation of a body such as the House of Commons. The Hon. Member would first condemn these wretches at the bar of the House, and then send them prejudged to a Court of Law. Was this dealing fairly with them, or rather was it not taking away altogether that fair chance, which arose out

of the old maxim, "That every man was innocent till he was shown to be guilty." But he was not contending that the Hon. Member was wrong in calling them to the bar in the first instance—what he complained of was, that supposing another trial was to take place elsewhere, the inquiry here had sent the editor or author of the paragraph, and then recommend a prosecution against him, it would be fair enough; but when the Hon. Member had elicited from these individuals, every thing which could tend to criminate them, it would be hard indeed to send them elsewhere with this evidence staring them in the face. Yet he was far from saying that there were no cases in which, after inquiry here, the parties could not be sent before a Jury; he admitted circumstances might arise to call for such a proceeding, but he did not at present see the necessity for it. He asked the Hon. Member, therefore, to pause, and he was sure, on reflection, he (Mr. Bennett) would agree with him that his motion was a little hasty. The Hon. Member had disclaimed vindictive feelings, and could not therefore be a sufferer from delay. And he (Lord L.) could not help saying, that when the Hon. Member first brought forward this motion, it was his intention that the House should take the management of it entirely into their own hands. The Noble Marquis concluded by moving, as an amendment, "That the further consideration of this question be disposed of to-morrow."

Mr. C. Wynne thought the House ought to dispose of the business without delay.

Mr. Brougham said as this was a question of no ordinary importance—affecting as it did the dignity and privileges of the House, he should make no apology for making an observation or two upon it. Not standing in the same situation with regard to the parties as the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury, he would give liberty to them entirely out of the question. But the House was bound to vindicate its own privileges, which could be lost for ever if it followed the advice of his Hon. Friend. There were cases in which it was better to prosecute than consent; but this was a case calling for the latter punishment. The present was as great an obstruction as could be offered to an individual in that House. It came, therefore, within that description of Breach of Privilege, which in the best times was said to call for summary punishment. He would not negative a proceeding in the usual way, unless he surrendered all the rights of Parliament. If the House intended to send this matter to a Court of Law, they ought not to have gone so far in eliciting from parties coming here under fear of punishment, evidence by which they criminated themselves. To evidence taken here would be received against them elsewhere. He thought, therefore, the House would abandon its best rights if they adopted the proposition of his Hon. Friend; but at the same time he saw no reason for their acting upon the suggestion of the Noble Lord. The House ought to proceed in the business without delay, and, indeed, where Cooper, one of the parties, avowed himself the author of the libel, he wondered how the House could say to him at least, hesitate with regard to the course which they ought to take.

Sir Francis Baring said—This House never took up a subject of this nature but it reduced itself to a dilemma. In the present case it was placed in a great difficulty. The Noble Lord was certainly correct in saying, that after the inquisitorial examination to which these individuals were subjected—after sifting from them every particular which confidence and trust would oblige them to conceal—after extorting from them every thing which could tend to criminate them, it would be most unjust to send them prejudged, and loaded with the censure of this House, to another tribunal. This course, therefore, could never be adopted. And with regard to a prosecution by the Attorney-General, he thought it not less exceptional. This House could not order the Attorney-General to prosecute, for he was no officer of it; the fit course would be to address the King, praying His Majesty to direct the Attorney-General to proceed. He thought no privilege was attacked by the present defendants. Writing such as that brought under the notice of the House ought only to be despised; but what was the fault committed by them? Unless the House declared that a false report of this nature was a breach of privilege, these defendants had done no wrong. One part of the paragraph merely stated that something was said by a Member in that House, which was not stated in fact. Another part referred to something which was done by a Member not in the House, but connected with it. This connection too was of the slightest nature; and, indeed, had scarcely more reference to the Hon. Member's Parliamentary conduct, than any other circumstance which might happen to a Member out of doors. It was, therefore, not an obstruction of his duties, but a construction of that obstruction. If any obstruction occurred, he that called the Hon. Member to account for his observations in the House was the guilty person. And if any person did so call upon him, there was no doubt but that he was guilty of a breach of the highest privileges of Parliament. For, if a Gentleman in his place, thinking it his duty to remark upon the conduct of a public man—of one who received a large share of the public money, was to be held responsible to all the relations of that public man, the consequence would be most dangerous. A Member would be then intimidated from doing his duty, and this intimidation would be an obstruction of the worst kind. It would be a direct obstruction, for he would be actually incapacitated by his fear from doing his duty; but the statement in the paper was only a construction of that obstruction. Had not the affair originated with some one else, possibly the paper would never have noticed it; and at most, its offence was of slating what had been done by another. It was, therefore, the first duty of the House to protect its Members from the foul species of direct obstruction; and as Parliament had been formerly a bulwark for the people against the Crown, so it ought to be now a protection for its Members against the public. He would therefore contend, that if any breach of privilege was committed, the person most guilty was he who dared to notice what a Member, in the fulfilment of his duty, said in his place.

Mr. M. A. Taylor moved that the Minutes of the Evidence be printed.

Mr. A. Baring opposed the motion, whilst the House was yet in doubt whether the question ought not to go before a Court of Law. In that case the publication of the evidence would be most injurious to the individuals.

Mr. Taylor withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wadchew agreed with the Hon. Member for Westminster in condemning the system of prosecution by the Attorney-General. There was nothing in all the new Bills, about which so much had been said, half so exceptionable as this mode of prosecution by the Attorney-General.

Sir R. Wilson defended Sir Ronald Ferguson from the attack made upon him in the libel, wherein he was called the "wretched of the party." The character which that gallant General had made for himself in the field, would, he hoped, protect him from the insinuation, that he was a man, on any occasion, who would consent to sacrifice his own honour, but still less that of his friend.

Sir T. Lethbridge thought the most proper mode of treating this vile publication would be to pass it by in contempt. He had himself been attacked in various newspapers, but he never complained to the House; not because he did not think there were grounds for complaint, but he entertained a sovereign contempt for such publications and their editors.

The question of adjournment was then carried without a division.

Mr. Bennett asked the Noble Marquis if, having succeeded in adjourning the question, he would be responsible that the witnesses should be in attendance in the House to-morrow.

The Marquis of Londonderry thought this a strange pledge

which was demanded from him. He had said nothing like a wish to undertake such a responsibility. He would remind the Hon. Member that it was in the power of the House to enforce its attendance to its orders.

Mr. Shackell, Mr. Arrowsmith, and Mr. Cooper were then ordered to attend the House to-morrow.

Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from James Mills, who freely styled himself "a free-born Englishman, interested in his freedom and purity of election," but without any connection with the Borough in question, against the return of the Marquis of Londonderry for the Borough of Orford. The Petitioner stated that the Noble Marquis obtained his seat, not by the unbiased suffrages of the Burgesses of Orford, but by the undue influence of the Marquis of Hertford. He complained, that in this instance the laws of election were grossly violated, and concluded by praying the House to refer his petition to a Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Wynne contended, that as it complained of the undue return of a Member, it ought to be referred to an Election Committee.

Mr. F. Robinson contended that this case was analogous to that of Oxford, where a similar complaint was made against the undue influence of the Duke of Marlborough, and the petition there was referred to an Election Committee.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord A. Hamilton brought the subject of Scotch Representation under the consideration of the House, and after several observations moved a Resolution, stating, "That it appears to this House that the number of persons having the right of voting in the several counties in Scotland did not exceed 2500."

Mr. Mackintosh opposed the Resolution, on account of its stating a practical grievance.

On division the numbers were—For the Resolution, 47. Against it, 57.—Majority, 10.

The Irish Title Leasing Bill was thrown out. The Steam-Engine Bill was passed.

In a Committee on the Postage Act, the House divided on the further progress of the Bill. For it, 38.—Against it, 15.—Majority, 23.—The Report was ordered to be brought up.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The further consideration of the County Courts Bill was postponed for six months.—Lord Althorpe gave notice of his intention to re-introduce it next Session.

The Chairman of the City of Warwick Election Committee reported that the sitting Member was duly elected.

The adjourned debate on the Breach of Privilege complained of in John Bull was then resumed.

The Speaker then informed the House, the question for their discussion was, that His Majesty's Attorney-General be instructed to institute a prosecution for a wilful and malicious libel, inserted in the John Bull of Sunday last, against the printer, proprietor, and editor thereof, R. T. Weaver, T. Arrowsmith, W. Shackell, and H. F. Cooper.

Mr. Brougham was apprehensive that the question before them would be found to be one liable to more inconveniences than the House might at first be aware of. It would not be the slightest objections to this mode of proceeding, that the parties had already, by being subjected to examination, furnished proof against themselves of the offence with which they were charged. The situation conveyed was, that an Hon. Member had been furnished an apology. Any person acquainted with the character of his friend (Mr. Bennett) must know that a more atrocious or grosser attack could not be made on the character of any gentleman by this. The House was much indebted to his hon. friend (Mr. Bennett) for bringing it under their consideration. This paper he had seen before, it was only after this subject had been brought forward that he looked into it; and he must say, from the specimen he saw of the manner in which it was conducted, that it would be most desirable to ascertain who the real author was; suspicion had even arisen that persons of high character, and deemed worthy even to appear in important situations gave countenance to this vile production. He could not himself believe such a report. It would be most dangerous that the House if it could be supposed for a moment, that any person who had the honour of a seat in it, would deign to become the author of a paragraph so false and calumnious. With these feelings on the subject he did not however think that the Attorney-General was the fittest person to be employed, or that the mode of proceeding proposed by his hon. friend (Mr. Bennett) was the most advisable to adopt. He would recommend to his hon. friend to withdraw his motion, otherwise, if persevered in, he should feel it his duty to oppose it.

Mr. Bennett had no objection to withdraw the motion.

Sir R. Ferguson expressed his satisfaction that his hon. friend had consented so to do.

Mr. Baring said his hon. friend (Mr. Bennett) had placed the House in an awkward situation by withdrawing his motion, with the intention of not proposing any other mode of dealing with these individuals. If he intended to proceed thus, it would have been better to have taken no notice at all of the matter. He would admit the propriety of sending the complaint before a Court of Law; but, because it could not be taken place there; and, secondly, because it was not easy it might be decided that this was not a libel. Such a decision, it was apparent, would place the House in a very unpleasant situation. He trusted there would be always found the majority willing to support their privileges; and that upon the present occasion this matter, which was so serious an attack on them, would not be allowed to rest where it was. The author avowed himself, and with him it was now their duty to deal. With respect to any persons who might be behind the curtain he could give no opinion, for until the present occasion he never took the trouble of looking into this publication. For these reasons he would propose that Mr. H. F. Cooper should be committed to His Majesty's goal of Newgate. He should desire to move for the commitment of the printer, if he had fairly given up the author at the outset; but there appeared so much precaution in his motion, that he was disposed to commit him also. As to the other two, their examination was very little to their credit, but he had not looked into it sufficiently to make any proposition with respect to them. He hoped when any question of this kind occurred again, they would be induced to act on his hon. friend's (Mr. Bennett's) peculiar notion of privilege, but do what they considered necessary to the support of these privileges.

Mr. Brougham suggested some verbal alteration in the last opinion, which we could not hear in the gallery.

Sir F. De Crespigny spoke in favour of the original proposition of Mr. Bennett. It was necessary, he said, to punish in the most exemplary way such a set of assassins. He was sorry the real author could not be discovered.

The Marquis of Londonderry was disposed for a moment to attend to a similar complaint which came under their consideration the session before last. It was an attack made on a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) calculated to give as much pain to the mind as depository to character as could possibly be imagined. Surely there could be no libel more flagitious than to represent such a Right Hon. Gentleman in the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. He did not find any anxiety on the other side of the House to punish the offence by a commitment to Newgate, and in fact he was committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The present offence could be no more considered as more flagrant than the one to which he alluded. He thought they would let down the privileges of the House if they did not adopt some proceedings with respect to the persons who had been called to the bar; but he was not prepared to give the length of commitment

them to Newgate. Immediately to reprimand and discharge them, appeared to him to be too mild a proceeding, and to commit them to Newgate too strong a one. He could assure the House that he was so little inclined to tolerate such publications, that he was by no means disposed to show more leniency on the present occasion, than even the harshest justice required. He should have had no hesitation in refusing to commit those persons. He would have had no objection in refusing to ill-advised, which was exhibited in the particular case to which he alluded. Under these circumstances, he thought it would be the cause of great misconception if a more severe course were adopted on the present occasion, although he certainly thought that to remain in custody for one night would not be too severe a punishment for the offence.

The Clerk then read the entry on the Journals of the 15th June, 1819, to the effect that John Payne Collier, having been guilty of a libel on that House, should be committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

The Marquis of Londonderry said he would move, as an amendment, that Henry Fox Cooper be committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Scarlett entered into some explanations on the subject of the commitment of Mr. Collier. He thought that there was a material difference in the two cases, and defended himself from what he considered an attack of the noble Marquis. He never meant to cast the slightest imputation on any of the Honourable Gentlemen opposite, and would catch at any opportunity, if it had been in the House, and had found that the libel on the Right Honourable Member for Liverpool was as gross as the present, he certainly should have voted for sending the Author of it to Newgate.

The Marquis of Londonderry, in explanation, expressed his regret that any expressions of a warm character should have escaped him in the course of debate, but he felt the less upon it, as it had drawn forth the very clear explanation of the Honourable and Learned Member. From the nature of the observations used, he thought that an aspersion was likely to be cast either upon the councils of His Majesty or the council of the nation. He confessed that he had spoken under this delusion, but it was now entirely worn away by the Honourable and Learned Member's explanation. What he meant to say in the first instance was, that the House in its decision should not give a party character to its proceedings. He could not, however, allow the distinction drawn between the present and the former libel.

Sir R. Ferguson rose to explain. The Noble Lord had in his first speech imputed political motives to him on this occasion. This he (Sir R. Ferguson) positively denied. Where the Noble Lord got his misapprehension as to the motives and feelings of other men he could not guess; but he thought the Noble Lord had better look to his own feelings and motives upon this question. He had spoken upon this subject from honest feelings of indignation at seeing the foulest calumnies published against the women of this country. He trusted the Noble Lord and the House would coincide with him in reprobatng this new system of attack upon the women of the country.

The Marquis of Londonderry again explained. He wished that honourable gentlemen would express the same indignation when other honourable members were attacked.

Mr. W. Wynne observed that the noble Marquis had selected the very worst cases of precedents on the Journals. In all cases of privileges, the honour and character of the House only were to be looked to. It was said that libels were become more frequent, but this, in his opinion was the very reason why the punishment should be made more severe. He had seen in papers of both parties, libels, which were a disgrace to the country, and to those who administered public justice. But he must say, that he had seen, and that lately, wilful misrepresentations in the public papers, and particularly in the comments on debates. But in this case they ought to look not to the general character of the paper, but to the particular libel complained of. If the House felt concerned that they did not punish the last libel with more severity, and if they were to act upon that precedent upon the present occasion, the privileges of the House, that character of its members, and the liberties of the people, which were closely interwoven with each other, would suffer, and that most fatally.

Mr. J. W. Ward said that the libel alluded to, was even worse than the present. If he were to balance the two outrages, he must say, that he would feel much more unpleasant under that uttered against his Right Honourable Friend, than under that now before the House. On those grounds, therefore, in justice to his Right Honourable Friend as well as to the House, he thought they ought to follow the milder course. He knew it was said that the punishment in the former case was considered too light, but it should be recollected, that the motion passed *non con*.

Lord J. Russell. With respect to the mode of punishing libels upon that House, he should not venture to pronounce an opinion, as he was not ready to consent to any measure of punishment, and in cases of privileges, the least punishment was the best. With respect to the words in the former misrepresentation, it was well known that Mr. Cannon did use the words "the revered and raptured Ogden," and that the House did laugh; and the Right Hon. Member was, in consequence, charged with turning into ridicule the sufferings of a fellow-creature, when this paragraph was inserted by a person who had appeared at the Bar; it was stated, that the words were written without knowing that it was a misrepresentation, and the House gave credit to that statement. What he rose for was to protest against the insinuation that he or his friends who sat around him gave countenance to libels similar to those which had appeared in *John Bull*. There had been in other publications severe political libels; and he only cited the Noble Marquis's discrimination in moral feeling, when he complained political libels with attacks upon private characters; one could be answered, but to the other none could be given; proposing the Noble Marquis was charged with having given his holding office, including orders to fire men to death, he might appeal to his public conduct and character for his vindication; but if a libel, false as well, were written upon any female of his family, would the Noble Marquis, in order to confound it, wish to unveil her whole private life, and expose it to the world? However pure might be the lives of women, there was a delicacy in the female character which shrank from public notice; and any woman of delicacy would have an extreme repugnance to a public investigation of her character. Such being the nature of the libels in the *John Bull*, he denied that any of a similar kind had been countenanced by any person on his side of the House; but he could not acquit the noble Marquis and his partisans of patronizing these libels, because he had authority to state, that when this paper was first published, he had been sent out by His Majesty's Ambassadors abroad. It was well known, that no papers, except through the Government, could be sent free of postage; and as these papers had been so sent, that was in fact a countenance. If the Administration, by the friends of the Administration, had taken in this paper, he did not mind their sending it, because if they met the paper, they might be excusable in reading it; but if they paid money for it, they were paying money for moral assassination.

The Marquis of Londonderry, after congratulating the House on their high good humour, assured the noble Lord that he was as correct in his foreign politics, as in his Irish information. Where the Noble Lord heard the calumny, he (Marquis L.) did not know nor care. He disbelieved the statement respecting the transmission of the papers; but if the Noble Lord would point out to him the person in the Foreign Office, who had acted so, that person should be immediately dismissed. With respect to the protection which the Noble Lord had offered to the fair sex, the Noble Lord would allow him (the Marquis L.) to offer himself as a rival—and he would not deceive upon the Noble Lord, nor upon any man, that duty which he, in common with all other men of honour in the country, owed to the fair sex. He did not justify the *stuffs*, at which he is common with the House, but he did justify the strongest indignation; but when he compared them with other libels, he must say,

that there were attacks more infamous, directed against characters more sacred, and against stations which involved more public interest. In some of those publications, even the sacred person of Majesty itself did not escape. He should be glad to know from the Noble Lord, who had denied that he or his friends countenanced such publications, whether he had ever read the publications of Mr. Home? He now thought it but justice to state, that the brother of the Noble Lord had on a former occasion expressed as great indignation at the publications of Mr. Home, as the Noble Lord had at the libels of *John Bull*. He was sorry that he was obliged, in vindication of himself, and in reply to a question of the Noble Lord, to say any thing which should implicate any person whose conduct was not under consideration; but he would again assert that there were libels not less flagrant directed against Majesty itself, unnoticed by the Noble Lord and his friends; and in this country an attack upon the Sovereign was considered at least as atrocious as an attack upon the female character.

Mr. Courtenay admitted, that the libel ought to be visited with punishment. He thought the course recommended by the noble Marquis the most lenient and consistent with the former proceedings.

Mr. W. Smith was disposed to vote against the mitigated punishment.

Mr. C. Hutchinson, as a friend to the liberty of the press, would not propose a lenient punishment.

Mr. Wilson supported the severer punishment.

Sir Thomas Lubbridge said, the licentiousness of the press had now arrived at such a pitch, that it was high time to put a stop to it.

Mr. Baring said, the present question was not one of a party, but of a personal nature. With respect to the unfortunate persons to be punished, personal feeling could have nothing to do.

Mr. Banks hoped, if the house committed a gross error in a former case, they would not go too far at the present moment.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, he felt that to follow a bad precedent, would be seriously doing a wrong. He thought the proper mode of dealing with the present party was to commit them, whatever any former precedent might have warranted. He begged leave, therefore, to withdraw his amendment.

Sir J. Macintosh maintained that it was necessary to assert the privilege of Parliament. No punishment could be too severe, when such conduct was so prevalent as in this paper.

Lord Nugent withdrew his motion.

Mr. Brougham said in this case, a most flagrant libel was proved, he would vote for the severer punishment.

A division then took place on Mr. Baring's motion, for committing Mr. Cooper to Newgate.

For the motion . . . 109  
Against it . . . . . 23

60

On our return to the gallery, we found Mr. S. Hoarne on his legs, making some observation as to the punishment to be inflicted on those individuals to be called to the Bar, as well as to the printing of *de vice*.

Sir James Macintosh regretted the Honourable Member should have said he sat silent during a painful examination, merely on account of the obloquy that might pursue him. He imputed this for the sake of the Hon. Member, as well as for the sake of the House; and that, after irrevocable steps were taken, he made observations such as had fallen from him.

Mr. S. Bozre only meant to say that the House had gone further in this instance than in any other with which he was acquainted. If the case were his own, he should satisfy himself with the discovery of the party offending. He thought the mode of examination tended to make the parties aggravate their crimes, contrary to all those principles that usually regulated courts of justice. In truth, he thought the inquiry altogether very unusual. When a man was called to the bar, as few questions as possible should be put to him. One of the parties confessed himself the author of the libel, and that to him (Mr. B.) would have been enough. He did not say the house disgraced itself, as was stated by his Right Honourable Friend; but he was still of opinion the inquiry had gone too far. With respect to the alleged provocation, he heard nothing material; although with respect to the property there was something of the kind. But that provocation he could not consider as justifying the interference of the House. He never meant to say that the House incurred disgrace or infamy; while he was still of opinion, as he had before stated, that the House proceeded somewhat too far.

A desultory conversation then ensued between Sir J. Macintosh, Mr. Foxlett, Lord Nugent, Mr. E. Bourne, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Denman, &c.

The Marquis of Londonderry (as we understood) expressed a wish that the evidence should be printed, before the House took any further steps.

Mr. Brougham felt fully satisfied that the House possessed the power of punishing for a breach of its privileges; but he thought that such a power had only to be exercised on grave consideration. He therefore stood in the present case being satisfied if the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury, after having vindicated his own honour, had taken no further notice of the case.

Mr. T. Wilson said, that he could in his own mind reconcile the statements which Messrs. Shackell and Arowsmith had made with truth. He could easily believe that intimidated by the prosecution which had been commenced against them, they might wish to get rid of the Paper, and that they might have entered into a bargain for that purpose with the first witness. He thought that a good reason existed why no writing had been entered into on that occasion, because they had property on the promises, which, had it been transferred to the names of the man of straw, might have been lost to them entirely. Under these circumstances, and considering that much time had already been occupied by the subject, he did not think it advisable to press the matter further.

Mr. W. Smith moved that R. T. Waver be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, to be brought to the Bar and reprimanded by the Speaker.

Mr. C. Wynne moved an Amendment "that he be committed to Newgate."

For the Motion . . . . . 27  
For the Amendment . . . . . 34

Majority for Commitment to Newgate. 7

Upon our return to the Gallery, we found Mr. Brougham speaking upon a motion which had been submitted to the House, of printing the evidence which had been given by Messrs. Shackell and Arowsmith. The noise occasioned by the entrance of strangers into the Gallery, prevented us from hearing the Hon. Gentleman.

Sir J. Newport was inaudible from the Bar on this occasion.

Sir C. Long expressed great doubt whether provocation had taken place. He had heard the whole of the evidence of Arowsmith, and certainly he conceived that it had displayed no provocation. After having gone so far, he thought that the House would best consult its own dignity by going no farther.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the Gallery was cleared for a division, but no division took place.

Mr. Ward moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Home took occasion to advert at some length to the ordinance department, and moved, as an amendment, a resolution founded upon the statements of his speech; first, specifying that the grant of the House for the Ordinance Department had, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, amounted to 3,704,034, which by the regulations of the Appropriation Act amounted to 3,005,360; but that the real expen-

diture appeared, from the finance reports, to be 4,357,241, being a excess over the grant of the House in three years of 652,207, and therefore directing the Committee in its deliberations to take the subject of its trenchment in the Ordinance Department into consideration.

The House divided:—For going into the Committee, 110—Against it, 50—Majority, 64.

In a Committee, Mr. R. Ward entered into a variety of statements respecting the Ordinance Department, and stated that he intended to move that a sum or grant of 43,741, for the Master-General, Clerks, and officers of the Tower and Pall-mall; next a sum of 39,000, separately, for the gratuity generally; next a vote for the Civil Officers at home; fourthly, for similar Officers abroad; and fifthly, for the service and supply of the Engineers, the Horse Brigade, and Sappers and Miners. He then moved the two first resolutions for granting to His Majesty a sum of 43,741, for the maintenance of the Master-General of Ordnance, with the Clerks and Officers in the Tower of London, and at Pall Mall.

Mr. P. Moore moved that the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again, which was agreed to.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one.

THEATRE.

ON Monday, His Majesty was graciously pleased to honour Covent Garden Theatre with his presence, to see Goldsmith's laughable Comedy of *SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER*, and the Farce of *A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER*.

The doors were opened on this occasion, at six o'clock, and in less than a quarter of an hour, the house was crowded to an overflow—never, perhaps, was a more elegant or splendid audience collected together. The whole of the front rows of the boxes were filled by ladies, which gave a brilliancy of effect to the building we never saw produced before; many persons fainted in the pit, and were lifted over into the lobbies; and hundreds, disappointed of seats, remained in the passages, peeping through the glass panels in the box doors.

Just before seven o'clock, two Yeomen of the Guards placed themselves on a platform, erected across the orchestra, immediately under the Royal box, which was most elegantly fitted up, with a chair of State, and sumptuous crimson velvet canopy, surmounted by a Crown.

Precisely at seven, His MAJESTY entered, accompanied by the Dukes of Clarence and Wellington.—Never—never did a mere spontaneous shout of delight burst from the people than was raised at this moment; hats and handkerchiefs waved in all parts of the house, and each one vied with his neighbour in the expression of feelings of devotion and enthusiastic affection for the Monarch.

"GOD SAVE THE KING," was then sung by the performers, who, on this occasion, were recruited by several amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, who, anxious to see their King, had mingled on the stage with the professional people. Every line which could be applied personally to the Sovereign was distinctly cheered; and, as on the former visit to the Theatre, the verse—

"Scatter his enemies,  
And make them fly!"

called forth shouts of approbation, literally tremendous.

At the conclusion of *GOD SAVE THE KING*, the Play commenced, but was not suffered to proceed; the audience insisting on "*God save the King*," again, which call was mistaken, as it has been invariably, for a call for "*RULE BRITANNIA*," which song was sung; after which, His Majesty seated himself, as did, a few moments afterwards, the Duke of Clarence. His Grace the Duke of Wellington stood on the right of the King throughout the whole evening.

The Play went off uncommonly well. Fawcett was in high glee; Liston beyond measure, dress; Charles Kemble all that he ought to be; Mrs. Davenport inimitable; and Miss Footé bewitching.

After the Play, "*GOD SAVE THE KING*" was again sung, with the same marks of rapturous applause it had previously called forth; and immediately after, a one-act Piece, which had not been commanded, but was unnecessarily thrust in, to lengthen the performance, and weary the audience, commenced. "*She Stoops to Conquer*" is a long Play, and "*The Roland for an Oliver*" is a long Farce, and quite sufficient for an evening's entertainment, without the buffooneries of Mr. Yates, which are at once vulgar, stupid, and malicious.

The excellent fun of the *Roland for an Oliver*, and the capital acting, delighted the Royal spectators, who remained till the end of the performances, when His Majesty retired amidst the shouts of the audience.

His Majesty was received with similar greetings of affection in his progress to, and return from the Theatre.

On Wednesday, His Majesty visited Drury Lane Theatre, where a box had been prepared for his reception in very good taste, and with much judgment. He was attended by the Duke of Clarence as before, and his reception, if possible, was more tumultuously rapturous than on Monday. We really never remember such a display of genuine feeling, unmixed—undivided—not a murmur relative to the late unhappy events was heard; not a lip was polluted with the hated name of the degraded Queen: all was unanimity and joy.

Most gratifying must it have been to our beloved Monarch, to have seen these immense assemblies of the people, actuated by one great impulse towards him. He felt it—he showed that he felt it. Long may he live to enjoy such testimony of his popularity! Let him, in this way, mingle frequently with his subjects; and they will learn to despise the lies and treasons of his enemies, or rather of the enemies of the country and constitution; for what enemies can King George the Fourth have? What point of his life has ever been marked, but with liberality, graciousness and kindness? What public act of his Government, from the moment he assumed the Regency to the present moment, has failed to add to the glory of England? Who could look upon him and on that illustrious hero, who stood on his right, and not recollect that those two individuals, one by his Councils, and the other by his sword, have within ten years, raised England to a pitch of greatness, she never before attained; and given us, at the end of an oppressive and mighty war, a perfect, honourable, and triumphant peace!!

"I would serve my King;  
Serve him with all my fortune, here at home;  
And serve him with my person in the wars—  
Watch for him, fight for him, bleed for him, die for him."

This is what every man felt who saw KING GEORGE THE FOURTH on Wednesday night;—and, shame be to him who does not feel it.







the drilling and training. In consequence, 300 constables were sworn in to keep the peace at the meeting, but the militia had moved off the business out of the line of constables, and that the Magistrates were called upon to protect the inhabitants when it became necessary to read the Riot Act, which was done by Mr. Ebbelstone, from a window, and another Magistrate attempted to read it in the street, but was broken down. He wished the House to understand that the meeting was not dispersed because it was riotous, but on account of its being an illegal one. He then read a number of depositions, to show that the multitude had collected a vast quantity of stones and bricks, and that there was every disposition to maintain themselves against the price. It might be said, why was not this evidence produced on the trial at York? For this reason, the Learned Judge, who presided at the trial, had narrowed the question to the mere legality of the meeting. In alluding to the nature of the evidence produced by the defendant on that trial, he would ask what credit was to be given to the evidence of Carlton. The Hon. Gen. then produced some plans, through which was tampered with by tameness and humanity. It had been asserted that the meeting was quiet, and not at all disposed to riot. If so, he would ask in God's name, why it was necessary then for the people to have armed themselves with sticks and bricks, and to have loaded their pockets with stones. The fact was, they hoped by their numbers to overcome the military, and had for that reason brought their women and children to swell the crowd. With respect to intimidation, how stout the fact? Why two or three days before, one of the constables was attacked by the mob while posting up the Prince Regent's Proclamation, and thus the Civil Power were intimidated. The Hon. Gen. eulogized the conduct of Major-Gen. Byng, and observed, that the dispersion of the meeting had not previously been determined on, but the Magistrates were urged on to it by the inhabitants, who apprehended that consequences might ensue if the vast multitude were suffered to remain. Several of the Yeomanry and Constables were wounded by the mob, and not at all disposed to riot. If so, he would ask in God's name, why the good cause did not succeed. This woman was afterwards pushed down, and lost her life. The account of the sufferers on that day was swelled by persons applying for relief who never were at the meeting. He did not see the necessity for inquiry at the bar of that House, as it would interfere with the proper tribunals, and therefore opposed the motion.

Lord Milton insisted, that many of the persons called on Hunt's trial, had proved the sufferings inflicted on the people. The present, however, was a question which could never be set at rest without the intervention of Parliament, it was one which involved in it the law and Constitution of the country; it could not be settled by any of the lower tribunals. If Parliament did not take the matter up, a precedent would be established, by which the military would supersede the civil power of the country. The question between the Chancellor Magistrate and the Yeomanry, and the country, had never yet been tried, for the Judge at York said, he was trying the mere question of whether Hunt and others had been guilty of a conspiracy. He admitted that the accounts of the sufferers might be exaggerated, but if a single person had died of a stab-wound, it was sufficient to call for the interference of the House. Whether the meeting was legal or illegal, of this he was sure, that the dispersion of it, was an illegal act; he contended, however, that the meeting was peaceable. As to the people of Manchester being alarmed, there was evidence to the contrary. If it was the wish of the House to preserve the Constitution, they were called on to interfere; otherwise the idea would go forth, that there was no protection for the lower classes; and if the people thought they could not get redress from the House of Commons, the bonds of society would be loosened in a most lamentable degree.

Mr. Hulton defended the character of Mr. Hulton, and declared that no more respectable man does not exist. He denied that Government had ulterior objects in view than putting down the meeting at Manchester; other meetings of the people had been held about that time, and the idea inculcated at them was, that they could have no relief for their sufferings, but by overthrowing the Government—nothing was more unfair than to say that the meeting was peaceable. It might be so for a time; but it was the peace of a thunder-storm. With respect to the present motion, it was made too late; and he was sure that the ordinary tribunals were sufficient for all the purposes of inquiry into the transactions.

Mr. Denman expressed his surprise at the silence of his Majesty's Ministers under such heavy, dreadful, and unrefuted charges. The question at present was, how far indulgence ought to be shown to the Magistrates; but the question was, to what share of praise they were really entitled. It had been said in behalf of the Magistrates, that they were innocent, and were wronged; and that though some accidents did take place, the mishaps were not attributable to them, for the people had fallen by the sword of justice. All Magistrates, then, were to go down to the country edified by this doctrine, encouraged by this countenance, and, with the sword in the hand, slay it in the blood of their fellow-citizens, if by chance a meeting of doubtful politics occurred near them, or if they had force at hand to second their constitutionally merciful intentions. Adverting to the trial at York, the Hon. Gen. asked, what were the facts? A number of persons were charged with making a riot at a public meeting. If no riot took place, of course, they were guiltless; and it was an obvious course to enquire into the character of that meeting. This was the only question at issue.

The conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry did not come under enquiry.—The Hon. Gen. charged Government with wilfully holding back from an investigation into this notorious outrage upon justice. He said, that the Magistrates had acted under instructions; in proof of which he contended, that they had departed from the ordinary modes of dispersing public meetings which were as effectual as this, and infinitely more humane. Magistrates would not have dared to depart from the beaten path, if they had not been sanctioned by higher authority. He referred to the Letter of Lord Sidmouth to the Magistrates as proof of the countenance which Ministers gave to the affair. If the conduct of the Magistrates was praiseworthy, then ought Ministers to come in for a share of praise; but if both were wrong, then they ought to answer at the bar of Parliament.

The Solicitor-General denied that Ministers were responsible for the act of the Magistrate, but they need not be ashamed of the part which they took in the affair. The Hon. and Learned Gen. had introduced irrelevant topics into his speech, for the purpose of working on the feelings of the House and the country; but it were better, that the whole of the melancholy transaction should be buried in oblivion. With respect to the motion in question, the trial at York had proved to every advantage that had been given to Mr. Hunt on that trial, the jury, that occasion, were for the most part not friends, politically speaking, to Ministers, yet the jury found it to be an illegal meeting. Was it to be said that the Magistrates were not warranted in arresting Hunt on the spot? Would it be said by any impartial man, under all the circumstances, that the conduct of the Magistrate was improper?—The meeting was got up clearly in connexion with other meetings; that at Smithfield had connexion with meetings in the North, and the resolutions passed there were nothing short of treason. The Magistrates of Manchester, on the day in question, took up a station where they could watch the motions of the assembly, and in which they could best concert measures to counteract the designs of the disaffected. They were not the aggressors. Nadin could not, with his assistants, execute the warrant put into his hands, and the military of necessity were compelled to interfere.—The Hon. and

Learned Gen. here said, that the statements made by Hunt were false and groundless in respect of the proceedings at Manchester. He concluded with declaring his firm conviction that the present was a question with which Parliament had nothing to do.

Mr. Phillips maintained, that the assembled multitude were peaceable, even at the time they were attacked by the military. He asserted the arms found in certain places were deposited there by Government spies.

The Solicitor-General denied the assertion to be fact, and contended that several trials and convictions proved the contrary.

Mr. Phillips was ready to admit, that in the state of inflammation to which the public mind had been raised by the events that had taken place, the people might have furnished themselves with arms, finding they had no protection from the laws.

The House then adjourned the debate.

WEDNESDAY.

The following were the names of the Committee of the city of Liverpool Election Petition:—Sir L. V. Pall, Sir G. L. Cole, Sir P. Musgrave, Lord Walspole, H. Goulburn, J. Clapham, Dr. Phillips, Mr. H. Pennington, J. Graham, A. Smith, G. Lucy, J. P. Macqueen.—Right Hon. S. Bourne, and N. Calverly, Nominées.

The second reading of the Audit Bill was postponed till Friday next.

The House were occupied for some time in a motion for discharging the Newington Select Vestry Committee from further proceedings, with a view to appoint another Committee. This motion was made by Mr. H. Sumner, and was opposed by Mr. Dennison and other Members. At length a division took place on an amendment for postponing the further consideration till Friday.—For the original motion, 67.—For the amendment, 74.

The Marquis of Londonderry brought up a copy of the Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor or Austria, dated 4th May, 1795, relative to the Austrian Loan.

Mr. Shaw moved for a Select Committee, to take into consideration the Windmill Tax in Ireland. He objected in moving for the Committee was, to obtain the repeal of the tax, the Irish Government having pledged itself that it was to be considered only as a war tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not consent to the repeal of the tax, without doing injustice to the other parts of the empire.

Sir J. Neaveport said the people of Ireland groaned under heavy burdens, and yet there was a diminished revenue.

After some discussion, Mr. Shaw consented not to press his motion this Session.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, respecting a complaint from the Ionian Isles, Mr. Goulburn said a petition had been presented to that effect.

The debate on Sir F. Burdett's motion respecting the proceedings at Manchester was then resumed.

Mr. G. Whiston entered into a refutation of the statements made by the Solicitor-General and other Members, who were of opinion the constituted authorities had not exceeded their duty, and conceived that the Lancashire jury might have thrown out the Bills from an erroneous view of the law, conceiving that the Yeomanry acted under proper authority. He went over the whole of the statements of the transactions, and maintained that they were sufficient to induce the House to institute an enquiry, which, if they did not, would be an additional proof of the indifference with which the unsullied majesty of the laws was treated, and a most melancholy proof of the debased and degraded state to which the country was reduced.

Sir W. De Crespigny read a detail of the events which he said took place at Manchester on the 16th of August, and said it was necessary to institute enquiry.

Mr. Tyrrell believed the Yeomanry to have acted under a sense of duty, and in his opinion the Government, the mob, and the military had been misled.

Mr. Becher supported the motion. He did not approve of the meeting, but he thought enquiry necessary.

Mr. Egerton opposed the motion, thinking the Magistrates had saved Manchester from riot and disturbance.

Mr. Grenfell retained the opinions which he had formerly given on this subject, and differed with pain from those with whom he usually acted.

Mr. Bernal denied that the subject had lost any of its interest; it was for those who advocated the Manchester Magistrates to show that they tried to execute the warrant on Hunt without the military, and found it impracticable. He went over the circumstances which ensued on the 16th of August, and admitted there was one circumstance which would render a Parliamentary Commission insufficient, for Government had so mixed itself up with the transactions, that an enquiry could only be carried on with advantage by the highest tribunal in the country. He warmly supported the motion.

Mr. H. Twiss contended that there was now no better pretext for the motion than when it was rejected in the last Parliament.

Mr. Hobhouse supported the motion, and went over the same ground which other speakers in favour of the motion had gone over, with a view to enforce the necessity for its adoption.

The Marquis of Londonderry was certainly not disposed to occupy much of the time of the House, yet he was sure Gentlemen would feel, after the many allusions made to him in the course of debate, that independent of the responsible situation he held, he should not stand justified if he withheld some explanation. In the course of the enquiry could only be carried on with advantage by the highest tribunal in the country. He warmly supported the motion.

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of treason and rebellion. We were delivered from the delusion of another great question, and this was an attempt to renew the excitement of the public mind. Whatever might be said to the disadvantage of Parliament, and whatever pains might be taken to degrade and vilify the House of Commons, and propagate an opinion that it was not respected, he would say that the voice of Parliament had a magical influence on the public mind. The danger of treason had disappeared before the thunder of Parliament, and he was still confident that the confusion could never be revived by the Hon. Baronet, if the manliness and wisdom of Parliament continued to manifest itself as it had ever done.

Mr. Scarlett could not admit that it was too late to enquire into the subject.

The Attorney-General was fully persuaded there was no necessity for an enquiry at the bar of this House.

Mr. S. Wortley opposed the motion.

Sir F. Burdett replied, and then the House divided.—For the motion, 111.—Against it, 235.—Majority, 124.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. S. Wortley gave notice that he should, on the 30th instant, move that a sum of money be granted by way of compensation to the estate of C. Preston Esq., the late Member for Beverley, for losses sustained by them in consequence of an Order issued by this House.

Mr. Clercraft reported from the Boroughbridge Election Committee.

Sir W. Curtis moved for a return of all Copies, Memorials, or Correspondences with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, relative to the establishment of an extra post, as far as the same relates to the Post Office.

Mr. Warre was glad his Hon. Friend had moved for these Papers, as he was decidedly hostile to the measure which they referred to, and should oppose it in every stage.

Mr. Curwen thought the establishment of an extra post desirable. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. S. Cooper moved that Copies of all Correspondence between Judge Mayne and the Government in Ireland, relative to the conviction of Thomas Flinnagan at Sligo, be laid before the House. He moved this in consequence of certain petitions having been presented to the House, containing libels on his character.

Mr. C. Grant could have no possible objection to the Papers being produced, but really his Hon. Friend's character was so far beyond the reach of attacks or suspicion, that he thought it much better the motion should be withdrawn.

Mr. S. Cooper, after what had fallen from his Right Hon. Friend, had no objection to withdraw the motion.—It was accordingly withdrawn.

Petitions from a great number of places were presented, praying for a revision of the Criminal Code, and also for a repeal of the Usury Laws.

The House went into a Committee on the Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill.

The Attorney-General objected to the first clause, as rendering every man liable to be made a bankrupt (although he might ultimately be able to pay his debts) in all cases where he should contract debts at twelve months' payment, and commit bankruptcy in the meantime.

This clause was negatived. The next clause, which extended the Commissioners' powers, was opposed by Mr. Courtenay, and postponed, as were several other clauses of minor importance.

A clause was agreed to for making Bankrupts an allowance of not less than two and half per cent, and not exceeding five per cent, upon the sum divided among the creditors, provided, that in no case this allowance should exceed £2000. The House resumed, and the Committee is to sit again on Tuesday next.

The Sale of Broad Regulation Bill was passed.

The Bill for mitigating the punishment of Forgery was postponed, after some conversation between Sir J. Muckintosh, the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Baxter, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. F. Palmer, until Wednesday next. The same course was taken with the other Bills for mitigating the severities of the Criminal Laws.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day, that the Report of the Committee on the Postage Act be brought up.

Mr. Warre objected to the motion. He was fully satisfied with the present Mail Coach Establishment. The establishment of an extra post was cruel, and a Bill for carrying it into effect would operate against the Act for punishing furious driving, for a vehicle going at the rate of eleven miles an hour must endanger the public safety. He moved that the Report be brought up this day three months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the whole expense of the experiment would fall upon the party making it; the only expense incurred by Government being the delivery of letters. With respect to inhumanity, he really did not see that it would be more inhuman to drive a light coach at the rate of eleven miles an hour, when a heavy one was driven at the rate of ten miles.

Sir H. Parrell objected to the measure as unnecessary.

Mr. James thought the question a matter of great moment to the merchants of Liverpool; and as to the inhumanity of the thing, he did not see much risk of that, for it would not be necessary for the horses to gallop, as that must be a very bad pair of horses, which could not trot, with a two-wheeled carriage, at the rate of fourteen miles an hour.

After some observations from Mr. Gurney, Mr. J. Martin, Lord Nugent, Mr. Hume, Mr. B. Martin, and Mr. F. Palmer, the House divided. For the Amendment, 16.—For the Original Motion, 24.—Majority, 8.—The Report was agreed to.—Adjourned.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 182.)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CORONATION.—Within the last two days the works in Westminster-hall have been resumed. When they were suspended last summer the arrangements within the hall had rapidly advanced towards completion. The floors—the several tiers of galleries, on either side of the hall—the grand music-gallery over the great entrance—and the elevated station at the upper end of the hall with the royal table, were fixed; the coverings, draperies, and ornaments alone were required to complete them. These are now just commenced; men are engaged in covering the fronts of the galleries (or boxes) with canvas to receive the paper, which also is preparing for the decoration. The paper is of a large and noble character, in the gothic style, to correspond with the general character of the architecture and ornaments of the hall. The whole business is proceeding with the greatest activity, and positive and distinct orders, to that effect having been forwarded to the Board of Works. Proclamations respecting the Coronation and the re-assembling of the Court of Claims, it is expected, will be published in a few days. It is usual, we understand, to give at least six weeks' notice in the Gazette of a Coronation, for the information of Foreign Ministers and Courts; and the time cannot be positively fixed till the probable period for the prorogation of Parliament may be ascertained.

His Majesty, it is said, has announced his intention to make Buckingham-house his town residence in future. The defective state of the foundation of Carlton-house, and the superior advantages of more open air and extensive grounds possessed by the latter, are the causes of the change. The persons, male and female, attached to the Court, who occupy St. James's Palace, have, in consequence, received notice to quit, and orders that the fine suite of rooms which it contains may be let out for the holding of Levees, Drawing-rooms, &c. now held at Buckingham-house.

The King was present on Friday evening at the ceremony of the baptism of the infant son of his Excellency Count Munster, the Austrian ambassador.

Last Sunday the King, the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and the Princess Augusta, attended Divine Service at the Chapel Royal.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington had audiences of the King. His Majesty inspected the different patterns of the regiments in the service.

THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF WORCESTER.—On Thursday, the mortal remains of this much-lamented amiable Lady were removed from the residence of the Duke of Wellington, Apsley-house, for interment in the family vault of the Duke of Beaufort, in the parish church of Badminton, near the seat of this nobleman, in Gloucestershire.—The funeral procession was followed by the carriages of the following distinguished individuals:—Marquis of Worcester, Lady A. Smith, Duke of Beaufort, Countess Mornington, Duke of Grafton, Duke of York, Duke of Wellington, Lord C. Somerset, Lord F. Somerset, Viscount Granville, Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, Right Hon. W. Peel, Lord W. Ponsonby, Hon. Gen. C. Fitzroy, Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Duncannon, Archbishop of York, Earl of Carlisle, Sir A. Macdonald, Dean of Salisbury, and Marchioness of Downshire.

It seems to be the general opinion, that since the "Coclebs," of Mrs. Hannah More, no fiction has appeared that can be read with so much advantage by the unmarried classes as the novel just published under the title of "Precaution; or, the Matrimonial Balance," and we have therefore no hesitation in recommending it to universal attention.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

The Funds since this week have been considerably on the increase, which may be attributed chiefly to the favourable state of affairs on the Continent, and the manifest falsehood of the reports which had been spread of the Emperors of Russia and Austria joining in an attempt to subvert the newly established order of things in Spain; another circumstance worthy of notice is, that the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made some time since in the House of Commons, that no new loan would be required, appeared to be well grounded, and has not as yet, nor is it believed will be, contradicted upon. These circumstances have been the means of keeping up the prices of the Funds considerably above what they have been for some time past. Consols for the present Account having been done as high as 74, and for the July Account 73, and had not been the many attempts made to depress the Funds that would, most probably, have been much higher. Consols opened yesterday morning at 74 1/4 for Money, and 74 1/2 for the Account, and fell off at 74 1/2 for Money, and 74 1/4 for the Account, buyers. The continuation to 10 per cent.

Table with 2 columns: Reduced Ann., Consols., Ditto Act., 4 per Cents., Navy 5 per cent., Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, Omnium.

FRENCH FUNDS. 5 per cent. Div. 22 Mar. 83-55, Recon. Div. 22 Mar. 06-70, Bank Sg. Div. 1 Jan. 1580, Ex. Lond. 1m 25-65 3m 25-45

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have no personal animosity against the person C. O. S. M. alludes to, and shall receive with pleasure any favourable anecdotes—we only seek to do justice.

T. S. will find Mr. M'KERRELL's statement and correspondence with BRIGGIAN in No. 14 of our Paper.

The account of the fête at the Moat House is mean and malicious; the writer little knows us, if she thinks our Paper is to be made a channel of attack upon private individuals and their families.

We cannot for the life of us think what KITTY CHAR means. As we mean to stick to the misery, and wretchedness, and human affliction which Mr. Parkins talks about in his letter, we cannot give it a place; the plan he proposes to adopt proves him to be as great a financier as he was a Sheriff.

"The lover of fair play" suggests exactly what we thought of doing—making extracts from the works of Hone, Anacreon Moore, Carlile, and the Holland-House Committee, to show who first adopted the sort of attacks which we are reproached in the conduct of John Bull; but, upon reflection, we shall desist, and our reason for doing so may in some degree strengthen our case—the libels and ribaldry published by the opposite party are literally too gross and too filthy to be inserted in this Paper.

Lord Ebrington is not worth so much paper as TOBA DAMONIENSIS has bestowed upon him.

C. D. is very amiable, but he does not know the man he writes about. We have no personal feeling towards him, and are only actuated by a proper sense of duty to those who have treated shamefully, basely, and meanly, and we appreciate C. D.'s sentiments, and thank him for his letter.

We are greatly indebted to S. S.; he may rely implicitly upon us, and upon our faithfully observing his condition.

We should like to hear from R. D.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, Romeo and Juliet. Tuesday, The Tempest. Wednesday, The Provoked Husband. Thursday, The Tempest.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Pizarro, with Giovanni in London.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock Lists, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

CARDINAL FESCH'S VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Just published, price 2s. Part the First.

A CATALOGUE of the extensive LIBRARY of his Excellency the CARDINAL FESCH, (Uncle to the Ex-Emperor Napoleon) particularly rich in Abbots and Monastic History; Royal and Noble Genealogies; Versions of the Scriptures; Sacred Philology; Councils; Works of the Fathers; Theology; Canon and Civil Laws; Ancient History; and Biography; also, several early printed Books, Chronicles, and Manuscripts.—This extensive and valuable LIBRARY will be SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. SOTHEBY, at his House, Wellington-street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand, on TUESDAY, May 24, 1821, and the Twelve following Days, (Sundays excepted), at Twelve o'clock.

To be viewed on Monday, May 21, till the Day of Sale.—Catalogues may be had at the Place of Sale; of Mr. Booker, Bond street; J. M. Richardson, Cornhill; Mr. Parker, Oxford; Mr. Thorpe, Cambridge; Messrs. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Messrs. Higgs and McArthur, Dublin. THE TURKISH GATE; Crack No. Munden—Boxes 7s. Pit 5s. 6d. Lower Gallery 2s. Upper Gallery 1s.

Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Munden, No. 2, Bernard-street, Russell-square; and of Mr. Rogers, Old Bailey.

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that owing to the imprisonment of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Weaver, by the Hon. the House of Commons, the publication of this Work is for the present unavoidably suspended.—Due notice will be given of its resumption.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 20.

MR. BENNETT, or his reporter, or his mis-reporter, are the best friends of JOHN BULL, for besides increasing our sale at least two thousand papers, (a matter of no small im-

portance to four families, the heads of two of which are in Newgate, and the other two under a prosecution) they have brought our character so fully before the public that no reporter, nor mis-reporter—neither representations, nor misrepresentations, can any longer keep up the delusions which have been spread about us, or can support the vile insinuations of which we have been the objects and the victims.

Mr. Bennett has a character of being a great philanthropist—an indefatigable reformer of the criminal law of England. We know nothing of his philanthropy, or his reform, but through the medium of the newspapers; and through this same medium we, to our cost, and the public (we hope) to its advantage, have made one or two very important discoveries.

It has been somewhere observed, that the description which Virgil gives of the proceedings of Rhadamanthus is that of a hellish judge indeed.

"Nascitur hic Rhadamanthus habet jurissima Regna  
"Castigatque, audique dolos subigitque fateri;"  
Or, in plain English,

"Here Rhadamanthus holds his cruel court,  
"And first he tortures, and then enquires,  
"And lastly, tortures culprits to confess."

Thus, if we are to believe the reports in the newspapers, Mr. Bennett began by proposing a sentence of condemnation against us, and that being carried, he proceeded to examine whether we were guilty, and, in that examination, endeavours to make us prove our own culpability.

All this may be very false in the newspapers, or very right in Mr. Bennett; but, it seems to us, to be entirely at variance with the spirit and practice of the Laws of England, and we frankly confess, that it extremely lowers our confidence in Mr. Bennett, as a liberal reformer of those laws.

But the next point appears to us to be of still greater importance, for, if the reporters are correct, there has been a direct attempt to introduce again the long rejected system of TORTURE.

Mr. Bennett is said to have declared, that his object was not so much to punish the "infamous and perjured wretches at the bar," as to discover their accomplices. We can hardly believe that Mr. Bennett could have used such expressions: we think that if he had, not one, but fifty Members, must have arisen to repel, with indignation and horror, such a principle; for we hesitate not to say, that to subject men to the inquisitorial power of the House of Commons, and to send them to Newgate, to the injury of their fortunes and reputations, not because they are guilty, but in the hopes of forcing them to betray their accomplices, is neither more nor less than torture.

Ravaillac and d'Amien were justly put to death for the horrible crime which they committed; but every body knows that the dreadful and disgusting tortures, which preceded their final execution, had no other object than that of discovering their fancied accomplices.

The lawyers who directed those brutal proceedings admitted, that the victims were "men of straw"—wretches who (they said) could not be suspected of acting by their own impulses; and "Luke's iron crown, and d'Amien's bed of steel," were not the punishment of known offenders, but an inquisitorial attempt to discover offenders unknown.

A third observation is not less important. By the ordinary course of our law, every man is presumed to be innocent until he is found guilty; and it is a high misdemeanour to attempt to influence before hand the minds of the Judges or the Jury. In our case it is stated in all the papers, that after the House of Commons had voted that a certain paragraph was a crime, we were called in, and obliged to confess (as was the truth) that we had committed the offence, and the character of the offence being thus established, and our culpability admitted by ourselves, it was proposed that we should be sent to a trial before a Jury with that double weight upon our heads.

If we had come before a Jury, how could we have denied that to be a libel, which the House of Commons had voted to be a libel; and how could we have said "Not Guilty" (to a charge, which we had been already obliged to confess?)

Fortunately, the principles of law and justice are still too powerful for any such attempts at reform; and the newspapers inform us, that this monstrous proposition was unanimously rejected; perhaps, indeed, it never was made, but the reporters so stated it, and we may be at least allowed to observe upon the report.

We now come to the charge which has been made against us of attacking females, and wounding private character. This, it should appear by the newspapers, was much insisted upon, as a good reason for sending us to Newgate; upon which we asked Mr. Scarlett, the Barrister, whether he ever knew a Judge condemn a man for forgery, who was indicted for sheep-stealing. But we will now ask all persons who have read any political writings, who began to attack females and female character?

We will answer, the Whigs—uniformly and at all times and seasons. We will pass over the stories about the Princess Dowager—we will pass over the libel upon her late Royal Highness the Duchess of York, for which the Chronicle—the same identical old Chronicle—was tried twenty or thirty years ago,—we will pass over the scurrilities with which her late Majesty was loaded by Peter Pindar and others, and we will come to the last ten years.

Let any man look at the Morning Chronicle, to which

the whole nest of Holland-House contributed, let any man (we would not ask any woman to do it) read the things which appeared in that paper at the time of the King's assumption of the Regency, and then listen to the exclamations of horror and dismay at our conduct which that paper sends forth.

Let any man take up the Twopenny-post Bag, or the Letters of the Fudge Family, they will there see ladies of the highest rank and character branded with infamy, and held up, in terms of the most filthy invective, to contempt and ridicule, against whose morals and character nothing could have been adduced, save what was raked up from the black-hearted wilful falsehoods of disappointed ambition and bitter personal malice.

Look at JOHN BULL;—has he ever, in any one instance, indulged in private scandal?—We fearlessly and boldly answer No—NEVER! unless it has been to expose the motives of those who have come forward to support profligacy, and countenance vice.

We can perfectly understand the anger of the Chronicle and the Times;—we have taken them at their own words, and beat them. But Master Courier, we confess, puzzles us;—Master Courier must have a shortish memory; and we think we can help him. It appears to us, that with respect to attacking females, the very first attack made upon a female for visiting the Queen, was made last November in the Courier newspaper itself. Indeed, we subjoin the Song it put forth on that occasion, which we think excellent.

How will Master Courier get over this? After all his fine sentiment, and high-sounding indignation at our unworthy conduct, it appears that he himself—the ideal Master Courier, led the way, and that we are only his followers and imitators. Nay, we would go farther, and ask Master Courier whether he be quite sure that two or three of our Songs are not by the same hand as this which we quote from his pages?

BRANDENBURGH HOUSE FESTIVITIES; OR, THE LEINSTER TRIUMPH.

"Now, shame on sly-guesses, beat up for addresses,  
"Ye remnant of Rads in our Ireland green;  
"Each patriot Pat Riot, who lutes peace and quiet,  
"Sing Willinloo for our virtuous big Queen.

"First shout "whack for virtue," and then I divert you  
"By singing a glorious and marvellous scene;  
"With triumph I name it, let Leinster proclaim it,  
"Our Duke and his Duchess have dined with the Queen!

"There was also Duncannon, the host of our Shannon,  
"With Thanet, sat down to the bog and the poken;  
"How well their names tully with Sergeant Vassali,  
"His halbert exchange'd for the wand of the Queen!

"There was old Madame Damer, the Devil can't tame her!  
"With a foreign professor they called Thomasine!  
"Och! their talk of "belle arte" delighted the party,  
"And both hob-a-nobbed to the health of the Queen.

"Analdo Antuldi, he grinn'd like Grimaldi,  
"And pledged the fair Duchess in right Manschine,  
"And the Duke flirted boldly with sweet Countess Oldi;  
"The widow bewitch'd who does jobs for the Queen!!

"Mister Hume, too, the Doctor, who acts as her proclur,  
"And bothers the Speaker with venting his spleen,  
"With the Mayor of the City, behav'd themselves pretty,  
"Delighted to dine with a Duchess and Queen.

"Other Peers were invited, the summons they slighted,  
"Not feeling quite sure what the message might mean,  
"Whether rough blindman's-buff-o, or pantomime stuff o,  
"For "sans etiquette," was the phrase of the Queen.

"Och! would they'd ask me, Pat; I'd go, sure, with glee, Pat!  
"My bod I'd abandon, and dress myself clean;  
"I could romp with the best boy; and, then for a jest, boy,  
"Och! sure, I'd delight the warm heart of the Queen.

"Tell Dan to kiss Dora; let Nick tumble Norah,  
"And Barney O'Brallaghun romp with Kathleen;  
"Don't be shy, girls, or guarded, for virtue's rewarded,  
"Our Duke and his Duchess have dined with the Queen!

"Sister Shelagh, and Nancy, join girls of the fancy,  
"Turn out at the revel of Donybrook Green;  
"Earn meat, drink, and clothing; a hiss goes for nothing,  
"Our Duke and his Duchess have dined with the Queen."

\* This would-be slobber acquired wealth and respectability in India, by a mode of slashing less clumsy and more creditable to himself.—Ne sator ultra crepidam.—COURIER, Nov. 25, 1820.

NEWGATE, MAY 19th, 1821.

QUACK—QUACK—QUACK.

OUR readers must have noticed a remark in the London Gazette, made by command of His Majesty, upon two persons who have obtained the honour of Knighthood surreptitiously—it is quite necessary that these persons should be known.

Mr. Aldis—now accidentally Sir Charles—is a man who has written a book upon cancers. He married a lady at Hertford, and when he was about to publish his book, he thought, from the wonderful eclat which Sir Charles Morgan's honours have given him, and his crude lady, that a similar title would not only elevate him, but sell his book.

Mr. Aldis, therefore, modestly applied to the Marquis of Salisbury to get him knighted. His Lordship very kindly honoured the man's folly, and actually applied in the proper quarter, and was refused, on grounds which we need not here recapitulate. Never daunted, our hero goes to Court, with his cancer book in his hand, and a card, on which was written—"Mr. Aldis, by the Marquis of Salisbury, for the honour

of knighthood," which he actually received.—So much for him.

Sir Harlequin Daniels, the other worthy, is known as the inventor of a "Life Preserver," which we remember some years ago to have seen him exhibit on the river Thames; at least we remember to have seen a middle-aged man naked, with a corked hat upon his head, smoking and playing the fiddle, as he swam, bobbing and toppling through one of the arches of Westminster bridge, to the infinite delight of sundry small boys; but whether it was the *preux Chevalier* himself, or an Esquire, we are not quite certain.

At present Sir Harlequin Daniels is a Medical Board in the Blackfriars-road, with a back door, and a lamp in the passage. We believe he calls himself *Sir Columbine Daniels*—whether in compliment to the Queen or not we do not know.

THE QUEEN.

THIS personage has made several entertaining little efforts at a revival of her mob-popularity during the last week. She received some people from *Saint Luke's* with an address; looked at a carpet, and went to Spital-fields—and to the play, (and some people say, to the Opera House Masquerade,) all in vain. The bubble has burst; and not even her printed declaration that she is settled in England, and has given directions to sell her Italian property, has had the smallest effect.

"Whether she stays, or whether she goes,  
"Nobly cares, and nobody knows;  
"Whether she's pleased, or full of her airs,  
"Nobody knows, and nobody cares."

Her fifty-third birthday was celebrated at the Eagle Tavern in the City-road, Major Cartwright in the Chair, who made a speech upon Parliamentary Reform. The Rev. Mr. Draper and Mr. Wooler made speeches too, and during the evening a liberal subscription was made for the relief of persons suffering under political prosecutions, which amounted, before the party separated, to fifteen pounds, nine shillings, and threepence-halfpenny.

A very grand entertainment was given on the same occasion at the Grove House, Camberwell, Mr. Favell in the Chair. Major-Gen. Wilson, J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. S. C. Whitbread, Esq. Alderman Wood, and many other very distinguished characters were invited—but sent apologies!

We have every reason to believe that *her Majesty* will very shortly quit England; our principal ground for thinking so is, that in her second letter to Lord Liverpool, on the coronation, she has declared her intention of staying where she lies.

ADDRESS OF THE MARRIED LADIES OF WORCESTER TO THE QUEEN.

THERE has always been in our minds a great doubt as to the genuineness of the addresses sent to the Queen, and in the only case where strict investigation has taken place, (that of the Leicestershire militia) it turned out that there was no address at all.

The following letter, written by Alderman Wood to a gentleman of Worcester, will show the eager anxiety of the faction to get addresses at any rate, and the value of them (if actually received) may be fairly estimated, when we inform our readers that the *Lady* who wrote to the Alderman is a woman known in Worcester by the name of MOLL SOCKER!!!

St. James's-square, Dec. 12th, 1820.

SIR,—We received a letter signed "Mary Guile," dated Worcester, Nov. 17, and directed to Lady Ann Hamilton, informing us that she presided at a meeting of the Married Ladies of Worcester, and requesting to be informed how and when the address then voted could be presented to Her Majesty. We answered Mrs. Mary Guile, giving all particulars, but from that time to the present moment we have heard nothing further concerning it. We also requested a copy of the address to be sent. As no notice has been taken of our communication, we are afraid that the letter must have been intercepted. Monday next is the last day for the presentation of addresses to Her Majesty till after the Christmas holidays, and if it could be so managed, it would be preferable to have had from the Married Ladies of Worcester presented on that day.—I very much regret to hear of the death of Mr. Smith, as I am confident that we have in him lost a warm friend. And I am, Sir, your humble servant,  
M<sup>w</sup>. WOOD.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

REV. JOHN SMITH, Curate of St James's Church,  
REV. DR. RAFFLES, Great George's Chapel,  
REV. W. CHARRIER, Duncan Street Chapel,—All in LIVERPOOL.

REV. CHARLES JARVIS, Curate of Cheltenham.  
We believe he has omitted to do so latterly.  
REV. JOHN SAVILLE, of COLCHESTER.  
This Gentleman has also discontinued the practice.  
REV. E. DANIELL, Luton, Bedfordshire.  
REV. DR. SHAW, Rector of Chelvey, Somerset.  
REV. MR. NOTT, late Curate of Droxford, Hants.  
Mr. Nott has been dismissed from his curacy, but not for praying for the Queen!

The flag was flying, on the Queen's Birth-day, on Kingston Church—was this without Mr. Gandy's knowledge?

(To be continued.)

We have received the following Letter on the subject of Dr. Bengo Collyer, to which we are glad to give insertion:  
TO JOHN BULL.

Greenwich, May 9, 1821.

SIR,—I read your Paper regularly (not on the Sabbath) because I like your political principles, but I was concerned to see the name of Dr. Collyer in the List of Clergymen who are said to pray for the Queen. Now, Sir, I know the Doctor's principles, and it is a maxim with me that a good Christian cannot be a bad subject. I don't yield in loyalty to John Bull himself, and yet I approve of my own Minister's praying for the Queen, not as Queen Consort, and (thank God) not as Queen Regnant, but simply because I think her a sinner of the first magnitude, and therefore she needs our prayers, and duty enjoins, I do wish you would notice it in a future number. Do, my good Sir, separate in your ideas, the Socinian radicals from the general body of Dissenters, who fear God and honour the King. Our Ministers defenated them at the Library in Red Cross-street, on the question of addressing the Queen, by a very large majority; and we shortly after did the same at a meeting of Deputies of Congregations, at the King's Head in the Poultry.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,  
W. C.

THEATRE.

In discussing this subject in our paper, we have taken a tone not likely to be soothing or satisfactory either to managers or actors. We have lamented in very plain terms, the obvious falling off in the attractive powers of both houses, and endeavoured to suggest the means by which public attention might be called to the stage—alas! in vain;—month after month has rolled away, and not one vivifying spark of genius has fallen upon either of the splendid fans of Covent Garden or Drury Lane, to re-kindle the once brilliant flames which blazed upon their altars.

This, we fear, is not so much the cause as the effect of the present degradation of the stage—it is because the Theatre is deserted and neglected, that men of genius turn their talents into other channels;—it is not to be believed, that, in an age when the influence of refinement and education is forcibly (if not beneficially) felt in all classes, and when by the aid of Bell and Lancaster, we make politicians of our chimney-sweepers, and philosophers of our house-maids, that there are not men who could produce dramatic works if they chose.

Even Lord Byron, who writes a Tragedy, disclaims any intention of making it fit for representation; as he does so, we think all the Drury Lane managers deserved to be soundly horsewhipped (as one of them actually was the other day) for bringing it forward; but we must confess there is more of Byron than of common sense, in his Lordship's explanation on this point.

A man who writes a poem, writes it to be read; that is a truism as good as any of Hazlitt's: but surely, a man who writes a Drama, to write it well, should make it dramatic;—at least, it strikes us so.

The only visible advantage (except to his Lordship and Murray the bookseller) arising from Lord Byron's last effort, is the revival, or indeed the first production of Walpole's "Mysterious Mother," which, at his Lordship's suggestion, has appeared upon the stage of the Surrey Theatre—it is said, "with great alterations." When the whole plot and interest of a Play turn upon the most appalling and unnatural incident imaginable, we do not exactly see (and we must decline seeing the piece) how the alteration can be such as to justify the performance; and we take this opportunity of observing, with respect to the minor Theatres generally, that as they now invariably act regular Dramas, and bring out new *bona fide* Farces and Operas, without "let or hindrance," the same power to which all productions (even songs) of the Patent Theatres are submitted, should use its controul over those less privileged places of public amusement.

Gloomy, however, as the prospect of theatrical affairs may be, we will trust, with the HARCOURTS, that "*le bon temps viendra*," and as a matter of consolation to persons interested, it may not be unpleasant for them to know, (if they do not,) that the French stage, in the year 1753, was reduced to a state very similar to that of England now; and that Covent Garden may find, in those days, precedents for such painful deviations from the classical path of the legitimate drama, as the introduction of mimics, tumblers, ceiling-walkers, and posture-masters.

It appears, by a smart and somewhat impudent address, spoken by *Le Kain*, at the commencement of the season, 1753, that the managers of the *Theatre Francaise*, (as it is styled, *par excellence*) were obliged to call in the aid of Ballets and Pantomimes, which the Thespian Aristocracy of Gaul held to be woefully *infra dig.*

"It is," says Baron Grimm, "for the sake of these Ballets, that the public bear with the best works of *Cornelle*, *Racine* and *Moliere*; and it is to prevent, if possible, the total abandonment of the National Theatre, that the actors have been compelled to resort to expedients so humiliating to the national taste."

Here, however, we beat them. The French, in 1753, actually did run after *Bigiani* and *Maranesi*; the English, in 1821, have scouted with contempt, at Covent Garden, the grimaces of two *attitudinarians*, and repelled, with disgust, the extraordinary and humiliating efforts of a man to imitate a fly and crawl upon the ceiling, and drink with his head downwards.

Considering, as we do, the dearth of dramatic novelty to be only the effect produced by the state of the stage, what is the primary cause of the desertion of the Theatres?

Late dinner hours—Argyle Rooms—French Plays—Almack's—Vocal Concerts—Ancient Music—Parliament—The minor places of amusement, where satisfactory entertainment for "the general" may be had at a much easier rate; and, above all, an alteration in the modes of middling life, which though obvious to every one of us, has never been cited on this particular subject.

At the time when this country was flourishing, and until every body in England was ruined, tradesmen were satisfied to occupy the upper parts of their houses of business, (and let even a proportion of them), and the *coteries* of Holborn, the Strand, or Piccadilly, used to indulge themselves contentedly in the smoky delight of *tea-ing* with each other over their shops, on high days and holidays, and at ordinary times, in the snug and murky little parlours behind them. Now that the nation is beggared, and we are all starving, there is not a cheesemonger or linen-draper amongst them, who has not his villa, or his cottage, at Brixton, or Camden Town, or Kentish Town, or Islington, or Turnham Green, or some of those well-frequented retirements, to which, at his earliest convenience, he retreats, to indulge himself in training a dusty clematis over a brass-knocked door, or teaching scarlet beans to climb upon pack-thread up his highly embellished lamp-post!

In these rural amusements, the man forgets London and its charms—the wife occupies her time in assimilating pursuits; and the girls, polished up to the highest shine of Cockney education, play and sing so satisfactorily to themselves and their enchanted parents, that they lose the desire for hearing any body else; and literally enquire as seldom, and know as little, about Miss Dance, or Miss Wilson, as if they were really persons of quality.

This is all good for the turpicks, but bad for the plays; and accounts mainly, as we think, for the emptiness of our pits and upper boxes; and yet we might suggest, that a little more anxiety on the part of the managers, would be of utility, even in the present state of things. For instance, *The Antiquary* was played the other night, and neither Miss Stephens, nor Miss Tree acted in it. Miss Tree, we learn, is in ill health, and therefore, reluctantly, we must bear with her absence. But the joyous, laughing, bright-eyed, blooming Stephens is

hale and hearty, and why is an audience to see the *Antiquary* without her, who originally formed its greatest attraction? Perhaps we shall be told, in a few weeks more, that the scene-shifters are tired of working the storm-scene, and that we are to do without that. These are carelessnesses, (at least, we hope they are not intentional affronts to the audience) which call for correction, and would call still more loudly, but that they bring their own punishment with them. There were not fifty people in the boxes, on the night to which we allude.

*Carolina-Columbina* has been to the Theatre. She has enlarged the circle of her amusements, which has hitherto been bounded by *Belzoni* and the *Bonassis*, and having "*won d herself up*," appeared (but not exactly as she did on the Continent) "*in a box*," at Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday.—By *Carolina-Columbina*, we mean, that most injured, innocent, maraschino-loving, painted personage, who lives with Lord Hood and his wife, at Hammersmith,—the QUEEN!

She came privately, but was soon recognized by some of her Monday friends, who called out "Queen—Queen," and agreeably to their ordinary usage, made a considerable noise; upon which Elliston appeared, and inquired the pleasure of the audience, who intimated (as a compliment to *her Majesty*) a wish to hear "GOD SAVE THE KING!"

It not being deemed expedient that *Old Marino Falliero* and his conspiring friends should sing, Elliston entreated the audience to wait till the end of the Play, when the vocal performers would be in attendance. Accordingly, at the conclusion of the Tragedy, the National Anthem was given, and received with the most heartfelt applause. This settled CAROLINA-COLUMBINA, who tired to death of being only a spectator instead of an actor, voted it uncommonly *dry stuff*, and retired immediately (it is said) to dress for the Opera House Masquerade.

Never was a more mortifying affair for the poor woman's vanity. If we except the persons engaged on purpose to applaud and cry *Queen*, not a hand stirred, not a voice spoke; to be sure, as she did not commit any flagrant indecency, she was not actually hissed out of the Theatre, as it is in evidence she was at Naples, but her reception was such as, we think, will induce her to pass her Monday evenings in future at home.

We are obliged to postpone our observations on the *Tempest*, and other performances, till next week.

SADLERS WELLS.—We are happy to find the extraordinary attraction of Wilkinson in Hooke Walker, has tempted the proprietor to re-engage him for a few nights more. The whole of the various novelties are of that superior cast that cannot fail of producing a prosperous season. The serious Pantomime of Black Beard, surpasses any thing we have witnessed for some time; we trust, Mr. Egerton, will meet that reward due to his indefatigable exertions.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I AM glad to perceive by your spirited representation last Sunday, that *John Bull* "is not afraid." Let him go on in the same way, and he need fear no want of support from those whose aid and countenance are worth having.

I am not to be deterred from reading, aye, and "*paying for the reading*," of *John Bull*, notwithstanding that all those who persevere in doing so have been described by some distinguished characters as "moral assassins;" and what is more, I am not to be taught morality by men who take their notions of it from the writings of Hone, Carlile, Cobbett, &c.

I have females in my family whom I am as desirous should "steer the virtuous course" as those persons can be who prefer the path which leads to Brandenburgh House.

In the writings of *John Bull*, my wife, daughters, and female servants have seen that those of their sex, who, defying public opinion, have chosen to espouse the cause of the Queen, have not themselves been, and could not have been, the best judges of what constitutes female purity.—Through your assistance, Mr. Editor, they have learnt that a Queen who is not virtuous, is sure, in this happy country at least, to have those only of her own sex inclined to pay her homage "whose praise is censure." Had your pages been devoted to the cause of vice—had you, like the Editors of the *Times* and *Chronicle*, soiled to prove that a woman might sleep in the same tent with her man-servant for nights and weeks, and yet not offend female delicacy, then might I indeed have admitted, that by allowing your Paper to be introduced into my house, I became "the assassin of the female morals of my family."

It seems that "the friends of vice" are again on the alert; because the editor of *their scourge* is in confinement, they venture to creep out of their *slinking holes*. We again heard Brandenburgh bulletins! If any thing were wanting to convince the sound part of the British public of the utility of your labours, it would be the confidence with which these miserable writers return to their former filth, now they fancy that their enemy may no longer be able to watch and controul their actions. But I trust that, as long as these hypocrites, these bullies, these panders of vice, dare to present themselves to public view, the exertions of *John Bull* will be unceasing; and that his friends will not be afraid of affording him their support and open protection.—Yours,  
18th May, 1821. DEPUTY BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—The reporters having snared Sir James Mackintosh call you base, and infamous, and venal, and mercenary, and dishonorable, &c. &c., I think it quite necessary to declare my disbelief of the statement. Sir James Mackintosh, who is all honor and integrity himself, never could have taken an opportunity to attack you, while you stood defenceless and at his mercy.

I have known Sir James Mackintosh for many years. I knew him before he went to India. I knew him personally, as well as by reputation; and at the time a subscription was raised for Mr. Gerald, I (at his instigation) put down my mite, and Sir James's conduct throughout the whole of that business has been so gentlemanly, so correct, and so amiable, that he never could have thought of speaking harshly to men placed in the circumstances you stood in the other evening.

While you are in Newgate, and have a little leisure upon your hands, you may perhaps like to see the correspondence which passed between Messrs. Parr and Perry (of the *Morning Chronicle*), and Sir James, upon this very interesting affair. If you should, and will hint as much in your notice to correspondents, I may be inclined to indulge you.—I am, Sir, yours,  
R. D.—A SUBSCRIBER TO GERALD.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Continued from page 179.)

FRIDAY.

The Judges attended to deliver their opinions on the appeal of Smith v. Earl of Jersey; after which they gave judgment, and reversed that of the courts below. The Jurors Attendance Bill, the Scotch Court of Admiralty Bill, and the Scotch Court of Session Bill were severally passed. The Earl of Dartmouth gave notice of a motion for the 4th of June, on the subject of the supply of Stationery to the public offices in Ireland. The Timber Duties Bill was committed for Tuesday next.—Adj.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY.

Mr. H. Sumner moved the Order of the Day for resuming the debate on the Newington Vestry Bill; which was objected to by Mr. Wortley, and, after some conversation, the debate was adjourned till Monday. Numerous petitions were presented against the above Bill; from several places in Scotland against the Scotch Jury Court Bill; from certain parishes in Essex, and other places, against the Metropolitan Road Bill; and from various towns on the subject of the Criminal Code, &c.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means. The Chairman put a resolution for applying the unclaimed dividends in the Bank to the public service, with the exception of 100,000l. which is always to remain unappropriated. Mr. Grenfell noticed the large balances remaining in the hands of the Bank; last year upwards of four millions, and this year likely to be nearly as much; the loss to the country would be, in consequence, at least 100,000l.

Mr. A. Baring differed with the Hon. Genl. on the subject of public balance, the retention of which was stipulated by charter. He thought, therefore, the House, in justice, ought not to deprive them of the advantages of retaining the balances.

Mr. Hume said, this poor Company had divided, since 1796, exclusive of its ordinary dividend of seven per cent., a sum of twenty-six millions. He thought that there was no necessity for leaving so large a balance in the hands of the Bank.

Mr. Calcraft thought the balance was too large. The resolution was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution sanctioning the issue of certain Exchequer Bills to carry on the public works. This resolution was agreed to, as was one for the issue of 500,000l. for the Bank of Ireland.

The House then resumed on the question for going into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Chetwind called the attention of the House to the distressed state of the country, and said, if Estimates like the present were brought forward in another year, he thought the country might be expected to say, as an illustrious Personage was reported to have said on seeing the head of Charles the First held up, when the coffin of that Monarch was opened at Windsor, "Take it away—it is too horrible to be looked upon." He recommended that money should not be lavished away in times like these, and moved an amendment, that "it be an instruction to the Committee, that, duly taking into consideration the present distressed state of the country, they proceed to enforce a system of the most vigorous economy, as far as the same can be effected without injury to the substantial interests of the state.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had nothing to offer in opposition to the general principle of the amendment; but he did not think the instruction necessary, as economy had been attended to.

Mr. Maberly thought that the reduction which the country had a right to expect had not been made. He considered it monstrous that 17,000,000l. should be required for the Government of the country to maintain a land force of 110,000 men. He thought a saving of 4,000,000 might be effected in the course of the year by proper attention; the retrenchment should begin at the head, and go downwards—he thought Ministers ought to retrench, and, in his opinion, his Majesty himself.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed, that these preliminary debates afforded certain Members an opportunity of making high-sounding speeches, and round assertions, which they would not venture on in a Committee. With respect to the sum of 17,000,000l. which the Hon. Genl. complained of, he (Mr. M.) well knew that 5,000,000l. had nothing to do with the expense of carrying on the Government, but was paid as the reward of past services. Taking it for granted that 4,000,000l. of the 12,000,000l. could be saved, as the Hon. Genl. asserted, he would have the country so besotted as to believe that the Government of this great empire could be carried on for 8,000,000l. The Hon. Genl. could not venture to state such an opinion in the Committee.

Mr. Calcraft said economy ought to be adopted.

Mr. Huskisson denied that there was any indisposition on the part of Ministers to reduce the expenditure. He considered the Lord Milton's account of the extravagance of Ministers; in which he was supported by Mr. Hume.—The House then divided.—For the amendment, 40.—Against it, 65.—Majority, 25.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. R. Ward moved the grant of 14,638l. for the pay of the Civil Officers and Clerks of the Ordnance Establishment on foreign stations.

Mr. Hume moved to reduce this sum 25 per cent. and that the grant be only 10,978l. He took a view of the additions made to the establishments at Mulls, Barbadoes, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Heligoland. He considered the charge at the latter place the most extravagant.

Mr. R. Ward stated, that it was formerly the practice of the officers abroad to draw rations for themselves and families, which practice had been put an end to and the salaries increased; but on the whole, comparing the present expense with that formerly, it had decreased, as great savings had been made on foreign stations.

Mr. Bennett said that the Hon. Genl. had made it appear that because certain men had been robbing the country, it was necessary to give them compensation when the robbing was put an end to.

Mr. R. Ward declared no robbery had taken place by the Gentlemen who drew rations, who were quite as honest as the Gentlemen who sat on the other side of the House.

Mr. Hume said, the charges which he had made were specific.

Mr. W. Smith wished to know why such large sums were voted for the Cape of Good Hope—that colony never cost the Dutch a single soldier.

Mr. Goulburn said, the statement of the Hon. Member as to the Cape of Good Hope, was not founded on fact.—The Committee divided.—For the amendment, 55.—Against it, 56.—Majority, 31.

The original resolution was carried, 50,000l. was then proposed for Barracks and Garrison Stores in Great Britain, &c.

Mr. Gipps objected to this grant, as in 1817, only 20,000l. were charged for certain services, which now were charged 35,000l.

After some conversation the House divided.—For the resolution, 99.—Against it, 35.—Majority, 64.

A grant of 217,453l. 19s. 10d. was proposed for the balances and pay of the Officers in Ordnance Corps, which was withdrawn in order to propose the items comparing the sum separately.—4,268l. 8s. 8d. was then voted for 57 Gunners and Officers stationed in Garrisons and Batteries.—4,030l. 13s. 6d. for the pay of Engineers serving in Great Britain and Ireland, and 24,781l. for the Sappers and Miners, were agreed to.

The Report was ordered to be received! on Monday.—Adjourned

PSALMODY.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I do not understand "STERNHOLD'S" letter: probably he will have the goodness to explain it. His obscurity, I apprehend, is partly occasioned by an error which all hasty writers are prone to commit; by arguing on facts within their own knowledge, but which they do not sufficiently state to those whom they address.

"STERNHOLD" gives the preamble of Mr. Vernon's judgment, but not the judgment itself. Now, this preamble completely satisfied my mind, that the ostensible object of the suit in question, was that which I stated in my former letter.

He adds, that Mr. Cotterill's selection of Psalms and Hymns was withdrawn in consequence of the Archbishop's suggestion. This was a compromise of the suit, and no decision; and, therefore, I was also correct in saying, that the parties rested satisfied without the knowledge which they professedly sought.

In another place, "STERNHOLD" intimates, that the Archbishop of York did not decide in favour of the defendant, (Mr. Cotterill,) because he ordered him to withdraw his new suggestion; the meaning of which is, if it mean any thing, that the Archbishop decided in favour of the parties complaining, which it is quite clear to me he did not do.

But all this, Mr. Editor, is more quibbling. The case, as it appears to me, is that a suit was instituted, complaining of the introduction of unauthorized Psalms and Hymns into the service of the Church, which suit was not decided by the legal tribunal. If that decision had taken place according to law, I contend, that the selection of the Archbishop, and those of both the parties litigant, must all have been rejected; for I gather from "STERNHOLD'S" letter that Mr. Cotterill's parishioners, as well as himself, had their favourite selection, the rejection of which, and the substitution of his own, occasioned this litigation. Although the parishioners, according to "STERNHOLD'S" statements, commenced these proceedings on account of the rejection of their own selection, the preamble of Mr. Vernon's judgment, if judgment it can be called, distinctly proves that the question raised was upon the admission of unauthorized Psalms and Hymns.

The position which I take is this; that, according to the law of the land, no Psalms or Hymns whatever can be lawfully introduced into the service of the Church of England, except the two versions of the Psalms of David, by Sternhold and Hopkins, and Tate and Brady, which have received the Royal Authority. I stated shortly the grounds of this position in my former letter, and if it be controverted, I shall rejoice in the opportunity for a more full explanation.

The consequences of the indiscriminate use of any Psalms and Hymns, which the Clergy individually may chuse to introduce, are highly detrimental to the Established Church. Notwithstanding, the question which has been put to "ORTHODOXUS," and which, to my astonishment, he has not answered, I say, and say boldly, that the doctrines of the Church of England are impugned in these unauthorized metrical compositions. To me, in many instances, their familiarity is distressing, their vulgarity disgusting; and instead of assisting devotion, they frequently present objects to the mind productive of any other feeling.

The truth, however, is, that of late years, there have crept into the Church of England, certain men who are very nearly allied to Dissenters; these unauthorized Hymns are one of the means by which they propose to undermine her foundations; and I need not give you a more decisive proof of the accuracy of this assertion, than by referring to the Curate of Attercliffe (mentioned by "STERNHOLD") who, when he experienced great difficulty in obtaining Priest's Orders, declared his determination to join the Dissenters!!!

With respect to the anecdote, in the conclusion of "STERNHOLD'S" letter, he must excuse my saying he has been imposed upon. REGULUS.

9th May, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—The continuation of your attacks upon Prince Leopold call upon me again to stand forth in his defence, and to vindicate his character.

In your last Paper there is a letter from one of your correspondents, signed Verax. The writer of it, in his attempts to lower the character of the Prince in the esteem of the people of this country, has had recourse to the pitiful and libellous expedient of misdating facts. How comes it, he asks, that his Royal Highness should have waited till the moment of the Queen's trial to ask for a Peerage and a consequent Seat in the House of Lords, and feel so mightily offended that it was refused him?

I answer this question by denying the fact. Upon the Prince's marriage with the Princess Charlotte, the Peerage was offered him;—this honor, from motives which do the highest credit to his understanding, he at that time declined. But when the unhappy event took place which caused such grief throughout the kingdom, the situation of Prince Leopold became totally changed. The Peerage then was an object to him; and he was advised by his friends to ask for it. It was not thought proper to grant his request—Observe, Sir,—This happened some months before the late King's death, and many months before the return of the Queen to this country. So much for the candour and veracity of your Correspondent Verax.

And now, Mr. Editor, a word or two for yourself: and as you are fond of putting questions, let me put a question to you.

Did you or did you not know that a reconciliation had taken place between the King and Prince Leopold, and that His Royal Highness attended the last drawing-room? If you did know it, why was a circumstance which must give pleasure to every good subject, suppressed? The name of the Prince was studiously omitted in the list of those personages who were at the drawing-room. I have not done with you yet, Sir. There is, in another part of your last paper, a most malicious attack upon the Prince in the form of a letter, signed by another Amicus Veritatis, which deserves the severest animadversion. An attempt is made to throw ridicule upon the character of the Prince, from the narrowness of his circumstances in the early part of his life. Is then, Sir, poverty a crime? In this state of supposed poverty was the conduct of the Prince marked by any disho-

nourable action? Has any thing been laid to his charge unworthy of a soldier, of a gentleman, of the Prince?

In the same letter, also, an attempt is made to throw a censure upon his character upon the ground of his hospitality. His invitations to his old friends to his public dinner at Marlborough house are stated to be no compliments to them, because these invitations are general.

Had he confined his invitations to those persons only whom he could as yet be personally known to, or intimately acquainted with, he would most probably have been severely censured for his parsimony and for the contracted scale of his hospitality; but now that he opens his doors to receive and to entertain most sumptuously, men of eminence in all professions, and all the nobility and gentry of the country, without distinction of party, he is unaccountably held forth as an object of censure by the very man who one should have thought from his professions, would have been the first to have vindicated a much injured character from misrepresentation and unmerited censure. AMICUS VERITATIS.

The feelings which prompted the above letter are highly creditable to the noble writer, and we therefore give a place to it, and we further say, that Prince Leopold's name was not intentionally omitted in our account of His Majesty's Drawing Room—more than this we cannot say.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris Papers to the 16th inst. have come to hand, the contents of which, with the exception of one article, are very interesting; but this, if its statement be correct, must be deemed highly important; but this person of the highest distinction is reported to have effected his escape from Madrid, and to have placed himself at the head of the anti-constitutional troops. If this report be well-founded, we may shortly expect intelligence of the greatest moment relative to the fate of unhappy Spain.—The King of Naples is said to have been taken ill at Rome.—The Paris Journals are principally filled with the reports of the trial of the conspiracy of the 19th of August, and the debate in the Chamber of Peers upon the project of the law relating to ecclesiastical pensions. Both subjects remain under discussion.

PARIS, May 13.—We learn from the frontiers of Spain, that Gen. Labarre, one of the General Officers who were arrested at Barcelona, during the night of the 27th April, is arrived at Perpignan; that three Spanish Monks have likewise taken refuge in that city, having quitted their Convents, where they were apprehensive of being arrested. Some Spanish smugglers having opposed an obstinate resistance to the douaniers, one of their chiefs has had his thigh broken by a musket ball; he was immediately conveyed to the hospital at Perpignan.

PARIS, May 14.—We have received out of the usual course, the Madrid Gazette of the 5th inst. They announce that on the 4th the sentence condemning the Chaplain Vinuesa to ten years hard labour, was made known in the morning. This sentence does not please every body. A considerable number of people proceeded to the prison, and endeavoured to force the gates. The garrison of them was confined to the national militia, which made some efforts to keep off the assailants; it did not, however, succeed; several individuals penetrated to the chamber of the Chaplain, and killed him.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Emperor of Austria is expected at Schbrunn on the 20th inst. His Imperial Majesty, to testify his high sense of the signal services of the General in Chief, M.M. Finck and Bubna, has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Crown on the former, and on the latter the Grand Cross of St. Leopold.

Letters from Bayonne state, that every day ecclesiastics arrive there, flying from Spain.

A letter from the frontiers of Catalonia state, that two Neapolitan frigates had entered the Gulf of Rosas.

The letters from Constantinople are to the 11th of April. The panic continued unabated. Two or three Greek Bishops had been beheaded, and numbers of Greeks had taken shelter on board of vessels bearing the Russian flag, which is respected.—Great preparations were making by the Porte to resist Prince Ypsilanti, who had crossed the Danube, but the Turks were not to more until an army was formed able to meet the insurgents.

On the 5th inst. After having accomplished the assassination of the Priest Vozza, the brothers and friends repaired to the Club of La Fontaine de Oro, to prepare lists of proscription; each person put down the name of his victim.

The last Courier from Madrid narrowly escaped being captured at Burgos by the Guerillas. Several shots were fired at him. On the evening of the assassination of the ill-fated Vimesa, the populace surrounded the residences of the authorities, and demanded the heads of 25 persons, who are all related to the first families of Spain. FRANKFORT, May 7.—Letters from Naples contain the important news that the Chevalier D'Onis, Ambassador from Spain to his Sicilian Majesty, had received his passports to quit that Capital. The Spanish Ships of War, Le Guerrier and La Perle, have at the same time received orders to quit the Bay of Naples.

According to letters from Rome, King Ferdinand will not return to Naples but with a Constitution in his hand, to be proclaimed immediately. It is added, that it is at the desire of Russia that Prince Iulio, who has returned to Lnybach, has been removed from the King's person, because that Minister, who is extremely in the interest of Austria, has always loudly declared against the establishment of any Constitution whatever. It is affirmed that the Allied Cabinets are very unfavourably disposed towards the Duke of Calabria, but that they protect his brother, the Prince of Salerno, who continues to reside at Lnybach.

By yesterday's mail advices were received from the Mores, down to the middle of April. They are of an afflicting nature to the cause of the Greek insurrection. The Turks had received a considerable reinforcement of troops at Patras, and had completely subdued the Greeks in that place. The Archbishop and a number of his followers had fled to the mountains—and several thousands men, women and children, had found means to escape by sea, and had arrived at Zante in the most destitute state, having fled with nothing but the clothes they wore.—Their houses were plundered by the Turks, and all who fell into their hands were massacred in the most barbarous way.—Every thing was quiet in the Ionian and other Islands.

GENOA, May 5.—A vessel arrived here in fourteen days from Smyrna, which brings the account of a dreadful massacre of the Greeks, both there and at Constantinople. The Turks, after having besieged the town of Patras, and burning many houses, had been reinforced from Lepanto and Trippolizza, and finally obliged the Greeks to fly to Zante in great numbers. Many Greek Priests and other inhabitants had been killed, and a church demolished.

Dly dispatches from Bombay, brought by the Castle Forbes, the report is confirmed that the creditable to the Persian Gulph had met with a check. A battalion, with guns, was left at the island of Kishim, after we had destroyed the holds of the pirates. It was not intended that this force should act on the offensive, but merely retain its position; but the commanding officer, assisted by a force from the Imam of Muscat, proceeded to attack a fortress called Laseary, which the pirates held. They were attacked by a large body of Arabs, treble in numbers, and we lost six officers killed, and about 500 Sepoys. The latter fought most bravely but were overpowered by numbers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY. TUESDAY.

Lord Shaftesbury and others, vs. Duke of Marlborough.—Mr. Hart presented a petition from James Hueston, Esq., one of the trustees of the Blenheim estate, praying that the pension of 5,000l. granted by Queen Anne to the great Duke of Marlborough, may be made liable to the payment of the assessed taxes due of the Blenheim estate, and for which a seizure had lately been made. The petition stated that the late Duke of Marlborough, by his will, bequeathed to Lord Charles Spencer, and other trustees, his gold and silver plate, china, and furniture, at Blenheim, and appointed them upon trust to permit the person who should be entitled to the estates at Blenheim to hold and enjoy the same, and they were not to be removed without the consent of the trustees. By a codicil to the will the name of Lord Shaftesbury was substituted for that of Lord C. Spencer's. The testator died in 1817, and since that time his will had been proved, and his Grace, the present defendant, had been duly admitted to the possession of the said trust effects. Since his Grace had held the estates, assessed taxes to the amount of 1,500l. had become due, and these heirlooms had been seized for their liquidation; but inasmuch as some of these taxes made a personal charge on his Grace, he conceived that this property could not be made answerable for them. The taxes consisted of house and window-duties, and also of the impositions on horses and carriages, and these latter charges could only, in strictness, be made on the immediate property of the Duke. A petition had been presented to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, praying that the pension of 5,000l. out of the Post-office, granted by Queen Anne to the great ancestor of the defendant, may be made liable to the payment of those taxes, and the prayer of that petition was, that it may be referred to the Master to inquire whether the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had reported that that pension was not liable, and whether it would be proper for the trustees to institute any proceeding in respect of such taxes, and for the Master further to report as to what property was liable.—Mr. Shadwell followed on the same side. Mr. Rae appeared for the Duke of Marlborough, and he was instructed not to consent to the prayer of the petition. Mr. Hart.—In this case it is not necessary that we should have the consent of the Duke of Marlborough. The Lord Chancellor.—Take your order; it is the duty of this Court to protect these heirlooms.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY.

The King vs. Hunt.—The defendant was found guilty at the last sitting of having published a libel on the Commons House of Parliament, in the paper called the Examiner. Mr. Denman moved for a rule to shew cause why the verdict should not be set aside, and a new trial granted. The trial was to have been by a Special Jury, but the Sheriff having omitted to summon the twenty-four special jurymen struck at the Crown Office, tea only answered to their names, and a tales was consented to. Mr. D. maintained, that for this neglect his client was entitled to a new trial, under the Statute of the 3d Geo. 2. He cited several cases in support of his position.

The Court said that, were of opinion, that as no fraud or collusion was imputed to the Sheriff or his officers, they could not in the absence of proof presume corruption. There was nothing to shew injustice had been done to the defendant, or that the verdict would have been different if twelve special jurymen had tried the cause.—Rule refused.

THURSDAY.—The King vs. Theatrical.—Mr. Blackburn, on the part of the defendant, moved for a rule to shew cause, why Mr. Murray, the Solicitor to the Constitutional Association, in Bridge-street, at whose instance a true bill had been found against the defendant, for a seditious libel, should not disclose the name or names of the prosecutor or prosecutors.

The Court was of opinion, that if a rule for a Special Jury was obtained by the prosecutors, then the defendant might move for a rule, calling upon Mr. Murray to give him a list of the names of the prosecutors who were eligible to sit on Special Juries, whose names were inserted in the Special Jury Book; and he was entitled to ask each Jurymen at the trial, if he was one of the prosecutors in the case.—The rule was refused.

FRIDAY.—This being the great Bail-day of the Term, a vast number of Bail cases had to be tried. Mr. Justice Best refused to justify. A number of individuals were rejected; amongst them was a tradesman residing in St. George's Fields, who offered himself to justify in the double of a debt of 50l. He was opposed by Mr. Cummins on behalf of the Plaintiff; and in reply to the questions of the Learned Counsel, confessed that his milk-score, his coal-bill, and a variety of other petty demands against his credit remained unanswered. He next stated, that he was bail in no other action except that (the subject of the present examination); at length he acknowledged he was bail in another action in this court, and ultimately confessed that he stood in the same situation in actions in the Exchequer and Common Pleas, but he could not recollect the names of the parties for whom he had rendered himself responsible. He assured his Lordship he had no intention to deceive, or to misrepresent; but being acquainted with the nature of the business, and flurried with the questions of the Learned Counsel, his recollection failed him.

Mr. Justice Best observed he might be ignorant of the business; but he appeared to be a wholesale dealer notwithstanding. His Lordship observed he might find it a bad trade, and advised him to get out of it as soon as possible. His bail would now be rejected. Mr. Pollock said, being ignorant of these circumstances, he had allowed this man to justify this very morning; he trusted his Lordship would order the rejection to extend to that case also.

Mr. Justice Best—I think, Mr. Pollock, he should be rejected; though, according to his own account, a beginner, he seems to have entered on his business eagerly enough. Mr. Chitty expressed a hope, if the present bail was rejected, it would be given to add new bail. The Court would perceive the defendant had been taken by surprise.—(A laugh.)

Mr. Justice Best—Oh, no doubt, Mr. Chitty,—your surprise was equal to your ignorance; but I cannot relieve you. The bail was accordingly rejected in both actions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Last Thursday Sir Abraham Hume entertained a large party of festivities at his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to witness the performance of M. Alexandre, the celebrated ventriloquist, who is now performing at the European Saloon, King-street, St. James's, with so much success. It is but just, to state to our readers that the JOHN BULL, who has published a letter to Lonn Byron, (the first of a series) is in no way whatever connected with this party. KING'S THEATRE.—His Majesty on Tuesday, honoured the Opera with his presence in state, attended by the Duke of Clarence, Lord Cathcart, Lord Boston, &c. The enthusiasm with which he has been received every time he has appeared in public, seems to increase with the opportunities his subjects have of seeing him. The applause on his entrance and quitting the House, was tremendous. The opera was the *Clemenza di Tito*, his ballet *Nina*; we never saw a more crowded assemblage of fashion and beauty than that which filled this splendid theatre on this occasion. The ballet, which is somewhat too serious, was well executed; and *Noblet* was never more charming.

We confess, although we have had a severe lesson upon points of privilege of Parliament, we think we are not yet perfect, for, to our view, the leading article in the *Times* newspaper, of Friday, is as complete a breach of privilege as we ever read. We are sure it is not; because, doubtless, some of those Honourable Members who are said to be so jealous of their collective dignity, would have noticed it if it had been one. Certainly, from the fact that two ladies (whether of *straw* or not we cannot say) are entered as proprietors of that paper, the feeling of gallantry which has recently shown itself so decidedly may deter the patriots from attacking *female*.

The Duke of Gloucester went some short time since to see Ballin. After having traversed many wards, he requested to be shown some patients who were of the worst order of tonatics; accordingly he was shown to a cell where a raving maniac was chained to the floor; the moment he saw the Duke he set up a loud laugh, and cried, "Ah! silly Billy—silly Billy, is it you?" His Highness, hearing this familiar and generally used address, turned to the keeper, and said, "Is he very mad indeed, but yet he seems to know me?" "Oh, yes, Sir," replied the keeper, "he has his *lucid intervals*!"

The same Duke being at Lord Craven's, the conversation turned upon the scarcity of golden-pippins, which as every Horticulturist knows are fast disappearing from amongst the English apples. Lord Craven happened to say, that he had from curiosity preserved the last pure golden-pippin he had ever gathered from his *last tree*, to keep as a specimen hereafter of what golden-pippins were. His Highness desired to see it, and how he was preserved; it was brought to him cased in wax; it seemed highly pleased at the contrivance; but his innocent appetite prevailing over his good sense, he broke away the cask with contented eat, and to the astonishment of every body, who did not know him, *eat the last golden-pippin of the Cravens!*

Mr. Canning was present during the sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday. The Right Hon. Gentleman had a seat reserved for the Corps Diplomatique. The subscription towards paying the fine for Sir Francis Burdett, amounted in all England to about seven hundred pounds; a proof positive how far radical reformers go for their friends. By letters from St. Helena, we find that the reports of Buonaparte's serious illness are totally unfounded, he lives very regularly, has no falling off of appetite, and takes exercise morning and afternoon in the garden.

THE APPROACHING CONFIRMATIONS BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—The following is the order of time in which each Parish will be visited by the Metropolitan Bishop, viz.—Thursday, May 24.—St. John Hackney.—Friday, May 25.—St. Mary-le-bone.—Saturday, May 26.—Kensington.—Monday, May 28.—St. Paul, Cathedral.—Wednesday, May 29.—St. Magnus the Martyr.—Monday, June 4.—St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.—Tuesday, June 5.—St. Mary, Whitechapel.—Wednesday, June 6.—St. Andrew, Holborn.—Thursday, June 7.—St. Martin in the Fields.—Friday, June 8.—St. James, Westminster.—Saturday, June 9.—St. George's, Hanover-square.

THE CLEVER.—At an oration held by the Lord Bishop of Bristol, in Christ College Chapel, on the 6th instant, the following gentlemen were ordained.—*Deacons*—C. B. Taylor, B.A. Trinity Coll. and J. Burrow B. A. St. Peter's Coll. Cambridge; T. H. White, B. A. University Coll. Oxford; F. Conington, B. A. Jesus Coll. Cambridge; W. Wilcox, B. A. St. John's Coll. Oxford; E. Whiteley, B. A. Jesus Coll. Cambridge.—*Presbyters*—A. C. Minchin, M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; C. B. Coates, B.A. Pembroke Coll. Oxford; T. Gronow, B.A. Brasenose Coll. Oxford; C. Grant, S.C.L. St. Peter's Coll. Cambridge; B. Powell, M.A. Oriol Coll. Oxford.

The Rev. R. Hoblyn, M.A. rector of St. Leonard's and All Saints parishes, Colchester, has resigned the former living, and has been instituted to the rectory of St. Lawrence, Newland, Essex, void by the death of the Rev. T. Barlow; on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. T. Mills, one of His Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, was last week instituted (by the Lord Bishop of London) to the rectory of Little Henny, in the county of Essex, on the presentation of Nathaniel Barnardiston, Esq. of the Rye's Lodge, in that parish, void by the resignation of the Rev. T. Wright.

The Rev. C. Grant, Student in Civil Law, of St. Peter's college, was last week instituted to the vicarage of West Busham, Norfolk, on the presentation of Mrs. B. Baker.

The Earl of Morley has reduced his rents in Devonshire from 10 to 30 per cent.—General Poplam has also reduced his rents in Somersetshire, 25 per cent.; and the Bishop of Peterborough has made a liberal reduction in the rent of the tithes in Sutton and Cutton parishes.

The fine of 200l. imposed upon Mr. Hunt, for selling breakfast powder, has been remitted by the Exchequer.

Some arrangements are made in the Police Establishment of the Metropolis. The officers are divided into three departments, the horse patrol, the dismounted patrol, and the foot patrol, who are divided into sixteen parties, each consisting of a conductor and four subalterns, and the courts, lanes and alleys in each department are accurately marked out. The dismounted patrol are appointed to guard the roads about London, beyond these are stationed the mounted parties, who act on the same principle starting at an appointed hour in different directions. They are well acquainted with the different robbers of every description.

The 8th regiment, which has been stationed at Brighton, is about to sail for the Mediterranean.

The Company's Ships Duke of York and Warren Hastings, arrived off Portland on Friday. The Warren Hastings left China the 5th January, and St. Helena the 26th March. The Duke of York left China the 12th January, and St. Helena, the 1st April. The day previous to her leaving St. Helena, the ships General Hewitt, Marchioness of Ely, and Lady Campbell, arrived there.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on Friday. It contains two dispatches from India, the first of which gives the particulars of the operations of the force under the command of the Hon. Col. L. Stanhope, in the province of Okamund (a province in the province of Gujarat) which led to the reduction of the fort of Dwarka. It was a most enterprising, characterised by the judicious and prompt decision of the Commander and considerate humanity in the hour of victory, as well as the skill, discipline, and gallantry evinced by the Officers and troops of every rank and description. The force employed on this occasion was composed of a detachment of artillery, 1st cavalry, one squadron pioneers, one company of His Majesty's 65th regiment, six companies of the 2d and 3d regiments native infantry, and 1st and 5th ditto, ditto. The second dispatch is from Capt. T. P. Thomson, of the 17th Light Dragoons, and details the circumstances of the unfortunate expedition against the Arabs of Alaskarah, in the Gulf of Persia. The force engaged in this disgraceful affair consisted wholly of native troops, who could not be brought to measure weapons with the Arabs. The loss of the detachment engaged was necessarily most severe, "as it must always be the case," says Capt. Thompson, "when troops wait to be attacked with the sword, and then give way."—Lieut. Boswell, 1st battalion 2d regiment, and Captain Thompson himself, were the only ones known to have survived, at the time of writing the dispatch. The Savoy was deserted, indeed, by two of their Officers, who have been reported to the Adjutant-General at Bombay for trial. The gallant Commander, Capt. Thompson, behaved himself on this distressing occasion in a manner every way worthy of the character of a British Officer; and he speaks in high terms of the conduct of the Imam of Muscat, who acted in concert with him in the expedition.

Mr. Alderman Garratt, it is understood, will be one of the new Sheriffs. We have been amused by Walfingham, during his shierality than we expected; his spirit is broken by his failure at the last election, indeed, we believe the story that he intends to stand for Lord Mayor next year, to be wholly groundless.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING, 1821.—Friday, May 11.—Mr. Ramsbottom's Shreehorn, 8st. 8lb. beat Mr. Bouverie's c. m. by Haphazard, 8st. D. M. 100s. h. ft.—6 to 4 on Shreehorn.—Sweepstakes of 150s. each. h. ft. T. Y. C. Sir J. Shelley's Ivanhoe, 8st. 7lb. Mr. Greville's Pacla, 8st. 7lb. 6 to 4 on Ivanhoe.

(Third year.)—The Newmarket stakes of 50s each, h. ft. Colt, 8st. 7lb. Fillies, 8st. 2lb. D. M. Mr. Hunter's gr. c. Gustavus Mr. Bouverie's c. Tressilian 3 to 1 agst Gustavus.

Sweepstakes of 100s each, h. ft. 8st. 2lb. Ab. M. Duke of Grafton's h. Zenil.

VACCINATION.—In the Report made by the National Vaccine Establishment to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, it is acknowledged that "the pretensions of vaccination to the merit of a perfect and exclusive security in all cases, against small-pox, were admitted at first rather too unreservedly." This acknowledgment, however, is accompanied with the assurance, that though vaccination does not always prevent small-pox, it never fails to mitigate its severity, and render it less fatal.

At the Muster Sessions, on Saturday evening, H. Footman and S. Bush, a surer sweep and his foreman, were found guilty for assaulting a child in their employ, named John Thorp, aged eight years, apprentice to the former, on the 13th March last, at Lambeth, in consequence of which Thorp died. They were ordered to be imprisoned for twelve months.

POLICE.

Bow STREET.—On Monday, Mr. Glossop, proprietor of the Royal Coburg Theatre, was charged by Mr. Winston, acting manager of Drury Lane Theatre, with an assault upon his person. In the course of the enquiry into the charge, it appeared that Mr. Glossop was in attendance on the King at Drury Lane, as Clerk of the Cheque of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, when Mr. Winston, seeing Mr. G.'s servant in the lobby avenue leading to the King's box, called out to some of the servants of the Theatre, "Turn this lamp-lighter's boy out!" The next day Mr. G. demanded an apology from Mr. W. which being refused, he soundly horse-whipped Mr. W. and compelled him to retreat within the doors of the Theatre. Mr. G. was ordered to find bail.

On Thursday, two ragged-looking boys, named Eastman and Green, complained to Mr. Birnie, Eastman of having been robbed and attacked by several men and women, at a house in Swan Yard, Strand, and robbed of 15l., and on his making resistance he was stabbed with a knife in the hand. On investigating the affair, it turned out that the money he complained of being robbed of, was the produce of a watch which Eastman had stolen, who was fully committed for trial. Green was discharged.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—Application was made to the Magistrates at this Office for advice, on Monday, by a Kentish farmer from the neighbourhood of Seven Oaks. He stated that his wife had left his house on Friday evening after dark, he had traced her to the Elephant and Castle, and from thence to Finsbury, where she is living with a man of the name of George, who lodged in his house lately while he was superintending a new works in Kent. He had seen his *frail rib*, who refused to return with him to her home and her family of four young children. The husband was told his remedy was by action for *Crim. Con.*, for such a woman was not worth reclaiming.

The dashing Mrs. Smith, dressed in her usual fashionable style, was re-examined a fourth time, charged with uttering forged notes. A fourth charge was preferred against her by Mrs. Mercer, a linen draper in Goswell-street, where she passed a forged note, and gave her address in Beck-lane, Islington. She ordered other articles to be sent on the following Tuesday, this happening on the 16th of February. It turned out that the prisoner, as usual, had given a false address. She was fully committed to Newgate upon the four charges.

A credulous servant girl applied for relief, she having been defrauded of her last quarter's wages, and the greater part of her clothes, by a pretended fortune-teller, to whom she entrusted her money and clothes by way of charm. She knew, however, neither where she resided nor where to find her.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATHINGTON.—The workmen employed in preparing a piece of ground on the site of the old manor, discovered two coffins of soft white lime-stone; the one contained the remains of the twenty-fifth Prior of that place; on the tomb-stone were inscribed, "Hic jacet Rob. Dystoyk quondam prior hujus loci qui obiit anno domini m. cccc. lxx. obiit sepultus in Amen." The skeleton, at first sight, appeared to be nearly perfect; the hair and part of the first vertebrae in which the body had been enclosed was preserved. The other stone was inscribed "Hic jacet Robertus Clavard canonicus."

CANNING.—A novel Machine, invented by a gentleman of Christ College, was tried last week at Newmarket. In shape it is nearly that of an isosceles triangle, and moves with the broad end forward on four wheels. It has a beam 32 feet long and a very high mast. It will carry 12 persons at the rate of 30 miles an hour. To the axle of the hinder wheels is fixed a rudder. It can go on a wind and tack as a vessel at sea, and is capable of being so correctly guided, that the pilot at pleasure can run the wheels over a stone.

CANTERBURY.—A most brilliant meteor passed over this city, on Monday evening, from the west to the eastward. Its appearance was exceedingly luminous; it dissolved almost mid-air in a number of beautiful contractions. Its brilliancy, the softness of its light, and the rapidity of its motion, arrested the attention and excited the astonishment of all who witnessed its progress.

CHATHAM.—A poor man of the name of John Letts, who had been a respectable farmer in Essex, was killed last week, in our Lock-yard, by the breaking of the spindle of the crane, which he was oiling at the moment it was raising from a lighter a mooring block of 7 tons 40lb. weight, which falling upon the unfortunate man, he was literally crushed to pieces.

DOWNPATRICK.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst. Col. Matthew Forde was elected Member for the county of Down, without opposition, on the proposal of Edward Southwell Ward, Esq. of Castleward, seconded by Roger Hall, Esq. of Narrows-water. On the motion of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart. seconded by Andrew Nugent, Esq. of Ballynally, the friends of Forde, previous to separating, unanimously adopted the following Resolution:—"That we deeply lament the great loss we have sustained by the death of our much esteemed and respected Governor of the County, the late Marquis of Londonderry, whose strict integrity in the performance of his various duties, and whose many and eminent virtues, during his long and constant residence in this county, have deservedly endeared his memory to its inhabitants."

EDINBURGH.—On Wednesday, the 6th inst. the Court met for the trial of John McDonald and James Menzies, accused of having, on 7th January, in the month of June, 1816, feloniously struck and de-

stroyed, after having abstracted the cargo, the vessel called the *Friens*, of Glasgow, by means of boring holes in the bottom of that vessel, and for the purpose of defrauding and prejudicing the underwriters or owners of the vessel or goods. Menzies having failed to appear, was outlawed.—The trial lasted until two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when the Jury returned their verdict Guilty, and McDougall was sentenced to transportation for life.

McLellan was then tried, and found guilty of sinking off the *Tuskar*, in June last, the *Mary*, from Glasgow to Gibraltar and Leghorn. He was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

**FIRE.**—An explosion took place in this neighbourhood on Monday se'night, which is likely to prove a subject of discussion for the Gentlemen of the Long Robe. The parties are—a Lieutenant in the Navy, and a Lady residing within a few miles of this city; though young in years, both are married, and both have children.—A love attachment, we understand, had been formed between them; but parental authority prevented the wished-for union—the hand of each was shortly afterwards differently bestowed, but with which, it seems the heart did not bear company.—The husband and wife only set off on Monday, in a post-chaise and four, accompanied by a police officer, in pursuit of the fugitives, but no intelligence having yet been received of their having been overtaken.

**LEGS.**—On Friday se'night a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning passed over Harrowgate. The lightning struck to the ground a boy and two horses, which were waiting at the door of the Hope Inn; the horse on which the boy rode was killed on the spot, the other is not likely to recover; the boy escaped with little injury.

**ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.**

A shocking case of hydrophobia occurred lately in the Borough. A child about seven years of age, son of Mr. Wady, of Red Cross-street, was bit on the 14th of March by a dog as he was on his way to school; the parents were not informed till two days after that a mad dog had come some mischief in the neighbourhood; a surgeon, on this, was immediately applied to, who cut out the part affected, and the wound healed up; and the child appeared to be doing well, but on Friday se'night symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and after experiencing the greatest agony the child expired on Monday afternoon.

A melancholy occurrence took place on Saturday, the 12th, at the Crown Inn, Croydon, Surrey. A stranger, who had taken a bed there, put an end to his existence by shooting himself. He is quite unknown to any one in the neighbourhood, and has nothing about him to lead to his name, family, or residence. He is of a gentlemanly appearance, wore powder, about forty years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a fair complexion, sandy hair, and his little finger on his right hand turned back; dressed in a blue coat and pantaloons, and his neck-banket marked M. M.

Last Sunday night, at seven o'clock, an inquest was held before T. Higgs, Esq. Deputy Coroner for Westminster, and acting Coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Jury of the most respectable inhabitants of the said Duchy, in the Stamping Room in His Majesty's Stamp Office, Somerset House, on the body of Leonard Huntington, Esq. one of the Chief Clerks in the Lottery Office, and Deputy Receiver-General; a gentleman highly respected, having been employed in the above office more than forty years, who put a period to his existence on Sunday morning, by cutting his throat. The Jury being sworn, took a view of the corpse, which had not been removed from the spot, and where he fell. After satisfactory evidence of his disordered mind, the Jury pronounced a verdict—"Died from inflicting several wounds in his throat with a pen-knife, being at the time in a fit of temporary insanity."

An inquest was held a few days since, at the Cross Keys, Long-acre, on the body of Mr. Price, who took a bed there on the preceding night. He complained of being unwell during the evening, and requested the landlady to take down his wife's address, lest any thing should happen to him, which he gave—Mrs. Price, Reading, Berks. When a person went to call him up to breakfast next day, he was found dead, the body was opened, and the heart was found so much diseased, that it was conjectured he died from natural causes. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

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**SHIP NEWS.**

Arrived	Mails	Due	Arrived	Mails	Due
1.....	Dublin	.....	1.....	Malta	.....
1.....	Waterford	.....	1.....	France	.....
1.....	Glasgow	.....	1.....	Spain	.....
1.....	Glasgow & Jersey	.....	1.....	Flinders	.....
1.....	Holland	.....	1.....	Jamaica	.....
1.....	Gottenburgh	.....	1.....	St. Thomas's	.....
1.....	Lisbon	.....			

**DEAL,** May 18.—Wind W.—Came down from the River, and sailed with the whole of the outward-bound, the *St. Mary*, Duxton, for New South Wales; *Cane*, for the Sandwich; *St. Vincent*, for Gibraltar; *Biribeth*, Carr, for Barbice; *Glatton*, Henry, for Honduras; and *Integrity* transport for Waterford. Arrived and remain, the *Euxine*, Hason, from Rio Janeiro for Hambro.

**LYMINGTON,** May 18.—The *Pursar* of the Hon. East India Company's ship Warren Hastings, Larkins, landed here last night with dispatches; she sailed from China 7th January, and from St. Helena 20th March. She spoke on 22d January, in the Straits of Sunda, the American ship *General Hawk*, from Amsterdam for China, on the 27th of January, in 19 days 10 hours; and the *John Bull*, on the 27th of January, in 19 days 10 hours; for London; 7th March, in lat. 35 deg. 50 min. S. long. 21 deg. 35 min. E. the *Cerberus*, from Bengal for London.

**PORTSMOUTH,** May 8.—Wind N.—Sailed the *Robchester*, Sutton, for Madras and Bengal; *Regent*, M. Howard, for Barbice; *Calypso*, Jenkins, for Mirancho; *Edgar*, Swinley, for Jamaica; *Zephyr* transport for Cork; *Fox* and *Caroline* transports for Plymouth; *Hawkesbury*, Hunter, for St. John's, New Brunswick; and *Lovely*, Eldridge, for Antigua.

**LIVERPOOL,** May 17.—Arrived, the *John Bull*, from London, from Calcutta, sailed from the Sand Head 23d do. passed Ayr on the 14th, and spoke the ship *Ben Jonson*, of and for London, from the Cape of Good Hope.

**PLYMOUTH,** May 17.—Wind S.W.—Arrived the *Tamar* from London for Rio Janeiro, *Edgar*, Swinley, from Barbice; *Calypso*, Jenkins, from Madras; *John Bull*, from London, from Calcutta, sailed from the Sand Head 23d do. passed Ayr on the 14th, and spoke the ship *Ben Jonson*, of and for London, from the Cape of Good Hope.

**ADVERTISEMENT.—SPRING FASHIONS.**—Curling the hair still continues to prevail, indeed, it may be called an universal fashion, the effect of a fine hand of hair strikes every beholder with admiration, and has always been a favorite theme for the artist's pencil, and the poet's muse, and of all modern inventions for displaying it in the most fascinating manner, Atkinson's Curling Fluid has long stood pre-eminent, by applying it after curling the hair, it counteracts the harshness which hot irons produce, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in dancing or walking, or in damp weather. It also removes the dandruff, prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, and is perhaps the greatest regenerator of hair in the whole arena of nature. It is sold by most respectable Perfumers, but as there are some very near imitations, the following signature is on the label of the genuine, "James Atkinson, 44, Gerrard Street, London."

**TURNING LATHES, WORK BENCHES, and TOOLS** for general Mechanical Purpose, &c. &c. for the complete Mechanical Elaborators, to be SEEN, being the Property of a Gentleman residing Abroad. Also a choice Collection of curious FOREIGN WOOD JET, and about 3 Cwt. of EMBLIAN'S TEBTH.—May be seen from ten till six o'clock, at the Pall Mall, where the Artists, with the prices affixed, may be had. Letters post paid, not attended to.

**POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAWING.** J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, the Contractors, respectfully acquaint the Public, that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having deemed it expedient to make new arrangements in the Lottery Office, at the Stamp Office, have ordered, by their Warrant of the 16th of May, 1821, that the Drawing of the Lottery, which was to take place on Thursday, 17th May, should be POSTPONED to MONDAY, 29th May, in order to give proper time for carrying the said arrangements into effect before the Drawing takes place. On Monday, 29th of May, ALL the Prizes, except the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 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**POSTPONEMENT OF THE LOTTERY.** THE Public is respectfully informed, that in consequence of proposed alterations of importance in the Government Lottery Department, at the Stamp Office, which it has been found necessary to carry into effect, the Drawing of the Lottery, which was to take place on Thursday, 17th inst., that the Drawing, which was to have taken place on the 17th May, shall be POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 28th of May, when all the Capitals, and ALL the Prizes, except the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371



TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Southampton, and also of the Town of Southampton, and County thereof. F. L. Deedford, Esq., Lieut. Col. Moody, Esq., Capt. S. Lintott, Esq., T. S. Moody, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenants. Commission in the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Somerset. J. Nicholls, Gent. to be Lieut. by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Derby. Cornet J. Gardon to be Lieut. vice J. Swettenham, resigned. Erratum in the Gazette of Saturday last.—In the Commissions of Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Southampton, for Sir Robert Pole, Bart. read Sir Peter Pole, Bart.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. and T. and R. L. Jenks, Foot Street, looking glass and cabinet manufacturers.—Barnes, Wilkinson, and Baker, Clerkenwell, Lancashire, cotton brewers.—Noakes and Barton, Woolfust, Suss, drapers.—Hall and Roskill, Birmingham, manufacturers of tortoise shell goods.—J. and G. Franklin, Rochester, cane masters.—Cattell and Widdie, Poole, sail-sewing Thornton, Lancashire, spirit merchants.—Maddison and Thompson, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers.—James E. and John E. Waigt, Winchester, common brewers.—Lambert and Phillips, Manchester, (no trade).—W. and J. Leason, Nottingham, hosiery.—J. and T. Hewlett, Faversham, Southampton, brewers.—Saunders and Page, Liverpool, tailors.—Sexton and Tippett, Bristol, slippers.—Miller, Ewing, and Wingate, Glasgow, (no trade).

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

JONES, W. Hanwell, Staffordshire, farmer. BANKRUPT BY DECLARATION.—BEVERES, W. East Ardley, Yorkshire, farmer. ELVELL, W. Birmingham, chemist.

BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, J. Holne, Westmoreland, manufacturer. BRUNN, J. Portsmouth, grocer. LANSKENDRE, J. London, common DAY, T. Blackman Street, stock broker. EASTWOOD, J. Liverpool, label-casher. FAIRCHILD, J. L. Park, Birmingham, farmer. FORD, G. S. Great East Lane, Cannon Street, wine merchant. FORD, W. Holt, Wrexham, farmer. GIBBONS, J. and HIBBERT, L. Great Prescott Street, Goolman's Fields, Brighton. HENKLEY, J. Sole Row, Hampstead Road, refiner of spirits. HUGGINS, J. Chesham, wine merchant. IRVING, J. Jett, Chertsey, grocer. JAMES, F. Beaumont, Herefordshire, tinner. RAMSAY, T. Mark Lane, wine and brandy merchant. SAYELL, J. Copeland Wharf, Limehouse, timber merchant. SHAW, J. Stratford, Essex, dealer in flour. STORR, J. Churchwell, Tottenham, clothier. SMITH, J. Frome, clothier. TINY, M. Southgate, corn dealer. WARNEFORD, J. York, grocer.

DIVIDENDS.

May 29. E. Smith, Green Lettuce lane, tea dealers.—June 26. T. Sisley, Isle of Thuret, merchant.—June 14. R. Ainley, Doncaster, silk mercer.—June 14. T. Hensdale, Chorley, ironmonger.—June 15. J. W. and W. Wilson, Blackburn, manufacturers.—June 16. J. M. Master, Norfolk Street, New Road, Mile End Old Town, master mariner.—June 16. T. West, Greenchurch Street, wholesale perfumer.—June 16. W. Fincham, Epping, banker.—June 16. H. A. Noble, Albany Road, Cannonwell, wine merchant.—June 16. H. A. Noble, Albany Road, Cannonwell, wine merchant.—June 16. R. Fry, Leicester Square, linen draper.—J. D. Flanner, Broad Street, Ratcliff, mast and block maker.—R. Holroyd, Halifax, jeweller.—J. Wells, Liverpool, merchant.

CERTIFICATES.—June 12.

P. H. Phillips, Cammer Town, J. Baggott, Brownway, Herefordshire, skinner.—W. Ayton, Macclesfield, cotton spinner.—J. Parsons, Long Acre, each lace manufacturer.—J. Fodham, Bishop Stortford, Herefordshire, plumber.—J. Singer, Bath, baker.—H. A. Noble, Albany Road, Cannonwell, wine merchant.—J. H. B. H. A. Noble, Albany Road, Cannonwell, wine merchant.—R. Fry, Leicester Square, linen draper.—J. D. Flanner, Broad Street, Ratcliff, mast and block maker.—R. Holroyd, Halifax, jeweller.—J. Wells, Liverpool, merchant.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, May 19.—We learn, by letters from Bayonne, dated the 12th inst. that the liberators of Galicia have succeeded in obtaining the arrest of nearly three hundred persons, whom they designate as the most eminent Anti-Constitutionalists of that province. Amongst them are many Ecclesiastics; it appears that this plan was previously concerted. The persons arrested have been conducted, under an escort, to the prisons of Coruna.

A Roman Journal, of the 3d of May, contains the following, under the head of Ancona, April 24.—“The latest news from Epirus states that the famous Ali Pacha of Janina has been killed by his Secretary.”

PARIS, May 20.—Yesterday, died, the Marshal Duke de Coigny, Peer of France, Governor of the Invalides and Fontainebleau.—M. Camille Jordan, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has long suffered from a grievous complaint in the stomach, died last night.

FRANKFORT, May 15.—The most recent intelligence respecting the Greek Insurgents, continues to be very interesting. Numerous detachments of Greeks continually arrive in Moldavia and Wallachia, and augment the force under the command of Prince Ypsilanti. This chief is abundantly provided with money, and pays his soldiers largely. The privates receive monthly 24 francs each, and the officers 500. At Bucharest, he was joined by upwards of a thousand young Greeks, relatives of wealthy families, principally from Vienna, Budu, and Odessa. It is known that there is among the Insurgents, a certain number of European officers of different States; and even recently, many of the military belonging to the Austrian regiments stationed on the borders of Transylvania, deserted from their corps, and proceeded to Wallachia, some of whom have obtained the rank of officers in the Greek service.—It is asserted that the Porte is about to march an army of 40,000 men against the Insurgents, of which the Pacha of Braila, who has been made Seraskier, will have the chief command. According to general opinion, he does not possess great military talents.

VIENNA, May 9.—According to letters from Laybach, dated the 6th inst. the departure of the Monarchs and their Ministers has been again deferred for an indefinite term. The motive of this delay is not known; the rumours which are in circulation are too rashly advanced to merit repetition here.

MADRID, May 8.—Couriers from the different provinces arrive every moment, and the accounts they bring are not in the least of a pacific character. Insurrection is manifesting itself in various quarters, arrests multiply, and proscription lists circulate. The popular ferment at Carthage was very great. They demanded the arrest and exile of seventeen persons, amongst whom were the Judges of the Preliminary Court, the Governor of the Province, and the Treasurer of Biscaya; the arrests were principally Ecclesiastics and Naval Officers. At Algeciras, the same or various persons was called for; eleven of whom were arrested and put under solitary confinement. They were the most eminent inhabitants of the town.

Extract of a letter from Rome.—“Some remarkable fine statuary and other marble quarries have lately been discovered at Scavazza, in Tuscany, much superior to any thing of the kind at Carrara, which threatens to rival and lower the pride of the latter-mentioned place. His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany gives great encouragement and protection both to commerce and the fine arts within his dominions.”

The town of Zurich was thrown into the greatest distress on the 7th inst. by a deplorable event. A company, consisting of sixteen married and single ladies, embarked on the Linnath, to proceed to Dietikon, a neighbouring village, for the purpose of administering comfort to a woman who was lying in bed, and who was suffering from the effects of the late destructive fire, which had consumed nearly the whole village. An imprudent young man amused himself with rocking the boat to and fro; this so alarmed the ladies, that they clung to each other, and in the confusion, the boat upset, and fifteen were drowned.

THE PLAGUE.—Extract of a letter from Malin, dated March 29.—“On the 19th inst. arrived the Maltese brig Castanza, Lupini,

with a cargo of beans, from Alexandria in 22 days; the crew consisted of 14 persons, besides 11 passengers. Three days after leaving Alexandria, one of the passengers, a Maltese woman, was attacked by the plague, and died; her child also died 15 days after; soon after a Maltese boy also died; and another person died attacked with arrival of the vessel here. Five others have also been attacked with the plague. The remainder of the passengers are now landed at the Lazaretto without any symptoms of infection.—The vessel has been cleared of every susceptible article which has been burnt. The Captain's cabin, &c. have been hoisted and will be landed in the magazines of the Lazaretto after a certain time is allowed to ascertain whether any new case of infection appears. Every precaution which prudence and past experience suggest will be adopted.”

The latest news from the Brazils by the way of France, in letters from Bahia, is of so recent a date as the 3d April. It seems that the greatest tranquillity prevailed in that place, and throughout all the northern provinces. Great rejoicings took place on its being ascertained at Bahia that the King and the people, at Rio Janeiro, had joined the Revolution, as it was suspected that naval and military forces would have been dispatched from thence, to oppose the late innovations. At Bahia, the number of regular troops amounted to 3,000 men, and the militia to about 10,000, and all had declared in favour of the new order of things.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The House went into a Committee on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill.

The Earl of Liverpool moved to postpone the preamble of the Bill. The first enactment of the Bill, which provided that Grampound should cease to elect Members to Parliament, entirely met his censure.

The Lord Chancellor could never consent to deprive a number of innocent electors of their rights; and therefore moved, that the words which declared that the Borough of Grampound should cease to elect Members, be left out of the Bill. He proposed to extend the franchise to the adjoining hundred, in common with those electors not convicted of bribery.

Lord Erskine considered the Bill, not as a Bill of Pains and Penalties, but one intended to purify the Constitution.

Lord Sidmouth would not consent to any Bill which went to punish persons not convicted of crimes. He would recommend a proceeding similar to that adopted in the Aylesbury, Shoreham, and Cricchiade cases, viz. extending the franchise to the adjoining districts.

The Earl of Harrowby was disposed to support the Bill, on account of corruption having been the practice of the voters.

The Earl of Westmorland conceived it was grossly unjust to condemn the innocent with the guilty. The Bill, in his opinion, went on a principle which justified every species of innovation.

Lord Melville thought that the Bill would not inflict an unjust punishment.

Lord Redesdale opposed the Bill, as being founded on a revolutionary principle.

The Earl of Liverpool contended that the views which his Noble and Learned Friend took of the Bill were erroneous. It went to remove a specific grievance. As to punishing the innocent with the guilty, that was done at the revolution; for the innocent descendants of James the Second were punished for the public good. Where a trust held for the public good was abused, it became necessary to take it away from the persons holding it. He thought to throw the right of voting into the hundred, would be more objectionable than the plan proposed by this Bill.

The Marquis of Lansdown supported the Bill, as protecting the system of representation. He highly approved of that provision which removed the franchise to a place where corruption was not likely to exist.

The Earl Bathurst and the Earl of Lauderdale opposed the Bill. The Earl of Carnarvon supported it.

The Marquis of Camden supported the Amendment. The House then divided on the question for leaving out the words as proposed by the Lord Chancellor.—For the amendment, 26.—For the original clause, 60.—Majority, 34.

The Earl of Liverpool saw no reason why the right of election should be transferred to Leeds; he should propose, instead, that two more Members be added to the County of York, by transferring the right from Grampound to that county. The Noble Earl concluded with moving a clause to that effect.

The Earl of Hereford was of opinion that great inconvenience and heavy expense to Candidates would arise in the county of York from the proposed addition of two Members.

The Marquis of Lansdown thought the inconvenience would be removed by the two additional Members representing the West Riding of the county of York.

The Earl Fitzwilliam declared that the addition of two Members would be a great inconvenience. At the same time, he could not assent to the proposition of dividing the county into two counties. With respect to transferring the right to Leeds, or any other great town, he had no objection.

Lord Redesdale thought it would be better to divide the county of York.

The proposition for adding two Members to the county of York was then carried.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The Irish Gaol Fees, and the Irish Law Courts Bills, were passed. On the Report of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, some conversation arose between the Earl of Lauderdale, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Liverpool, &c. on the transfer of the right of voting to the county of York. The Lord Chancellor said, he would wait to see whether the county of York liked this Bill or not.—The Report was agreed to.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Timber Duties Bill.

Earl Bathurst adverted to the circumstance which gave rise to the present Bill. In 1810, we were excluded from any trade with the Baltic, and it was thought necessary to encourage our own Colonies, and additional duties were laid on timber imported from the Continent; these duties expired in 1820, and then it became necessary to give notice of new arrangements; the effect of it in 1817, was that very large quantities of timber were imported; whereas the quantity imported during the last year, was only 77,000 loads; and subsequently, still greater importations took place, and yet there was no increase of demand. It was admitted on all hands, that some protection ought to be given to the Colonies, on account of the exertions that had been made to export timber from the Continent. It was not to be understood that the imperative duty at present laid on was to be a permanent arrangement. He then moved, &c.

The Earl of Lauderdale observed, that it had been a subject of complaint, that the people of this country had a bad article forced upon them at a low price, in consequence of the discouragement held out to the trade from the Baltic, which had effected our exports to that quarter. He quoted the opinion of Sir R. Seppings, who thought that ships built of American fir did not last half so long as those built of Norway fir; and besides, they were generally

affected by the dry rot. He moved “that the Bill be committed this day six months.”

Lord Ellenborough considered the present measure a Bill for introducing the dry rot into every building in this country.

Lord King regretted that the Bill should have been introduced. The Earl of Liverpool contended, that the Bill placed the trade on a more advantageous footing than before; it reduced the duty on Baltic timber. It was the principle of this country to give protection to its Colonial industry, which was at least an intelligible principle, but he could not understand that principle which afforded protection to the industry of a foreign country.

After some observations from the Marquis of Lansdown, and Earl Bathurst, the amendment of the Earl of Lauderdale was negatived, and the Bill went through the Committee.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Timber Duties Bill was passed.

THURSDAY.

The Strathmore Peerage was further postponed till Monday. The Foreign Witnesses Bill was passed. On the third reading of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, the House (after some conversation between the Earls of Carnarvon, Liverpool, Harrowby, Hereford, and Westmorland, &c.) divided. Contents, 39.—Non-contents, 12.—Majority, 27.—The Bill was passed.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Cranston was heard at the Bar on the Strathmore Peerage Bill. Further proceedings on Tuesday. The Westminster Improvement Bill went through a Committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Mr. T. Wilson presented a petition from the Merchants and Traders of the vicinity of London Bridge, against the London Wharf Bill. It was laid on the table.

The House then went into a Committee on the Bill.

Mr. T. Wilson wished the Bill to go to a private Committee, as the interests of trade were materially concerned in it.

Mr. C. Calvert denied this to be the fact.

A division was called for, but none took place.

Lord W. Bentinck postponed his motion respecting Sicily, till the 6th June.

Mr. Ellice presented a petition from several Tide Waiters, who had been dismissed from their situations, praying for relief.

Sir W. Curtis bore testimony to the good conduct of the petitioners. The petition was laid on the table.

General Gascoyne presented a petition from the Inhabitants of Liverpool, against the Bill for building Gaols and Penitentiaries, and complaining of the increase of county rates. The petition was referred to the Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House to go into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Crosey called the attention of the House to an item in the Ordnance Estimates, respecting the repairs of the fortifications at Barbadoes, in which a sum of 5,000l. was appropriated for the purchase, which repairs he contended ought to be paid for out of the 4 1/2 per Cent. duties. He complained that Gentlemen should come down to the House and vote in favour of a grant of this nature, who obtained yearly pensions out of this very fund. He cited two cases from His Majesty's Reports to show, that persons having an immediate interest in any question ought not to be allowed to vote. He then moved a Resolution in effect, censuring the application of the sum of 5,000l. for the repairs, until this House is satisfied, that the purpose in question, the 4 1/2 per Cent. duties are inadequate to that purpose.

Sir C. Long said, that the grant referred to by the Hon. Genl. was a positive grant to the Crown, and in fact approached to the character of its hereditary revenue. Its present application had been recognized by Parliament, during the last century; and, therefore, it was too much for the House to withdraw its application. The Finance Committee of 1707, distinctly stated, that the Crown might apply for any object, and no lawyer in this country for the last century had given a contrary opinion.

Sir F. Burdett maintained, that the fund in question, was applied for corrupting the Members of this House, during the last century. It was the duty of Parliament to see it was not misapplied. It should therefore vote for the motion.

Mr. Gough denied the charge of corrupt application. His Right Hon. Friend had sufficiently answered such a charge.

Mr. Monck supported the motion. The House then divided.—For the resolution, 58.—Against it, 86.—Majority, 28.

In a Committee.—On a motion for granting the sum of 94,000l. for the Staff of the Artillery.

Mr. Monck rose, and said it would be in the recollection of the House, that 100,000l. were voted last year towards the expense of the Coronation. The Queen had since that period arrived in this country. He wished, therefore, to put a question or two to Members respecting the appearance of her Majesty at the approaching ceremony.—First, he would ask whether any provision was made by Ministers for the appearance of the Illustrious Person to whom he had alluded at the Coronation; and, secondly, whether any such arrangements were necessary to be made, would require any additional expense. He would not believe, the rumour out of doors, that no seat was provided for the Queen, and that her name was not even mentioned as connected with the approaching ceremony. Such a rumour was scandalous to the Government. Any vote for this purpose he was sure would be well received by the public if well applied; but if it was only to be used for party purposes, it is a festival of this kind was only to be used for the purpose of degrading the Queen, the money would not be granted with a good will.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the question quite irrelevant, but replied, that it was not intended to ask in the present Session for any additional sum for the expenses of the Coronation.

After some further conversation between Mr. Monck, Mr. Huskisson, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett said, as the Right Hon. Genl. had not thought fit to give an answer to the question, it might be repeated when the Speaker was in the Chair, and when the matter of form had been interposed would be nugatory. The practice of the House in being competent to any Member to bring forward any matter of grievance at the same time. Instead, herefore, for the practice was to take things as long notices and motions for the practice was to take every discussion on the votes of the public money, so that questions and replies of grievances went together. He did not know that the practice might not be revived with advantage by which, before a sitting of the public money was granted there was a full array displayed of all the grievances of the country. The House of Commons might then be accused of what James the First charged it with of sending an Oyez; through the country to collect grievances; but it was to this sort of Oyez, that England owed its liberties.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, that even according to the idea of the Hon. Member as to the proper mode of Parliamentary proceeding, it would require a great deal of ingenuity to bring the subject respecting which the question had been under the definition of a grievance. He did not know whether it would be called a grievance that the Queen should not be crowned. However, he should not feel any difficulty in answering the question put to his Right Hon. Friend. It was clear, in point of law, that it required an assent of the people to enable her Majesty to be crowned. No part of the prerogative could be more clear or undoubted than that she could also say, that he and the other advisers of the Crown were

not prepared to advise the King to take the steps which were necessary before his Majesty could take part in the ceremony. If the Hon. Genl. or any other Hon. Member were prepared to revive the dying, he should rather say, dead members of the principal controversy in which the country was lately involved, they must take on themselves the responsibility of their discretion, or he should rather say of their indiscretion.

Mr. Brougham said, though it was undoubted that any matter of grievance might be with perfect order discussed in a Committee of Supply, he should then abstain from entering at large into the question which had then been discussed. He only begged to protest against being supposed to assent to the principle, that the Queen had no right to be crowned. That question not being regularly before the House, he did not wish to give an opinion one way or the other. (Here the conversation dropped.)

The Resolution having been again read,  
Mr. Home proposed to reduce the grant by 25,000l. and moved accordingly. He thought no sounder reason could be adduced for continuing the same number of Officers on the Staff.

Colonel Hardinge said, the Hon. Member's proposition would go to confirm that unfortunate quality which belonged to the Artillery service—slowness of promotion. He should, therefore, oppose the amendment.—The Committee divided.—For the amendment, 16—Against it, 43—Majority, 27.—The original motion was then carried.

Mr. R. Ward proposed a grant of 17,500l. for the Corps of Artillery drivers consisting of 1,030 men, officers included, and forage for 115 riding horses. Agreed to.

A sum of 9,771. 4s. 9d. was moved for the pay of the Medical Establishment of the Military Department of the Ordnance.

Mr. Home proposed to reduce the sum by 3,773l. by which means they would get rid of the Director-General.—On a division.—For the amendment, 18—For the original motion, 47—Majority, 29.—The original Resolution was then carried.

A sum of 6,119. 0s. 1d. was proposed to pay the Establishment of Civil Officers, Professors, and Masters of the Royal Military Academy, at Warwick.

Some conversation ensued on this grant, Mr. Home proposing to reduce the number of boys at the Academy from 150 to 50, which would save the country 12,000l. The House divided.—For the amendment, 20—Against it, 63—Majority, 43.—The original Resolution was then carried.

Mr. R. Ward then moved to grant a sum of 1,458l. 10s. for fees on the sum of 907,361l. being the amount of the Ordnance Estimates for the year, which after some conversation was agreed to.

Mr. R. Ward next proposed a vote of 39,124l. 7s. 1d. on account of balances of the extraordinary remaining over the whole estimate after deducting 232,000l. produced by the sale of old stores.

Mr. Home went into several minute details to justify himself for objecting generally to votings sums on the bank.

Mr. R. Ward defended the mode of voting the money, and after some observations from Hon. Members, the Committee divided.—For the Resolution, 90—Against it, 53—Majority, 40.

The Resolution was agreed to, as was one for granting a sum of 11,132l. 7s. 4d. for certain items unprovided for in the grant of 1820.

The next Resolution was for a grant of 111,837l. 2s. 10d. for Civil and Military expenses of the Ordnance Department in Ireland.

Mr. Home opposed the grant as being larger than voted for other officers in the empire. He moved an amendment to reduce the grant by 4,760l. On this the Committee divided.—For the amendment, 53—Against it, 92—Majority, 39.—The Resolution was then carried.

The following sums were then voted: 299,658l. 8s. 3d. for Superannuations, Pensions, Half-pay, Allowances, Widows' and Children's Pensions on the Ordnance Establishment of Great Britain—11,290l. 1s. 2d. for relief officers of the late Irish Artillery—36,138l. 11s. 9d. for Charitable Allowances, Half-pay, &c. to Widows on the Civil Establishment of the Ordnance (Mr. Home proposed to reduce this latter sum by 4,780l. which was negatived without a division), 4,581l. 18s. for Superannuated allowances, Half-pay, Widows' Pensions, &c. for Ireland—1,506l. 17s. 10d. for Great Britain, for the like purpose. The House then resumed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

A Ballot was to have taken place for a Committee to inquire into the merits of a petition, complaining of an undue return for Petersfield, but there being only 85 Members present at four o'clock, an Adjournment took place.

WEDNESDAY.

Dr. Phillimore brought up the report of the Limerick Election Committee, which stated the right of voting to be in the resident freemen, their eldest sons, in persons who married the daughters of freemen, and persons having served an apprenticeship of seven years to freemen resident within the city. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Home gave notice for the 17th of June of a motion respecting the Ionian Islands; also of one for the 12th of June for an humble address to the King, praying for a reduction of the public expenditure, particularly as it regarded the army.

The following are the names of the Petersfield Election Committee.—G. Phillips, Sir G. Cockburne, J. Wharton, J. Billite, W. A. Johnstone, W. Holmes, E. S. Cooper, C. Tenyson, T. Wilson, H. Gurney, G. R. Phillips, R. Chailover, C. W. Hughes, G. Gipsy, and Lord Falkstone.

On presenting a Petition from Birmingham, praying for a revision of the Criminal Laws,

Mr. Brougham took occasion to offer some observations upon the official proceedings adopted by the King's Attorney and Solicitor General against all persons offending against Church and State. What he complained of principally, was the association calling itself "the Constitutional Association," which prosecuted for political offences; which association was supported by a common fund; and without giving to the public a single individual accountable for its acts. A great number of respectable names were on the list of contributors, and to those persons he addressed the language of expostulation only. He would put it to them whether private individuals should or ought to be allowed to proceed against persons libelling the Government of the country. He would rather see offences of this nature prosecuted by the proper officers of the Crown. He did not wish to see offences against religion prosecuted by persons actuated by that spirit peculiar to different sects and orders of worship. On this list appeared the names of not less than fifty persons, who must have joined the association unintentionally, and without due consideration. Forty judges of the courts at law, as well as resort joining in the association, could not have reflected on that they were doing. These were not one offence for which this society prosecuted which these peers might not ultimately be called on to decide. He should not be surprised to find counter-associations formed to repel the attacks of the Constitutional Association, but this would afford no remedy, and thus, in a short time, bitter discussion would be put an end to.

The Petition was laid on the table.  
Mr. Henry Grey Bennett moved for leave to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing the rescue of persons who may commit felony. By the 16th of Geo. II. ch. 21, persons attempting to rescue prisoners charged with felony were punishable with transportation for seven years, but those persons who actually rescued a prisoner, no punishment awaited their crime. There were other defects in the law which required remedy.

erally mistaken the law, as the Act provided that the actual rescue was a felony.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.  
Mr. Courtney postponed his motion respecting the American Loyalists till the 6th of June.

Sir J. Mackintosh moved the House to go into a Committee on the Forgery and Attigition Bill.

The Solicitor-General opposed the motion. He thought that the report of the Committee, on which this Bill was founded, took but a very partial view of the subject. Many inaccuracies appeared in that report. It was stated therein, that the number of dwelling-houses to the amount of 40s. was a capital offence to steal in ships and vessels on navigable rivers. The report also reflected on the character and memory of a venerable Judge, who was represented to have acted in a harsh and cruel manner in the trial of a person, convicted at the Essex Assizes of having cut down some timber, who was executed. It was charged that this man suffered more on account of other crimes of which he had been suspected. That very individual was actually charged under eight other indictments, one being for a burglary; in four of these indictments he was acquitted. Now, with respect to the Bill before the House, it went to take away the punishment of death for forgery of every description, save the forgery on the Bank of England; the Bill therefore applied to forgeries of wills—a crime easily committed, and by which families might be stripped of their entire property; again, it applied to the forgery of marriage-settlements—a crime which went to destroy, not merely the property of families, but to affect the legitimacy and character of its members. It also applied to the forgery of deeds of conveyance of property, and to transfers of stock—cases so very important, and which involved property to a great amount. The law in such cases, he conceived, ought not to be altered without the House having the strongest reasons before them.—The Hon. and Learned Genl. then stated the law previous to the last enactment on the subject of forgery in the reign of Geo. II, which was passed to prevent the crime, which had greatly increased, since which, down to 1805, various alterations had been made in that particular law. He then noticed the reasons now adduced for altering the law, which rested on the ground that the law, as it at present stands, is inefficient for the prevention of forgery. He must, however, dissent from such a proposition; for the object of punishment was the prevention of crime by terror. Transportation, the punishment intended by this Bill, was not considered in the light of a punishment—it was not regarded with terror, for the criminals sentenced to transportation often bowed to the Judge and thanked him. He concluded with moving, "That the Bill be committed this day six months."

Mr. F. Buxton admitted that transportation was not considered as any punishment; on the contrary, he was aware that it was a sort of privilege open to as many of the poor subjects of the King as chose to qualify themselves for that transportation by committing an offence of that description. He was aware of a mode of secondary punishment—the bulks; though he was not prepared to state that that punishment was, in a perfect state, yet he protested against the assertion that imprisonment, with rigid labour and occasional solitary confinement, was not an applicable punishment—it was in fact the punishment that was required.—The Hon. Genl. then went on to reason on the inefficiency of the penal statutes. It appeared from the papers on the table, that there had passed through the prisons of the United Kingdom, in the year 1816, no less a number than 107,000 persons. Was this a proof of the efficiency of the laws? In this metropolis there were not less than from 8 to 10,000 juvenile delinquents, who earned their daily bread by their daily enormities, who lived now indeed by petty pilfering, but who in time must rise up some of the most destructive enemies to the community. Within the last ten years crimes had multiplied three and four-fold. Every foreigner was struck with the enormity of our crimes. In France there were twenty-nine millions of people, with a Police which detected all crimes; in England there were ten millions of people, with a Police which neglected all crimes; yet there were more persons committed to prison in England than in France. He thought that in respect of prevention of crime, the system which had been tried for a century had lasted long enough, for it had not tended to decrease crime. Were our houses safe?—our streets safe?—and crime diminished?—Certainly not. The law of England showed no unnecessary nicety in the apportionment of punishments. To kill your father, or to catch a rabbit—to destroy the three kingdoms, or to destroy a lop-bine—to kill a gypsy, or to keep company with the said gypsy, the penalty was the same.—The Hon. Genl. then went on to show that severe penalties had not the effect contended for by those who were unfriendly to the Bill, and instanced the case of bankruptcy; that it had been said the severity of the penalty of death was unjust, yet 39,000 bankrupts, and the Lord Chancellor said, it was monstrous to suppose that nine out of ten were not fraudulent ones, and yet only three bankrupts had been executed. The same with respect to the Revenue.—He then adverted to the operation of excessive punishments in the reign of Henry VIII. History told them that Monarch had put to death 72,000 persons for robbery, to say nothing of his religious numbers. On an average, Sundays included, six men were executed per day during his reign. Sir T. More expressed his surprise that, after so many thieves had been hanged, so many should remain. In the reign of Elizabeth they greatly increased, so severe were the laws, that the Magistrates could not be induced to put them in force. In a speech to the House of Commons, among other curious matter, that Princess said, "Laws without execution are nothing at all, but, and she said, "500 persons were executed annually, and yet she complained that this number was not sufficient. In the reign of Alfred it was said, "that a child might go from one end of the kingdom to the other with a purse of gold round its neck without any danger;" and it must be recollected that Alfred abolished all capital punishments except for treason. The Danish kings persevered in the mildest system of punishment, and he read an Ordinance of King Canute, recommending the tenderest respect for the life of man. The most remarkable proselyte to this doctrine was William the Conqueror, represented by the historians as of a most rapacious and cruel disposition—as curing but little for the lives of his subjects, but that "he loved the tail stage as he had been his father." Yet this bloody-minded man concluded his two Codes of Laws with these remarkable expressions: "and I further declare, that no man is to be put to death in England for any crime whatever." In favour of this doctrine he had Coke, Blackstone, and Spearman. He was warranted then, in denying that the present system had any antiquity in it. He begged to remind the House that all their enactments passed *sub silentio*, without a word of debate—at least so far as the absence of any thing like discussion in the Parliamentary History of the time could be evidence. He might state the anecdote of Mr. Burke—that he was stopped one night by the serjeant at the door, requesting him to step in the House, as his presence would only be required a few minutes, the subject being in Bill creating a felony without benefit of clergy. He could likewise state an anecdote told by Sir W. Meredith, that he saw a gentleman sleeping on a table up stairs, one night, with a clerk beside him, reading something from a parchment. Sir William's attention was caught by the repetition of the words, "and the said person shall be adjudged to suffer death, without benefit of clergy." He inquired, and found that the sleeping gentleman had got into the punishment of death to the unfortunate persons who might steal them. The Hon. Genl. then proceeded to notice the anomalies in cases of conviction, and stated one of a man indicted before the magistrates at Pevensey for steal-

ing a pair of leather breeches; the clerk reminded the magistrates that this was a case requiring the penalty of death; upon consultation, and taking the advice of the Lord Chief Baron, they at length scratched out the original words, and brought in the prisoner guilty of manslaughter! So that there stands upon record the extraordinary conviction of a man for manslaughter for having stolen a pair of leather breeches! Having descanted at some length on these topics, he concluded by recapitulating his arguments.

Mr. Bright could not agree that capital punishment should be abolished, particularly with respect to the crime of forgery.

Mr. J. Smith defended the conduct of the Committee formed by the bankers, who had always acted with lenity.

Mr. R. Martin supported the motion.

Dr. Lushington observed, in reference to what had been stated by the Solicitor-General, that the forgery of wills was very rare. In his long experience he had known but three charges of the kind. He implored the House to come to the resolution of repressing crime, not by severe and unequal punishment, but by preventing the commission of it, and that was the general feeling throughout the country.

Mr. Nolan observed, that the present was not the time to consider whether the police of the metropolis was adequate to the prevention of crime. The object of all punishment was to deter, by example, from the commission of crime. Death was the punishment, in the opinion of most persons, most proper for forgeries on the Bank of England; he would therefore ask, why the forgery of other instruments should be considered as deserving less punishment? Did the Hon. Member for Westmorland (Sir J. Buxton) distinguish between the guilt of forgery on the Bank of England and on country Banks? Were the forgeries of the latter to be considered less criminal than the forgeries of the former? He could not agree with those who thought there was an indisposition manifested through the country to prosecute for forgery, on account of the severity of the punishment. And it was his firm conviction, that forgeries were multiplied on account of the number of persons who were allowed to plead to the minor offence. Juries of the country were not guilty of those pious perjuries ascribed to them; and he thanked God that Juries had in their power to interpose effectually, under the circumstances of the case required it, by recommending the individual to the mercy of the Crown. The Hon. and Learned Genl. concluded with supporting the amendment of the Solicitor-General.

Mr. C. Wynne supported the motion for going into a Committee. Mr. Courtney was of opinion, that in certain cases the penalty of death ought to be removed.

The Marquis of Londonderry conceived the question for the consideration of the House was—ought they to pass this Bill for remitting capital punishments in all cases of forgery, save those of the Bank of England? With respect to Bank of England notes, he did not see why a greater degree of punishment should be inflicted on the forgers of these, than on those of any other negotiable securities; for he could not agree in the assertion, that it ever had been compulsory on the public to take Bank of England notes in payment. But he must say, that the great cause of the commission of crime was poverty, and he thought it not prosecuting persons of property for the capital offence, but allowing them to plead guilty to the minor offence, for which the punishment was transportation; and as transportation was admitted not to be a punishment, it must be evident to every body that there was no check whatever at this time to the crime of forgery. His Majesty's Government had repeatedly turned its attention to the subject of a secondary punishment, which might tend to the prevention of crimes; and as yet it did not appear that any adequate punishment short of death could be found. In some classes of forgery it might be proper to mitigate punishments; but at a moment when it was declared there could be no secondary punishment of forgery, that surely was not the time to take away the capital punishment; particularly so, when the crime was increasing in proportion as the punishment was mitigated. For these reasons he would oppose the proposition then before the House.

Mr. W. B. Fox was disposed to think that there was a secondary punishment for capital crime, that of hard labour, to which culprits might be subjected. He supported the motion.

Sir J. Mackintosh was then heard in support of the Bill, and the Attorney-General against it.

On a division, the numbers were, for the Committee, 116—For the Amendment, 74—Majority, 44.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 190.)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty suffered a slight operation on Friday evening, by having a small tumour removed from the head. Mr. Astley Cooper performed the operation with his usual ability, and it was accompanied by no pain or inconvenience.

THE CORONATION.—The preparations for the Coronation are now carrying forward in Westminster Hall with great activity. All the smaller galleries, butleries, pantries, and other erections, are completing, and the fronts of the side galleries are covering with canvass, which is afterwards to be painted with Gothic ornaments. The roof of the Hall is also in a state of forwardness. The old lantern, which was in the centre of the roof, and which was coeval with the building, was taken down a few days since, it was in a deplorable state of decay. A new lantern is immediately to be erected outside, into which the galleries, but not the platforms are erected outside, into which the doors open from the Hall, so as to afford the necessary facilities of ingress and egress for the female spectators. There will be side-entrances to those platforms in Falce-yard, and elsewhere. The arrangements in Westminster Abbey are complete, with the exception of the ornamental part, which may be completed in a few weeks.—The Coronation Roles are finished, and were yesterday exhibited to many persons of distinction. No words can convey an adequate idea of their splendour and magnificence.

The Marchioness of Salisbury gave a splendid rout on Wednesday evening, at her house in Arlington-street. The four supper rooms on the ground floor were thrown open, which were most brilliantly illuminated. The company began to arrive soon after midnight, and half past eleven upwards of 400 distinguished fashionable had assembled.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCESS OF VICTORIA.—Thursday being the anniversary of the birth of the Princess Victoria, the same was observed at the residence of the Duchess of Kent, in the King's Palace at Kensington, by morning visits of congratulation to the Royal Duchess and the infant Princess from the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, Princess Augusta, Princess Sophia, Princess Sophia-Matilda, &c. who severally presented the infant Princess with presents on the occasion, with which the beautiful and interesting Princess seemed highly delighted.

The Royal London Militia finished their annual training on Monday. On dismissing them, Sir E. Hunter, their Colonel, ordered every man a liberal supply of beer to drink the King's health, and the Officers had their last dinner, where loyalty, moderation, and good humour prevailed.

A very extensive failure in the spirit trade took place on Monday in the City. It is feared that the consequences of it will prove very serious, from the large connexions of the parties.

The Board of Excise have issued orders, directing no table beer to be hencforth sold at a higher rate than 18s. per barrel exclusive of duty. Retailers charging more than 14d. per quart are therefore liable to a penalty of 50l.

The Rev. Mr. Buonaparte, an Italian Jesuit, seventy years of age, full of pious and Christian zeal, set off, two years ago, to St. Helena, for the purpose of administering to the ghostly comforts of his countryman, Buonaparte; but finding his health affected just in the manner a person of his advanced age might expect it to be, by such an imprudent change of habit, for his line of life, had wit enough left to come back to Europe, on board the Orwell, East India ship; and arriving at Gravesend, like all other aliens, who arrive at that place by sea, was provided for on board the alien ship, (a vessel handsomely and commodiously fitted up for that purpose), until his rank, quality, and business in this country, was reported at the Alien Office; when, it appearing that his arrival there was only in his way to the Continent, the proper Authorities, to facilitate the ostensible object of his return to Europe, ordered the Alfred cutter to take, and land him on the Continent.—The *Chronicle* tells this pathetic tale in a grieving and lamentable tone; and seems to be at a loss whether the crew are under instructions to scuttle the cutter, and drown themselves, (together with the old Jesuit, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all—or not).

In the account of a supposed dinner party which the Queen is said to have given, the *Times* mentions some names as of persons who were invited. As we are not certain whether those persons actually accepted the disgraceful invitation, we shall delay their exposure till we know if they really went to Cambridge House.

We are requested to state, that the Second Letter from the King announced for publication in the daily papers, is not from the author of the first. And we are desired by him to state, that nothing but the momentous crisis at which his letter from the King appeared, could justify its publication. That crisis being happily gone by renders a Second Letter highly indecorous.

Amongst other rare and valuable articles which will be submitted to the public on Tuesday next, by Mr. Phillips, at his Rooms, in Bond-street, is a complete and genuine set of the Napoleon medals in bronze. And a series of 150 Sulphur Impressions from the Paris collection of Antique gems; both being very perfect are well worthy the attention of the virtuoso, they are well arranged in elegant cases.

Major Cartwright, the staunch advocate of the liberty of the Press, has actually commenced proceedings against the Editor of the little pamphlet noticed in a former number of *John Bull*, and intitled "The Book of Wonders." It is reported that the old gentleman has expressed his intention of pleading his own cause. If so, the public may expect to be amused with a speech of two or three days' length.

This day is published,  
**BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.** No. L. For MAY, 1851.

Contents.—I. Vandervecken's Message to Home.—II. Familiar Letter from the Adjutant, containing Projects, Promises, and Initiations.—III. Letter from Dr. Olinthus Petre.—IV. Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark.—V. Twilight Musings.—VI. Biblical Sketches. No. IV. The Death of Absalom. No. V. The Olive Bough. No. VI. Hagar in the Wilderness.—VII. Sketches of Scottish Character. No. VI. Parson Willie; Willie Herdman; Preacher Geordy; Additional Notices of Geordy.—VIII. The Steam-Boat. No. III. Voyage First. (Concluded). Tale I. The Worthy Woman. Tale V. The divergent. Tale II. The other Power.—IX. On Vulgar Prejudices against Literature.—XI. Campaigns of the British Army at Washington, &c.—XII. The Leafless Tree.—XIII. Translations from the less Familiar Latin Classics. No. VI. Hagar in the Wilderness.—XIV. On the Character of Dalmatian.—XV. Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Khan of the Tougus.—XVI. Extract from the *ATTEMPTS*.—XVII. On Parliamentary Reform.—XVIII. Riponwinkle.—XXI. Letter from Rio de Janeiro.—XXII. Lord Byron and Pope.—XXIII. Works preparing for Publication.—XXIV. Monthly List of New Publications.—XXV. Monthly Register, &c. Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, London; and W. Blackwood, 17, Prince-street, Edinburgh.

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11. NEW LETTERS of the Great Lord CHESTERFIELD, 5s. 6d. Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street, and retailed by all Booksellers.

**M. B. HAYDON'S PICTURE OF CHRIST'S AGONY** in the GARDEN, with Solomon, Machabeh, Dentatus, Romeo and Juliet, his Drawings from Elgin Marbles and from Nature, and the Drawings of his Studies from the Cartoons, front some of *THE BIBLE*. *THE ATTEMPTS* in PAINTING, are *OPEN* at the Gallery next door to the British Institution, Pall Mall, from 10 till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.**

Monday, A New Tragedy, called *Damen and Pylitus*. Tuesday, Henry Quatre. Thursday, *The Two Daughters*.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.**

Monday, A Bold Stroke for a Husband. Tuesday, *The Road to Ruin*. Wednesday, A New Serious Opera, called *Dirce*. Thursday, *Secrets Worth Knowing*.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at *Three o'clock*.

**PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.**

During the past week considerable purchases have been effected in the Funds, and a considerable rise has taken place; indeed, the increase, to wit the latter part of the week, has been greater than might have been anticipated by those most interested in a rise. This is probably owing to the present favourable state of the Continent, and no loan being wanted by our Government; added to which, we may be allowed to notice the favourable statements lately published respecting districts, and in particular, and is corroborated by many well-informed persons that Consols will, ere long, reach 80. Thursday was Account-day, and the day following Pay-day, but both passed off without any default. The Continental securities are also improving, and, by the accounts from Paris, we learn that the French 5 per Cent. have been done as high as 83. 90. Consols opened yesterday morning at 75 for Money, and 75½ for the Account; shortly after they opened they reached 75½ for Money, and 76½ for the Account, and finally closed at 75½ for Money, and 76½ for the Account, with a prospect of a further improvement.

Reduced Ann. .... 74 1/2 3/4  
Consols ..... 75 3/4 3/4  
Ditto Auct. .... 76 1/2 3/4  
4 per Cents ..... 82 1/2 3/4

**FRENCH FUNDS**

5 per cent. Div. 21 May 84½-84 1/2 | Bank Sh. Div. 21 May  
Recon. Div. 21 May | Ex. Lond. 25-85

**NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

DOCTOR THOMPSON, whoever he may be, is an ass. We personally knew JOSEPH HUME'S FIE-FIE, who was dressed up as a boy. BYRON did the same thing, which only proves that a clever man and a blockhead may take pleasure in similar pursuits.

A THEBAN is quite right about the green bottle upon the Queen's table. MONTMORENCY's story of SILLY BILLY and the water-pipes at Versailles is genuine. He did not know any thing about expansion—how should he? Whether he is likely to get any information on the subject in Bryansons-street we cannot say. If he does not it will not be for want of application.

The Ode by Robert Gordon in a passion, signed "BOMBASTES FURIOSA," is rather too broad.

The Letter from Sir J. M.'s friend shall be attended to. We confess, considering his present standing in life, it is right to pause before we publish R. D.'s valuable Letter and enclosures, for which, however, we here offer our thanks.

We will let VERAX stand over for another week. The story of Sir Ronald Fergusson and the Chambermaid shall be looked after. Three shillings and threepence-ha'penny appears rather too little; but, to be sure, there is no knowing—he is such a fellow.

KIRBY is a wag. The shortest way for the "LOVER OF TRUTH" is to give the little coxcomb a horse-whipping. We beg he will not spare him on our account.

THE INDIAN is received. Any further communication upon that subject will be welcome.

We wish VERITAS would send us the name of the town or village where the very creditable occurrence she mentions took place. We should be sorry to lose the friendship of a LOYAL BRITON; but we have made it a rule not to notice the attacks of any such Papers; their object is to be noticed—we defeat by neglecting them.

The "Shower of Snow" came too late, though, from the state of the thermometer, it might have been looked for earlier in the week.

We never received the remarks S. P. V. mentions. C. O. S. M. in our next.

Our numerous other friends must excuse our not mentioning them separately.

**JOHN BULL.**

LONDON, MAY 27.

WE very seldom notice any thing our contemporaries say except to expose their fallacy and inconsistency, but upon that principle the leading article in the *Old Times* newspaper of Tuesday last calls for a few remarks.

The subject of that article is the approaching CORONATION, upon which the *Old Times* descants exactly in the tone one might expect, but it is so very unfortunate in its illustrations, that we really think it had better give up the Queen as a "bad job."

"Whatever part the Queen takes upon this occasion, she is sure to be abused; she has no doubt upon that subject—a Paper is set up on purpose to abuse her, and abused she must be," so says the *Old Times*. Now we are the Paper set up on purpose to abuse her; but it is a great consolation to know, under the circumstances, that if there be a Paper set up to abuse her, there is another Paper hired to praise her, so that it will be only affording sport to the bye-standers, and a fine field for the literary disportings of the rival clampions.

"The Queen possesses a clear judgment (according to Brougham, only in the morning) and undaunted courage either to act or suffer." What is courage in one woman is impudence in another; and as for her capacity for acting and suffering, we have no proof better than her acting Columbine, and suffering Bergami to be her Harlequin, unless, indeed, we except the boldness of going last week to Covent Garden Theatre, after having met with a reception at Drury Lane, which, to a delicate or feeling mind, would have told the dreadful tale of degradation too plainly to need a repetition.

The *Old Times* then talks what, if it were not the *Old Times*, we should call nonsense; but nonsense it cannot be, because the *Old Times* is not only the most widely circulated, but the best, and, in fact, the leading journal in Europe.

Nevertheless it says, "that the considerate part of mankind, whatever course she adopts, will be disposed to acquiesce in the propriety of her decision." Really—they must be very considerate, indeed, and partaking not a little of the disposition of the *Old Times* people themselves, who made up their minds in the earliest stage of the business, with a due, and, most probably, valuable consideration.

The *Old Times* goes on to speak of the delicacy, dignity, and refinement of the King, and says, "that it would unquestionably be esteemed delicate, dignified, or refined, if any husband, in a station inferior to his, should 'unnecessarily press himself into ceremonies which his wife, from some offence imputed or real, could not partake with him. A citizen of London, for example, of whatever wealth or consideration, would hardly seek the office of Lord Mayor, if his wife had so demeaned herself that she could not take the Chair as Lady Mayoress; and men have been known to refuse the honour of the Peerage, because the partners of their beds, and the mothers of their children were not in a condition to participate in the honour."

We do not pretend to enter into the feelings of such exalted personages, as Lord Mayors—but it is very certain, that many of those men who have most distinguished themselves in that illustrious station, have not shared their honours with their wives. Fifty such examples might be quoted—but WOOD himself will content us.

How Mrs. Wood "demeaned herself" previously to her husband's election to the Civic Chair, we really do not

know; but most certain it is, that she never did act as Lady Mayoress!—it is, therefore, an unfortunate allusion which the *Old Times* makes; for the important personages cited as examples of such "sweet communion," have very frequently excluded their help-meets from the Regal dignities of Cornhill, merely from caprice, or because they were perhaps too old, or too fat, or too vulgar, to be presentable. Surely, if to age, fat, and vulgarity, we add profligacy, shame, and dishonour, we may grant, at least, as much privilege to a KING, as is so quietly allowed to Mayors, in cases where, however disagreeable to look at, their wives had nothing stronger against them than their personal appearances.

Now with respect to the allusions to persons who have "refused the Peerage, because the partners of their beds, and the mothers of their children were not in a condition to participate in their honours;" it is more unfortunate than the former one.

No wife, the partner of a man's bed, and the mother of his children, could be in a situation not to share in the honours of the Peerage with her husband; but, if the *Old Times* means to say, that men have refused the Peerage, because the partners of their beds, and the mothers of their children were not their wives but their concubines; then the *Old Times* takes up a new ground to argue that, because the Queen is infamous, and not in a condition to be crowned, His Majesty ought, out of compassion, to forego the ceremony of a Coronation.

This is admitting more than the *Old Times* was in the habit of admitting, during what it calls the "late conflagration;" but it shews, that a little cool reflection has brought the young ladies who conduct that paper to a proper sense of what is due to their own sex.

Our readers will perceive, by the report of the Debates in Parliament, that the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill has passed the Lords, and has been sent down to the Commons with amendments.

If the principle of throwing a disfranchised borough into the neighbouring hundreds is to be departed from, (the policy and justice of which are, in our opinion, very questionable) we clearly think it is much better to give the right to such a county as York than to throw, periodically, the town of Leeds into the confusion and ferment which would naturally attend a popular election there.

We confess, we think the elective franchise more likely to be properly exercised by the freeholders of a county than by the scot and lot people of a large manufacturing town.

It will be seen that an important alteration is proposed to be made in the punishment of a crime, at present but too prevalent in this country, by means of a Bill brought in by Sir James Mackintosh, to mitigate the severity of the law in regard to forgery.

It is a measure of such doubtful policy, and so dependent upon the state of society, that it is very difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion on the subject; on the one hand, many persons will be deterred from the commission of the offence by the knowledge of the certainty of the severe punishment attendant upon it, and thus the crime will often be prevented; while on the other hand, that same certainty will have the effect of preventing persons prosecuting offenders, and from the numbers who will thus escape, encouragement is given to the more daring and confident to commit or even repeat the offence.

We own we are inclined to try the experiment proposed, but entertain great doubts of its success.

Mr. Scarlett's "poor relief" bill is in so crude and unfinished a state, and is likely to undergo so many modifications, that we scarcely feel it ripe for any opinion, except that we are quite convinced that his principle of a maximum is altogether erroneous, and cannot at all times be reduced to practice.

That amount of poor-rates to be raised, which might appear this year amply sufficient, may, from natural and other unforeseen causes, be wholly inapplicable to the state of the poor ten years hence; and we conceive the better mode would be to leave it to the discretion of those who have to pay the rates, the amount necessary for the relief of the poor.

**THE KNIGHTS.**

WE have, as might be expected, received a letter from each of those Chevaliers *sans tache*, Messrs. Aldis and Daniels in which they both do every thing but explain the mysterious manner in which they obtained their titles.

Sir Charles Aldis tells us, that he has been a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons for twenty years, and does not think that the three great Quacks, which appeared at the head of the article concerning him last week, at all applied to his case.

He states, that he did not marry a Hertford Lady—"the circumstance" (meaning his marriage) "took place not than forty miles off that town." We give his own orthography. And he moreover adds, that he never took a liberty with Lord Salisbury's name.

We are bound to believe all this; but if we do so, we fall into the difficulty of discrediting the veracity of half the world of Hertford, and of my Lord Salisbury into the bargain.

Sir Harlequin Daniels is more ridiculous than Sir Charles Aldis; and his Letter is so impertinent, as well as stupid, that we subjoin it.

"Charlotte House, Surrey, May 25, 1851.  
Sir F. C. Daniel's compliments to the Proprietors of the *John Bull*—has enclosed them the copy of a Letter, which has appeared

in several papers; and, although not subject to duty, will give them one pound for its insertion in their Paper on Sunday next. No doubt they will favour Sir Francis with a Paper of the day; at the same time Sir Francis begs their acceptance of the enclosed Memoir.

The Proprietors will, at their leisure, send a scale of the prices of the advertisements to Charlotte House, when the same will be laid before the Board on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday.

Having inserted, we proceed to answer it. The Proprietor and Editor of *John Bull*, highly flattered by the attention of Sir Harlequin Daniels, return him their thanks for a very hearty laugh in his Memoir, which really is almost good enough to publish. With respect to the liberal offer which he makes of payment for its insertion, great as is the temptation, they have fortitude enough to resist it.

They beg, at the same time, to decline sending the scale of prices of which Sir Harlequin speaks, because, from the first establishment of *John Bull* to the present moment, it has been a rule with the Proprietor, for decency's sake, to exclude from its columns all filthy and disgusting advertisements of the nature of those which emanate from the establishment to which Sir Harlequin is attached.

NEWCASTLE, May 26, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Among the Clergymen whom, in your last Number, you describe as praying for the Queen by name, I am surprised to find myself classed. It is true, you afterwards announce that I have discontinued the practice. But, as such a statement might lead to the conclusion, that there had been a time when I disobeyed the positive injunctions of my superiors in Church and State, and had ceased so to offend, because, happily, the Queen's revolutionary faction can no longer madden the public mind, I beg, as an act of common justice, that you will give publicity to the following statement of facts.

On the first Sunday after the demise of our late beloved and venerable Monarch, and the consequent accession of his present Most Excellent Majesty, I felt myself placed in a dilemma. The *Prince Regent* had ceased to be; and so had the *Princess of Wales*. The one had become *King*, the other *Queen*. Upon consulting with my reverend brethren in the neighbourhood, (all of whom entertained the same opinion of the Queen's unfortunate line of conduct as I did myself,) we thought we could not omit the name of the *King*, who, constitutionally, never dies, and ought to introduce that of the Queen, till we received directions from authority.

This we did, as *numberless* of our brethren, in various parts of the kingdom, also did. But as soon as the dangerous illness, which at that period threatened the valuable life of our present Gracious Sovereign, was removed, and a Council held to fix the necessary alterations in the Liturgy, we, one and all, scrupulously complied with its injunctions, and have continued to do so, never varying a letter of the order FROM THAT HOUR TO THIS. For the truth of this statement I solemnly pledge my word.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

CHARLES JERVIS,  
Minister of Cheltenham.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL,—Deeply interested, as I am, in your welfare at all times, I feel particularly anxious that your paper should be free from every thing like the shadow of an error, however trivial or unimportant it may appear. I think, therefore, it would be well, if you would correct a mistake which you admitted into your last number, where you state last Thursday to have been the fifty-third birthday of our delectable *Carolina-Columbina*. If you consider one moment, you will find it was the fifty-fourth; she was born in 1768; therefore, the first anniversary, in 1769, was her second birthday. You must be well aware, that at a certain period in the life of a female, the difference of a year on either side is a matter of some importance; I would not, therefore, that any of your numerous readers should be led to suppose that the personage in question is yet a frisky young lass, who has only just completed her fifty-second year; nor can I imagine you would wish to rob her of any of the weight, respectability, and importance, which ought to be inseparably attached to one who has entered on her 54th year.

I am, Sir, your loving friend,  
F. B.  
May 23, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN,—I write, because I know it will give you pleasure to learn that the Queen's bubble has completely burst; and never before did Whiggery stand at so low an ebb in the estimation of the Norfolk public. The Radicals, who were formerly employed by the Whigs, only to do their dirty work, but not admitted into their society, after having fairly bitten and backed their long-eared *quandam* masters, and exhibited them in all their points and paces, have left them to the ridicule and scorn of all their neighbours. Now the poor animals begin to feel the natural effects of their shameless prostitution of principles and character. Scarcely any of them affect to talk of the Queen's innocence, or to deny her notorious profligacy. We have, however, two notable exceptions; and I will give you two as notable proofs of the impressions their conduct has made on the minds of those who were once in the habit of knowing them.

You are already acquainted with the violent attachment Pug, the Archdeacon of Norwich, conceived for her gracious Majesty, after the King's Ministers would not bid an Irish Deanery for him. His vagaries at Brandenburgh House are well known in Norfolk; and it is there also well known, that no man has a more amiable, virtuous, or obedient wife, and that she was forced, contrary to her will and better judgment, to pay a hateful visit to the Queen. Nothing else has occurred during the last year, to alter the opinion the public had formed of him.

The Clergy, at his visitations, had hitherto considered it a mark of respect due to him to dine with him at the ordinary prepared for the occasion. After the business of the visitation at Norwich, the other day, was over, almost all the Clergy retired to their own homes, and only five persons sat down to dinner with Pug; one of these was obliged to attend in an official capacity; and two of the remaining four were the preacher and reader, who are always present by special

invitation, and for whose dinners the Archdeacon pays. He, expecting a larger company, had "studied a speech of some dozen or sixteen lines;" and determining his labour should not be lost, after having given the King's health in so slovenly a manner, that part of the small company were not aware it had been given at all, rose to eulogize, and propose a bumper to her Majesty. No one but himself drank the toast, and they all very soon left the table—so soon, that another dinner was served up to a large party in the same room. So much for Pug.

And now a word or two of my Lord Albemarle. This Peer, only a little before the Whig faction "had marked her for their own," said of the Queen, that he knew she was a *bad woman*; and that he had received such information concerning her, as would for ever prevent him from sanctioning any address, in which her name should be mentioned with respect. And yet, after all the evidence his Lordship heard in the House of Lords, in addition to his own *authentic Whig* information, he lately, at one of our public dinners, declared his conviction of her Majesty's innocence. His Lordship never made a declaration which lowered him more in the estimation of both friends and opponents.

I am aware of no other occurrence during the last twelve months, either of a public or private nature, that can have altered men's opinions of him. And yet we read in the public papers, that such is the diminution of respect in that time, that the attendance, the other day, at the celebration of his Lordship's birth-day was "*much thinner than usual*." And of this scanty number it does not appear there was one real Whig.

The Whigs seem to have forsaken the meeting; and we hear of nothing but Radical speakers and Radical sentiments. No one could be found for the chair, but a Baronet of the name of Beever; just out of his swaddling-clothes, who, with studied disrespect, that would go further if it dared, gave "The Chief Magistrate of the State!"—"The Queen, with three times three," (but avoiding Lord Albemarle's rock) not a word of her innocence. Afterwards followed "Radical Reform," with all the rest of the cant of the most thorough-paced Jacobinism. Some of the speakers openly acknowledged themselves Radical Reformers; and the chairman asserted that Lord A. "had at last declared himself a convert to the doctrine of Radical Reform."

Thin as the company was, no pains had been spared to make it numerous. Last year, Mr. Coke, by way of bribe, invited them *en masse*, tag-rag, and bob-tail, to his sheep-shearing; and he did the same this year, through my Lord's head toad-eater, who officiated, not only as chief butler, but as chief speaker; and at last, forgetting he had himself traversed every point of the political compass, hieckpopped out something in praise of *consistency*. An Irish Barrister was also retained as an orator. He has attended our circuit for many years, but I never heard of his having more than one brief, and that so astonished him, that he did not seem to know the right end of it. For the want of an abler hand, he consented to become Jack at a pinch—and laboured hard in his new vocation. After many attempts, in which his conclusions generally lost sight of his premises, he at last concluded the whole in a most lugubrious strain, or Irish howl; in which he "made a few observations on the diminution of the meeting, putting it to the company present, to consider what would be the feeling of Lord Albemarle, should he be induced to think that the diminution of numbers this year, argued a diminution of respect and esteem. And he concluded by entreating them to bring each man his two or three friends on the next occasion."

If this pathetic appeal—if the good cheer of the Holkham sheep-shearing—and above all, if the observations of JOHN BULL do not stir up the Norfolk Radicals another year, to do more honour to their champion, I shall consider them totally unfit, as Mr. Flanagan says, "to pour vinegar or oil of vitriol into the cup of life."—I am, your humble servant,  
T. N.  
Norwich, May 24, 1821.

THEATRE.

THE *Tempest* has been revived at Covent Garden with equivocal success, at which we are not surprised; the system of making Tragedies Operas, and singers actresses, is an absurd one, and only serves to shew how much in the way of combination is required, in these times, to make a house; in this instance, however, the effort has failed, for the audiences have not increased in number at all since this revival, so that getting up *The Tempest*, even with additional airs, has failed "to Raise the Wind."

We should think Macready does not like the part of Prospero, at least it appeared no pleasant task to him to get through it, which he did so carelessly and so quietly that he was nearly inaudible in many parts of the dialogue. Miss Stephens did all she could with music not adapted to her powers.

Emery's Caliban is a powerful performance, and when contrasted with his rich broad Yorkshireman, places him (on the score of versatility) higher than an actor of the day. But turning from the terrible, what shall we say of Ariel?—That we never saw such an Ariel—Miss Foote looked more beautiful than ever, but the part does not suit her; there is, in the midst of her natural playfulness, a pensiveness (and more of it latterly than usual) which makes her, in parts half serious and half comic, bewitching; but Ariel should be lighter than she made it. Miss Tree should have played it, and probably would have played it had she been in good health; and she would have made more of the songs; and, above all, she would not have worn trowsers, which are as ill suited to a spirit as wings would be to a sailor.

On Thursday, a new farce, called "THE GRAND TOUR," was performed for the first time. It is, we believe, taken from the French, and adapted to the English stage, by Morton, whose last effort at farce writing, the *Recluse for an Oliver*, gave promise of a goodly night's amusement.

Comparisons are invidious, and therefore, the less we say about a *Reland* for an *Oliver* the better. The *Grand Tour* will not rank with it; there is a good deal of bustle and trick about it, but it wants that most striking feature of farce—situation. The dialogue is smart, and in two or three places narrowly escapes being witty. Liston appeared not quite to cotton to the Varnish-maker, who is just the same sort of person as has appeared, under similar circumstances, in every farce since Liston has been upon the stage; but Jones, always

zealous, bustled through his character with his wonted activity. Yates (who has little to do except to play Wall to Jones's Moonshine) was very good in the Frenchman, and Miss Beaumont, a very pretty girl, sang a very ugly song, which the audience (having heard Miss Stephens in the play)—encored.

Upon the whole, however, the farce was successful, and we trust it will be of use to the theatre.

The only novelty which has appeared at Drury Lane is the horse-whipping of Mr. Winston by a Mr. Glossop, who was kind enough, after having belaboured the poor harmless man for half an hour, to insinuate that he should repeat the dose whenever he met him. The cause of quarrel was, that Mr. Winston insinuated that Mr. Glossop was a "lamp-lighter," which he, being Clerk of the Cheque to the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, voted by no means according to *Hoyle*!

The gentleman has since been bound over to keep the peace.

Elliston is about to close Drury Lane on the 15th of next month, and re-open it for a summer season. We are ready to admit that a man, paying a large rent for a concern, as Elliston does for Drury-Lane, is quite justified in making as much money as he can; but there certainly is (or rather has been hitherto) a line drawn between winter and summer theatres, and, upon the principle of "live and let live," we cannot but complain of the hardship under which the Haymarket and the Lyceum labour, if a winter theatre is to be open in the summer.

The Haymarket particularly suffers, because at that house the regular drama is acted, and, till now, was acted *exclusively* during the summer months. The Proprietor has this season spared neither pains nor cost to raise a new and beautiful theatre for the accommodation of the public, and his prospects of remuneration for anxiety and expence, are now to be cut off by this innovation of Drury-Lane, which, if even legal, is surely unjust.

We were unfortunate enough not to be present at Covent Garden on Saturday, when her Majesty graced that place with her presence.

This interesting and important Personage having determined upon sporting her

"Black wig and her character white" at that Playhouse, in hopes of finding the audience more civil than those of the rival Theatre, took a front row in the name of *Mrs. James!* and came into the house with an order—talk of the Order of Saint Caroline, the order of James Brandon has eclipsed it completely.

But when she entered, the effect was melancholy; there were almost as few decent females in the house as if it had been publicly announced that she was coming. No notice was taken of her till those who were engaged to come to her aid at half-price got into the gallery, who called out, as usual, QUEEN! QUEEN!

The audience then, to check this discordant yell, called for GOD SAVE THE KING, which was sung, and had the desired effect. "*The bawpie singing i' the nose*" has not a stronger effect upon some, than this air has upon *Carolina Columbina*, who made good her retreat amidst the mingled hisses and noises of the company.

It has been reported, and asserted, that upon these occasions the performers substituted this woman's name for that of His Majesty in singing the national anthem. Those who are paid for praising the Queen are quite right to do their duty, but they should not calumniate public servants with unfounded accusations. The Queen's name was NOT substituted for the King's in the song, and, if we know the principles of the Proprietors and Manager of Covent Garden Theatre, is never likely to be.

What! omit a fervent prayer for our Monarch, to sing the praises of *Carolina Columbina*, alias *Mrs. James!*—No, no, thank God, we are not come to that yet.

KING'S THEATRE.—The unfortunate Queen has at length met with the last sad proof of her wretched degradation. After having sneaked into the playhouses as *Mrs. James*, and having been tolerated under a feigned name, she announced publicly her intention of visiting the Opera House for a benefit on Thursday.

When she made no notice whatever was taken of her, and the people, as the *Old Times* tells us, paid her their "*silent homage*." Some persons, however, dissatisfied with her appearance amongst them, called for "*God Save the King*," which never fails of acting as an expellent upon such occasions.

Some of her low-lived partisans, who blend with their zeal for injured innocence a ravenous desire for watches and snuff-boxes, called out *Queen*; and one or two noblemen were actually outraged by some of these ruffians; their names, however, have been ascertained by the Police, and they will, of course, be legally punished.

Cola, however, as has been the reception of the Queen at other places, where, as *Mrs. James*, she ventured to sit amongst decent women; the mortification that neglect and silent contempt gave her must have been light, compared with the pang which she must have suffered when she heard the cries of "OUT! OUT!" "SHAME! SHAME!" "BE OFF!" "GET OUT!" which were loudly and unsparringly shouted forth by the husbands and brothers of the respectable females present. That she felt this marked and positive reprobation of her scandalous life, we fully believe, for she got away before the end of the second act of the Opera.

If her Majesty was sufficiently sober when she came to the House to remember what happened while she was in it, she will perceive, that however hirelings, in a one shilling gallery, may be inclined to cheer wantonness, and support profligacy for pay, that in an assembly of women of virtue and men of honour SHE must not shew her face.

Like poor *Mrs. Prozzi's* Old Man, she has had her three warnings, and we verily believe (as was the case with him) that the third will carry her off!

LINES, BY LORD BYRON, ADDRESSED TO HIS WIFE ON THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR MARRIAGE.

This day of all hath surely done:

It was for me and you;

'Tis now six years since we were ONE,

And five since we were TWO.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 187.)

THURSDAY.

Sir J. Graham presented a petition in favour of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill.

Mr. H. Sumner brought up the Report of the Newington Society Vestry Bill, which prayed that the petition for and against the Bill might be allowed to be withdrawn.—Agreed to, and leave was given also to withdraw the Bill.

The House divided, on the motion of Mr. Hume, respecting laying the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Public Wharfs' Committee on the table.—For the motion, 13—Against it, 64—Majority against the motion, 51.

Mr. Crecy submitted some resolutions to the House on the subject of the 4 1/2 per Cent. Duties; the object which he had in view was, that no further pensions should be granted from these funds, and to refer the Colonial Acts of the Leeward Islands to a Select Committee, that the House might have the opinion of that Committee laid before them.

Mr. Goulburn said, the history of those funds was much misrepresented. In 1820, the net produce of the 4 1/2 per Cent. Duties was 25,500l. and of that sum 15,650l. was applied to purposes strictly colonial. The fund was given by the colonists in lieu of a poll tax, and other taxes that prevailed in the island. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Bernal, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Hume supported the motion.—Sir C. Long observed that this fund was not included in Mr. Burke's Bill for regulating the Civil List.

The House divided.—For the previous question, 76—Against it, 52—Majority against Mr. Crecy's motion, 24.

Mr. Chetwynd obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the Apprenticeship, Punishment, and Passing of Vagrants. It was stated by the Committee on the subject, that the mere passing of vagrants from one parish to another stood the country in not less than 100,000l. per annum. Great abuses prevailed under the present system, as an instance of which a vagrant in the North Riding of Yorkshire, having obtained a pass to Scotland, with the usual allowance of 1s. per day, prevailed upon the Clerk of the Overseer to sign a pass for a monkey, which he had with him, and the monkey was actually passed from parish to parish by the name of John Strange. He meant to propose a more extended term of imprisonment, the abolishing of rewards, and to bind over constables to prosecute vagrants, and, lastly, to abolish walking passes.

The Bill was supported by Mr. Scarlett, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Cripps, &c.

The Marquis of Londonderry deprecated discussion at the present stage.

Mr. Scarlett moved the second reading of the Poor Laws' Bill. The present Bill was founded on three principles—first, the compulsory and unlimited provision made for the poor; secondly, the misappropriation of the funds, by administering to the indolent and vicious; and, thirdly, the restrictions imposed on the free circulation of labour.—The Hon. and Learned Gen. repented the arguments which he had formerly used in bringing forward the measure. Among the evils, he observed, one was very common among farmers, viz. to give a certain allowance from the poor's rates, say 5s. a week to poor men with families, and then to employ them as labourers for the sum of 5s. per week. The law, as it at present stood, gave a direct premium to pauperism. He thought that we ought to come as soon as possible to the principles upon which the statute of Elizabeth was founded.

Major-Gen. Wilson objected to the Bill, because it went to abrogate the statute of Elizabeth, which Judge Blackstone had declared to be founded upon the first principles of civilized society.

Mr. F. Lewis supported the motion.

Mr. Bence (of Wiltshire) thought the alteration of the Law of Settlements would be productive of great evils.

Mr. Courtney was for letting the Bill go to a Committee, yet he thought the measures at this moment not beneficial for the object in view. In future he should be prepared to contend that the poor had a claim, in a moral point of view, upon the country.

Mr. Harford was of the same opinion.

Lord Milton supported the Bill.

The Marquis of Londonderry expressed his satisfaction that the measure had been brought forward. It was desirable that the difficulties on the subject should be simplified by defining the law of Parish Settlement, and clearing it of all ambiguity. This might be done by discussion, which might be managed in a Committee.

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on a Division.

A Monday took place on receiving the report of the Metropolis Road Bill.

Mr. Calcraft moved that the Committee should sit that day three months.—Ayes, 34—Nos, 33—Majority, 1.—The Bill was lost.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Williams brought in a Bill for regulating the Votes of Freeholders at Elections. Ordered to be read a second time on Monday week.

Sir M. Cholmondeley brought in a Bill to enable Justices of the Peace to act in certain cases out of their own counties. To be read a second time on Monday.

Sir William Curtis asked the Hon. Member for Surrey, whether he intended to move for a Committee on the subject of the Orphans' Fund, of which he had given notice. He was anxious that this subject should be brought forward with as little delay as possible, as his character was concerned. The Hon. Member would meet with no opposition; and, therefore, he hoped he would not delay making the motion.

Mr. H. Sumner said, he had delayed bringing the subject forward in consequence of the Hon. Barr.'s indisposition—it was too late now in the Session to bring it forward; but he should do so in the next Session.

Mr. Courtney brought in a Bill to facilitate the transfer of trusts upon trustees becoming lunatics. To be read a second time on Monday.

The Land Revenue Bill was passed.

A Petition was presented by Mr. Henry Grey Bennett from a person named Trimmer, complaining of some unfair conduct on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in letting certain lands in Wales to Lady Penrhyn, after Trimmer had made the first offer.

Mr. Huskisson said Lady Penrhyn had applied three years previous to the Petitioner.

Mr. Bennett was satisfied with the explanation.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

A message from the Lords announced their Lordships' concurrence on the Graupound Disfranchisement Bill, with some amendments, to which they desired the concurrence of this House. The Amendments were ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

Mr. Hume presented a Petition from Dr. Thorpe, complaining of having been dismissed from the Chief Justiceship of Sierra Leone, in consequence of having transmitted certain complaints to Government against Governor Maxwell.

After some conversation, in the course of which Mr. Goulburn observed that Dr. Thorpe's case had been frequently before the House, the Petition was ordered to be printed.

On bringing up the Report of the Forgery Punishment Bill,

Sir J. Mackintosh proposed an amendment, by inserting the words, "except the forging of any last will, codicil, or testamentary paper." His object in so doing was to exempt the two forgeries created by the Marriage Act, forgeries of entries and registers of marriages, and forgeries of transfers of stock.

Mr. Cripps objected to the Bill, as not extending the punishment of death to forgeries on country bank notes.

Mr. Grenfell concurred in the objection in every case.

Mr. J. Martin was friendly to transportation would operate as a bounty on the commission of the crime; the generality of prisoners transported were, he believed, much obliged to Government for sending them out of the country.

Mr. Hume agreed with his Hon. Friend the Member for Shrewsbury, (Mr. Henry Grey Bennett) that transportation was no punishment, and should vote against the Bill on the third reading.

The Amendment was agreed to.

Sir J. Mackintosh then proposed an amendment in cases of forgery—that the imprisonment inflicted in cases of forgery should not be less than three, nor more than fourteen years.

After some conversation (in which it was suggested that a specific punishment should be inflicted in cases of forgery) it was agreed, that the punishment for forgery should be ten years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mr. Cripps moved to extend the exception with respect to Bank of England notes to country bank-notes, but it being informal to move it in this stage of the Bill, he withdrew it till the third reading.—The Report was then ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday.

Mr. Hutchinson postponed, till the 13th of June, his motion respecting the state of Europe, and Mr. Hume his motion on the state of the Ionian Islands, until the 14th of June.

In a Committee of Supply.

Col. Davies objected to the provisioning the army on foreign stations, and thought, by an alteration in the system, a saving of 10,000 might be effected. He was against continuing the riding establishment at Pimlico.

Capt. Maberley thought the accounts between the East India Company and the Government should be taken into consideration by Government.

Mr. Arbutnot said, he had been considering the means of bringing the accounts forward on an improved plan in future years.

Mr. Baring complained of the manner in which these accounts was kept; there was a sum of 140,000l. drawn upon Government, but the accounts furnished no detail as to the uses to which it was applied.

Mr. Arbutnot stated his readiness to afford every information.

Sir J. York wished to call the attention of the Committee to an item of 3,000l. for the expenses of keeping in order the Breakwater at Heligoland. Now, he was of opinion the whole island was not worth that sum.

Mr. Goulburn said the 8,000l. covered the whole expence, the word "Breakwater" was inserted by mistake.

Dr. Lushington said, the establishments on the island were not worth keeping up, and ought to be reduced.

Mr. Goulburn said, it was in the contemplation of Government to remove the principal part of the establishments as soon as possible.

Mr. Hume also alluded to the Heligoland Establishments of which he complained. He also asked why in the Army Extraordinaries a sum of 7,000l. was charged for the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey—charges for inspecting the Militia in the Ionian Islands, although not a militia man was kept up—charges for private Secretaries to the Governors of the different islands, and among other items a charge of 2,000l. for detaining Buonaparte. Upon this latter head he wished to ask, whether it were true as had been reported, that the British Government supported the persons deputed by Austria, Russia, and Prussia, to reside in the Island of St. Helena. He concluded by moving a reduction of 36,612l. from the estimate before the Committee.

Mr. Goulburn in answer to the latter query said, the British Government does not provide for the support of the Russian, Austrian and Prussian Commissioners—the sum of 2,600l. was for the expenses in improving the house in which Buonaparte lived, and which became necessary in consequence of the complaints of that individual.

The Marquis of Londonderry said the Commissioners of foreign powers, at St. Helena, were supported by their own Governments. He understood two of the Commissioners had been withdrawn.

The Committee divided on the amendment. For the Original Motion, 84—For the Amendment, 32—Majority, 52.

A resolution was then moved of 401,565l. for the expenses of the Commissariat department.

Mr. Maberley thought that there ought to be one general military depot in the country. He thought that considerable saving might be effected in the Barrack department, as the present expense of lodging the army cost 20l. per man upon an average.

Mr. Arbutnot said a reduction had been made in the Commissariat department of 4,000l. and a further reduction was contemplated.

Col. Davies proposed a reduction in the item of 6,235l.

For the reduction, 10—Against it, 89—Majority, 49.

The Committee reported progress.

Mr. Arbutnot gave notice that his Right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would bring forward the Budget on Friday, the 1st of June.—Adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new edition is just published of the Guide to Matrimonial Happiness. This little volume, which could only have been dictated by the most anxious affection, forms a most valuable present for a new-married lady, though no one can look into it without being benefitted by the soundness of its principles, and the knowledge it displays of the human heart, as well as of the usages of society, more especially of that higher class of it, to which the author belonged.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.—The following anecdote of this truly good and unimble Nobleman may be relied upon as authentic:—On certain parts of the Marquis's estates he had, until the late dreadful shock came, a contented and thriving tenantry; but the majority of them were not, of late, able to pay their rents. He sent for his Agent, inquired the cause—the Agent told him. He desired his tenantry to be assembled—demanded from them what they were able to pay—they made their estimate; he ordered the old leases to be cancelled, gave them all receipts in full, and desired new ones to be made out according to the fair value of corn; and under the new leases his tenantry at present derive the utmost comfort. But his Lordship did not stop here. Some of the tenants had paid above the fair value of the land, in accordance with the terms of their agreement. These tenants must," said the venerable Nobleman, "have deprived themselves of the comforts and even the necessities of life. We must refund them a proportion of the rents." The great part was accordingly refunded. One widow lady received two hundred and odd pounds back, and with the rest busied her land as presented on easy terms. This is doing the thing like a Nobleman—like a man of humanity. It was almost the last act of the late Lord Londonderry's life. He will surely receive his reward.

The estimates for the three Government Churches to be built at Leeds, of amounting to 100,000, each, do not much exceed the sum of eleven thousand pounds each, including the Architect's Commission, &c.

QUEEN HITHE WARD.—Thursday Mr. Venables was declared duly elected Alderman for this Ward. The numbers at the final close of the poll were—For Mr. Venables, 50—for Mr. Capei, 31—Majority, 19.—Both Gentlemen returned thanks.

A meeting was held on Tuesday in Billingsgate Ward, in consequence of the resignation of Sir W. Leighton as Alderman, when Mr. T. Mearns proposed Mr. Anthony Browne, as the successor of Sir William, which was carried unanimously.

Royal Cantabrigia Institution, for promoting Welsh Literature, Poetry, & Music.—The Anniversary festival of this laudable Society was held on Wednesday last, at the Freemasons' Hall. There were seven candidates for the silver medal, but out of the different persons transmitted the judges recommended only three, two of which possessed great merit; they, however, unanimously decided that the sole written by Mr. Thos. Jones, of Long Acre, London, was the best. The medal was accordingly awarded to him. After dinner "Non Nobis Dominus" was sung in Welsh.—The health of His Majesty, Patron of the Institution, was given, followed by "God save the King," sung by Messrs. Collier, Smith, Parry, and Shales Smith, the latter of whom delighted the company in the course of the evening with "The Cambrian Minstrel Boy," and "The second Negro Boy," Singing with the Welsh harp, after the manner of the ancient Britons, in alternate stanzas, called Penillion, by Messrs. Griffiths, O. and E. Jones, E. Lloyd, and Parry, which enlivened the company; it was a novel entertainment to strangers, and dear to the hearts of the Cambrians, who for patriotism and loyalty will yield to no man.

The Morning Chronicle of yesterday has the following paragraph:—Birth of a Portuguese Princess.—Accounts have been received of the delivery of the Princess Royal of a Son, on the 6th of March.

FRAUD IN SOVEREIGNS.—Government has lately detected a most extraordinary fraud, which threatens great loss to the currency. Sovereigns to a great extent have been counterfeited, by casting platinum with gold, the specific gravity of the two metals being nearly equal. In melting down some Sovereigns, the platinum was detected at the bottom of the crucible.

On Thursday last, the venerable Archdeacon of London held his Visitation at St. Sepulchre's Church, Skinner-street, when he gave an admirable charge to the Clergy, after an appropriate discourse delivered by Mr. Wrench, Rector of St. Michael on Cornhill.

ROTATION.—In the diary of John Evelyn, Esq. for the year 1703 is the following entry:—"Cora and provisions so cheap, that the farmers are able to pay their rents." Thirteen hundred guineas was the sum given by Prince Balthazar, at the sale of the late Sir Charles Gunbury's stud, for the celebrated horse Simonsen.

Baron Nicolay will act as Charge d'Affaires from the Court of St. Petersburg, in the absence of his Excellency Count Leren. The Baron is not yet arrived in this country, but is daily expected.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Munden closes his theatrical career on Thursday next, not intending after that night to accept of any engagement.

CURIOS OCCURRENCE.—A contention of a curious nature took place at the Toll-gate of Waterloo Bridge. Two men, the one wheeling a wheelbarrow, and the other mounted upon it, demanded to pass the gate without payment for more than one person and the wheelbarrow (three halfpence), urging as a right that it was precisely the same as a passage in any other carriage. The Toll-keeper, however, resisted, and demanded the payment of the toll for the man also. After some altercation, one of the men (at the suggestion of a Gentleman present) took up the wheelbarrow, and threw it upon his shoulder, and then claimed the right to pass without paying for the wheelbarrow (one halfpenny); all, however, the Gate-keeper insisted upon the toll for both men and wheelbarrow, nor would he suffer them to pass without it. The man, however, after much dispute, paid the charge. There is no doubt (says our Correspondent) but that these men have done this merely with a view to make a trifle of the unsuspecting Toll-keeper, as they promised him most faithfully to lay the matter before the Magistrates.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—Cambridge, May 25.—T. Thorp, Esq. B. A. Fellow of Trinity College, was on Wednesday appointed Travelling Bachelor on Mr. Worts's foundation.—The following gentlemen were on the same day admitted to the undermentioned degrees:—MASTERS OF ARTS: Rev. H. Venn, Fellow of Queen's college; Rev. W. Walter, of Sidney Sussex College.—BACHELORS OF ARTS: R. Barker, of St. Peter's college; T. Blakey Bray, of Magdalen college.

Oxford, May 19.—On Thursday the remains of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, late Master of University college, were interred, with the usual solemnities, in the chapel of that college. Same day, W. B. Williams, B. A. of Queen's college, was elected a Vicararius Scholar, in the room of N. W. Senior, Fellow of Magdalen college. On Saturday last, the Rev. J. Carter, M. A. Fellow of St. John's college, was admitted Bachelor in Divinity.

On Thursday, the Rev. J. Taddy, M. A. some time Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, was admitted ad eundem.—Same day, the following degrees were conferred:—MASTERS OF ARTS: Rev. D. Hughes, All Souls' College; Rev. William Servant, Exeter; Rev. W. N. Pedder, Fellow of Worcester; D. Walton, Worcester; T. Butler, Scholar of Pembroke; P. Erie, Fellow of New College; W. Ives, Magdalen Hall; C. C. Clarke and D. Vesity, Students of Christ Church; J. D. Lewis, Oriet; Rev. G. Coulliffe, Balliol; Rev. C. Phelps and Rev. W. Vallance, University.—BACHELORS OF ARTS: C. Parr, Esq. Magdalen Hall, Grand Compounder; A. H. R. Bailie, Lincoln; J. Cowherd, Scholar of Lincoln; H. A. Holden, Worcester; J. Abbott, Balliol; E. L. Bennet, P. Knapp, Merton; R. S. Berry, W. Cleminson, Queens; R. Bingham, Magdalen Hall; J. S. Townsend and W. B. Buring, Oriet; A. H. Gower, Christ Church; and C. T. Plumtree, University.

CURIOS DISCOVERY.—A short time ago, while working a piece of converted timber in the Dock-yard, for a first futtock piece of His Majesty's ship Kent, of 74 guns, the workmen had to take off about three inches from one of the ends, in which a small bird was discovered, and on cutting it was found in a perfect state of preservation. There was not the least appearance of defect in the wood, until the three-inch piece was cut off.

The discovery ships, with the Nautilus transport in company, were all well off Kinnaird Head, on the east coast of Scotland, on Wednesday the 18th inst. They had encountered some very blowing weather; but both the Fury and Hecla, notwithstanding their crowded state, and being so bound and hampered with the necessary strengthenings against the ice, both sailed and steered well, and answered the expectations of their commanders in every respect. Having received their pilots on board for the Shetland Islands, they were proceeding on their voyage all in the highest spirits.

From Cochín China intelligence has arrived of the death of the King Kin-Long, and of the accession of his eldest son to the Throne. This Prince is yet a youth, and is placed by his father's will, for three years, under the guardianship of the Eunuch Tangu.

Accounts have been received at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro, of the delivery of the Princess Royal of a son, on the 6th of March, and of the King's intention to take his departure for Europe on the 12th of April.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, THURSDAY.

The Earl of Westmeath v. the Countess of Westmeath.—Mr. Horne said he was requested to ask his Lordship for his judgment in this case.

The Lord Chancellor.—“Let it be put in the paper for Tuesday next. This is one of that class of cases in which I had hoped it would not be necessary to ask for judgment.”

Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Countess of Westmeath, stated, that the Earl of Westmeath had instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court for the restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. Horne said, that the statement of his Learned Friend was correct; it was a fact which he did not wish to keep back from his Lordship.

The Lord Chancellor.—“This will create a new difficulty, if the deed of separation between the Noble Parties does not go far enough to enjoin such a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court. I am aware there was a case in which Lord Bathurst went the length of granting an injunction to restrain such a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court. I will give you my judgment on Tuesday next.”

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY.

The King v. Benbow, and the King v. Dolly.—On the motion of Mr. Tyndal, both these defendants were called up, and pleaded Not Guilty, to the several indictments against them.

The King v. Francis and James Jolly.—This was an indictment for libel, for having published in the Carlisle Journal, of which the defendants are proprietors, an article, imputing to the Marquis of Queensberry cruelty, oppression, and inhumanity towards his tenantry.—The trial took place at the last Assizes for the county of Cumberland, and there was a verdict of Guilty against the defendants.

Mr. Courtney prayed judgment on both the defendants, who appeared in Court, and handed up an affidavit, in which they stated, that they had received from a correspondent, the obnoxious article, on the very day on which their paper went to press, and had not, therefore, time to examine its contents, or observe its evil tendency. The affidavit further stated, that they had no malicious feeling in giving insertion to the paragraph in question, and knew not of its being offensive until the indictment was preferred against them, when they offered the Noble prosecutor to make any reparation in their power, and to give up the author, in case the proceedings commenced against them were relinquished.

Mr. Alderson then addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment, urging very forcibly the allegations contained in the affidavit.

Mr. Courtney replied in aggravation of punishment, and handed up to the Court a Journal published by the defendants subsequently to the trial, and referred to an article in it, appealing to the judgment of the public “whether they or the Noble prosecutor were most degraded by the result of the trial.” &c.

Mr. Justice Bayley, after a solemn and very impressive address to the defendants, pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, that both the defendants be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea Court, for three calendar months, and, at the expiration of that term, to give security for good behaviour for three years, each in 300l. and two others in 100l. each.

THURSDAY, May 24.—The King v. Turner.—The Defendant appeared to plead to an indictment charging him with publishing a scandalous and seditious libel. Being called on to say whether he was guilty or not, he stated that his name was not in the indictment—it was William, not Thomas.

The Court allowed the *misnomer* to be amended, and after the Defendant had pleaded Not Guilty, he was told his trial would come on at the Sitting after Ten.

The King v. Cartwright, Fowler, and Others.—The Court delivered their opinion on the application for a new trial in this case. Their Lordships unanimously decided no new trial could be had.

Mr. Dennun prayed the Court to allow the judgment to stand over for a week; the Attorney-General consented, and the Chief Justice appointed Wednesday next.

The King v. John Hunt.—The Defendant appeared upon the floor, attended by his sons and several friends, but the Judge's notes not being in Court, the cause was postponed.

The King v. Thomas Evans.—The Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the Court on the Defendant, as Proprietor of *The Manchester Observer*, for a libel inserted in that Paper, of and concerning the King's Government, and of and concerning his Majesty's Troops. The libel was contained in a statement published in the *Observer*, purporting to be an account of an outrage committed by the troops at Odium, on the occasion of the celebration of the King's Birth-day at that place.

Mr. Williams now addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant, either for a new trial, or in arrest of judgment, on the ground that in the first, second, fourth, and fifth counts of the indictment, there were variances between the publication and the indictment, which must prove fatal to those counts. The Learned Counsel argued at great length in support of his application, but the Court held that at least the third and sixth counts were free from legal objection, and the Attorney-General said he would take the judgment on those counts.

Affidavits were then put in by the defendant, but nothing was offered in the spirit of contrition.

Before the Court gave judgment they heard a second case, in which the defendant was to receive sentence for a private libel, reflecting on the character of Doctor Connelley, by accusing him of an adulterous intercourse with his servant.

For the first libel the defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned one year in Lancaster Jail; and for the second, six months in the same prison.

FRIDAY.—The King v. The Rev. Mr. Blacow.—Mr. Brougham was heard this day in support of the Rule for filing a criminal information against the defendant for a libel on the Queen, his friend Mr. Park's opposition to the criminal information relied entirely on the absence of affidavits on the part of her Majesty, denying the charges imputed to her by the defendant. The cases alluded to by Mr. Park were easily distinguished from the present. He cited three cases, the King v. Bickeron, the King v. Webster, the King v. Sir J. Fieilding, &c. in all which the crimes imputed were, he said, of a specific nature and not general charges, as in the present case. It was unnecessary to enumerate before their Lordships the dignities, privileges, and prerogatives which belonged to the Queen Consort of these realms. It was perfectly inconsistent with the dignity of the Queen Consort, to come into Court to tender an affidavit; and if others of His Majesty's subjects were required to do so, yet by no means followed that the Queen Consort was obliged to comply with that rule. Her case was distinguished from that of any other individual; and if his friend Mr. Park would show him any case in which any person of equal dignity and prerogative with the Queen had tendered such an affidavit, he (Mr. Brougham) would then be ready to admit that the Queen Consort was bound in the same rule. Lord Coke, in page 133 of his Institutes, after describing some of the Queen Consort's prerogatives, says, “Such a Queen hath many other prerogatives, as she shall find no pledges, for such is her dignity, as she shall not be amerced.” And again, Lord Coke says, in the same page, “If any libel against the Queen's bring an action concerning the hundred, he shall say, *In contemptum Domini Regis et Regine*.” And again, “In case of *aid prius* of the King, it is said, *Domino Rege inconculata*.” And, “In case of *aid prius* of the Queen, it is *Domina Regina inconculata*, and the cause of the *aid prius* shall not be

counter-pleaded no more than in the King's case. The Learned Gentleman then cited some passages in Fitzherbert's *Natura Brevium*, page 101, and *Comyn's Digest*, in order to show how the Queen was held to be distinguished from all other subjects, and to have peculiar rights and prerogatives. The Queen's night file, through her Officers, proceedings in Chancery and the Exchequer; but he begged not to be understood as maintaining that she could file *ex-officio* informations by her Attorney-General in her own name. Those dignities were bestowed on the Queen Consort for the public good, and because she ought to have rigidly independent of the King, who was supposed to be always engaged *circa ardua Regni*. It was for a base and slanderous attack on her under those privileges and dignities that she was advised to bring this action; and if she had the sanction of this Court that it is not below her dignity and peculiar prerogatives, she is ready to come into Court with the required affidavit. She claimed the interposition of the Court, in the first instance, because she thought she would be descending below her exalted station in coming into Court to tender an affidavit denying charges so vague and general. Her case stood alone, without a precedent, and distinguished from all those cases relied on by the other side.

Mr. Ansell was heard on the same side. The Court took time to consider of their decision on the application.

COURT OF ARCHES, MAY 19.

CHETLE AGAINST CHETLE.—This was a case of separation or divorce, by reason of adultery, instituted by Mr. Thomas Chettle, of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, against Mrs. Mary Chettle, his wife. From the whole of the evidence, it appeared that these parties were married on the 11th of May, 1804; that they lived at Nottingham for some time, and afterwards at Grantham, until the month of August, 1819, when Mrs. Chettle, who was alleged for some time previously to have treated her husband with great intemperance and ill-treatment, insisted upon a separation; to which Mr. Chettle, by the advice of his friends, was ready to consent, making her an allowance of 80l. a-year for her separate maintenance.—Some time in the year 1819, Mr. Chettle detected an adulterous intercourse between his wife and a Mr. William Marshall, who lived at Grantham.

Dr. Swabey and Dr. Lushington admitted the fact of adultery; but contended, on behalf of the wife, that Mr. Chettle was not entitled to the remedy for which he prayed, he having been himself blameable in taking improper notice of his female servants, and also in severities towards her.

Sir John Nicholl said, that though there could be no doubt that what had taken place between Mr. Chettle and his female servants was highly improper and unbecoming in him as a married man, and the master of a family, yet it could not be contended that any actual conception of an unlawful intercourse was at all proved to have existed between them. The evidence bore no construction of the kind. As to the recrimination which it was attempted to plead in the allegation of the wife, it was clear that acts of cruelty were spoken to as having been done by Mr. Chettle; but no fact of infidelity was made out against him. The Learned Judge recited the whole of the facts alleged in evidence; and after expressing his opinion that the defence set up on the part of Mrs. Chettle was untenable on the plea, either of condemnation or of recrimination, he pronounced for the prayer of the husband.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-SQUARE.—An affair, which occurred a few evenings since at a Gaming-house in St. James's, has occasioned much stir and inquiry. Information was laid at the office by persons who had sat at money at play, and were otherwise disappointed. These persons undertook to assist the officers in getting into the house by opening the first floor windows, as the house was so barricaded that it was impossible for them to get in by the regular entrance. The whole of the officers, with an additional force of constables, assembled near the house at the appointed hour, with ladders in reserve. The striking of St. James's clock was the signal for the attack, when some persons within were to throw up the sashes. The ladder for scaling being brought, the watchman on the beat gave an alarm, and all was spoilt.

The watchman, in his defence, states, that he did not know but the party meant to commit a robbery, they were strangers to him. The Managers of the Gaming-house attended before the Magistrates, upon one of the inquiries into the conduct of the watchman, who was, they urged, doing his duty. They said it was a house for play, and they had no objection to admit a Police officer at any time, but they did not choose to have the house plundered by a mob. This expression was in allusion to those who laid the information, and who were described as disappointed people from other houses of play. There were 4,000l. in the bank, and that was too much for a scramble. Here the affair rests.

HATTON-GARDENS.—Attempt to Assassinate.—Friday a case of the greatest atrocity came on at this Office. John Russell, a youth of a Jewish appearance, was charged by Mr. John Marson, a gentleman of about seventy years of age, living on his property, and occupying the first floor in the house of Mr. Sibley, in Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, with attempting to murder him with a knife. The following are the circumstances of this horrid transaction:—The prisoner came that morning to Mr. Marson's lodging, saying he came with a message from his father, who is a tenant of Mr. Marson. He was shown up stairs to Mr. Marson's sitting-room, where he said he was ordered by his father to wait for him, as he was to come to pay Mr. Marson four pounds rent, which he owed him. The prisoner waited above an hour, during which time Mr. Marson was sitting at his desk, writing. At length the prisoner told Mr. Marson that he did not expect his father, who gave him (the prisoner) the four pounds to pay the preceding day, but that he had lost it, and he came to him to get a receipt for the money. Mr. Marson told him he should not give a receipt before he was paid the money; on which the prisoner jumped up from his seat, and laid hold of Mr. Marson by the collar, pulled a sharp knife out of his bosom, and held it to Mr. Marson's breast. Mr. Marson warded off the knife, a struggle ensued, and both fell. Mr. Marson, finding that the prisoner was likely to overpower him, kicked with his feet against the floor and the door; the noise brought the people in the house to his assistance; the prisoner was secured, and given in charge to a constable. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the prisoner purchased the knife at a printer's shop on Hatton-hill, when he was going to Mr. Marson's.

Mr. Marson not wishing to try the charge capitally, so as to affect the prisoner's life, the Magistrate committed him for the assizes, with notice that he should give twenty-four hours notice of bail, to afford the complainant time to inquire if they were good and sufficient. TOWN HALL, SOUTHWARK.—Alleged Murder.—On Friday, a Lady named Eliza Harner, the wife of Mr. Harmer, ironfounder, Tooley-street, Borough, was charged before Alderman J. J. Smith, on suspicion of murdering her husband the night before, by shooting him with a pistol, the ball of which entered the orbit of his right eye and penetrated into his brain, which produced his instant death. The prisoner is about thirty years of age, and of most interesting appearance.

Hannah Studd, the servant girl, was examined, and she detailed the unfortunate affair.—The mistress had been out nearly the whole of the day, and on her return, found her (the servant) and the deceased talking together, which was unusual. The deceased

was in the habit of playing with the pistols, and had frequently pointed them at the head of the prisoner. About eight o'clock last night, the deceased said to the prisoner—“Go—A—B—You, I'll shoot you,”—and she heard the snap of a pistol, but no report. In a few minutes afterwards a pistol went off and the prisoner exclaimed—“I have shot him, I have murdered my husband.” Good God! I did not know the pistol was loaded; go fetch a Surgeon immediately.” Mr. Hunter fell dead on the spot.

John Kinsey, the officer, stated, that he was sent for between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday night to the deceased's house, No. 6, Weston-street, Mize-pool. Mr. Jamieson, the surgeon, admitted him, and he found the prisoner in the back-parlour, crying and stamping like a maniac. He inquired what was the matter; and she replied in the greatest distress, “I have murdered my husband.” In the next room he saw the body of the deceased on a chair, with a handkerchief over his face; he pulled it the handkerchief off, and found he was dead. Several gentlemen were in the room, and three pistols were placed on a table with the cocks all down, and one of them had the appearance of having been recently discharged; the others did not appear to have any priming in them; at all events there had been no flash in the pan. They were both loaded with ball.—[The officers were present.—and the charges were still in the air.—After the surgeon had retired, witness, with the assistance of Joseph Welch and W. Kinsey, took the body of the deceased up stairs, and laid it on a mattress, and searched the pockets. They found on his person a silver watch, which was also going; also 19s. in silver, and 1s. 10d. in copper, and amongst the latter five pistol balls and a piece of lead; the bullets fitted the pistols. In his great coat pocket, they found two pair of pistol bags, containing two bullet-moulds, and two powder-flasks full of powder, and also a pocket-book. He then sent for a coach and took the prisoner to the Borough Compter.—The officers took charge of the house and furniture, and Mr. Bunny, the senior overseer of the parish, sealed the doors and property, till the result of the present charge should be ascertained.—The unfortunate prisoner was called on for her defence; but, by the advice of her solicitor, she declined saying any thing. She was then ordered to be returned till Monday, and was accordingly conducted into the Magistrate's private parlour, where she remained till four o'clock, when she was conveyed in a coach to the Compter, attended by Mr. Law, the keeper of the prison, two Marshalsmen, and the parish officers. Mr. Alderman Smith had given particular orders for rendering her situation as comfortable as the circumstances of the case would admit of. The curiosity to obtain a view of her person was so great, that on the way the coach-windows were all broken by the obtrusive crowd.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATH.—A public bathing place is about to be formed near the Foyle House, at Hampton, near this City; it is to be excavated in the form of a crescent, with a semi-circular wall, which will serve as a landing-place for the bathers, who will be sheltered from the public view by another wall, to which are to be attached sheds for the convenience of dressing; and the front of the bath next the river is to be defended by strong guard-posts and rails to prevent accidents. This undertaking, when completed, will prevent the disgusting scenes which every summer disgrace the banks of the Avon and the Canal.

BRADFORD.—His Majesty's Commissioners for building New Churches, have engaged to build two churches in this parish, one at St. Mary, and the other at Wilsden, each to accommodate 1400 persons.

BRIGHTON.—By the able management of the Overseers, the Poor-rates here, happily, are the reverse of being on the increase—a 3s. rate, instead of one of 9s. like the last, it is said, will be sufficient to meet the exigencies of the current quarter.

CHESHIRE.—Mr. Cromwell of this place, has now in his possession the hat of his ancestor Oliver Cromwell, by which the skull supposed to be the Protector's, which, with two others, were, after the Restoration, affixed over the entrance to Westminster Hall, until the reign of Queen Anne, has been tried, and no doubt is now entertained of its identity.

CHESTER.—A hasking shark, which measured 9 feet in length, was taken a few days ago, in Brucklesham Bay, south of this town, by some fishermen, who with difficulty brought it on shore, entangled in their nets. On opening it four young ones were taken from it, which weighed about seven pounds each.

DOVER.—This town is at this time very gay, in consequence of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry being quartered there, under the command of Lord Grafton; his Lordship has already given a ball to the ladies at the Mansion House.

GLASGOW.—A robbery was effected on the mail from hence to Glasgow a few days since. Places for four were taken on the preceding evening, but only one person appeared the following morning; another was taken up as the coach passed St. Andrew's-street. On the arrival of the coach at Midealer one of the two alighted with the guard, and went in with him to the post-office, inquiring if there were any letters for Mr. Williams. He was answered in the affirmative, and a pretty large letter, sealed with black wax, was produced with that address, which he immediately opened, besides a smaller letter, the postage of which he paid. At this juncture the individual who had been left in the coach appeared in sight, when Mr. Williams, with an air of sorrow, called out to him—“See, read that, it is what I was somewhat prepared for—we must return to Edinburgh immediately.” They then gave orders for a post-chaise, and the mail coach, of course, proceeded to Glasgow. On its arrival there it was discovered that the money box belonging to the Bank of Scotland, which is deposited below one of the seats, secured with a lock, had been abstracted, and a good deal of alarm was consequently created. It luckily turned out, however, on communicating with the Bank at Edinburgh, that the box sent to Glasgow that day was entirely empty, a circumstance which very seldom happens. The box of the Royal Bank occupies the same place in the coach, but on this occasion it was full of specie, and of considerable weight, which no doubt prevented their choosing it.

GLASGOW.—Swan (a culprit, who was executed here on Wednesday, the 16th instant, for uttering forged notes), is said to have told one of the town officers, on the morning of his execution, that he was in the hay-loft along with the Cuto-street conspirators, and made his escape by a back window.

HATFIELD.—A most singular circumstance has occurred here, which offers a problem worthy the investigation of the curious. A ball of hair, of a hard substance, and of a glossy black colour, has been taken from the stomach of a bullock belonging to Mr. Keimitt, of that place.

LEWES.—A botanical curiosity has been exhibited here. It is a polyanthus, with more than sixty flowers on the same stem, but perfectly separate from each other, which had been gathered at Asham.

There is, in some hop grounds, at Rotherfield, in the eastern part of this county, a hop-pole, which has been used for no less a time than 35 years!

LYNN.—Mr. Christopher Alkenek, who served in the first draught of the Norfolk Militia, when raised in the year 1759, died here, a few days ago, at the advanced age of 91. He was so much attached to the service, that when no longer able to do duty, he carefully preserved his regimentals; in which, by his own desire, he was buried.

